WILTSHIRE COLLECTIONS

AUBREY & JACKSON

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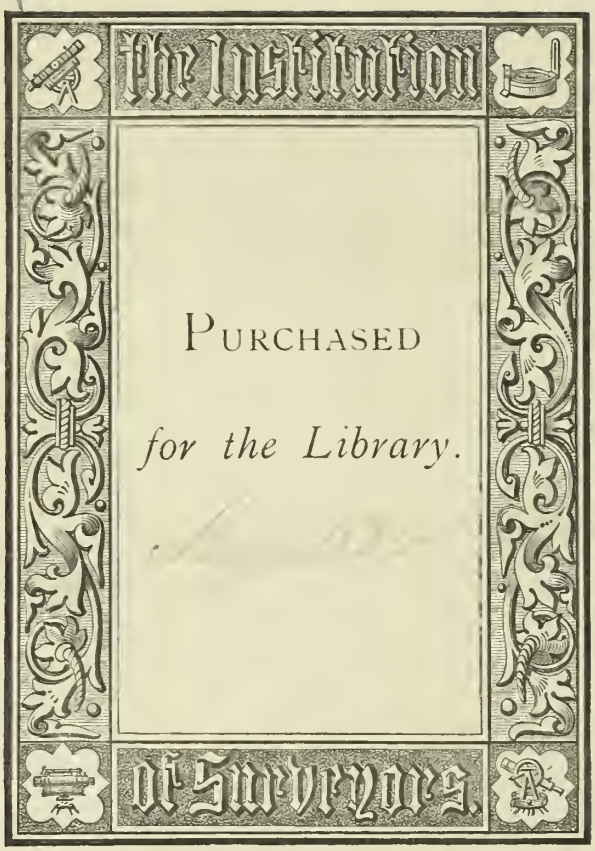

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EDWARD KITE,
Assist. Secretary.

£ : 10 : 6.

Devizes, June 20th 1862

Received of J. Gough Nichols Esq the sum of Twenty Five Shillings - being the amount of his Subscription (as a Member of the Wilts Archæological Society) for one Copy of Aubrey & Jackson's "Wilts Topographical Collections".

Edward Kite

£1 5 0

WILTSHIRE COLLECTIONS.

Aubrey & Jackson.

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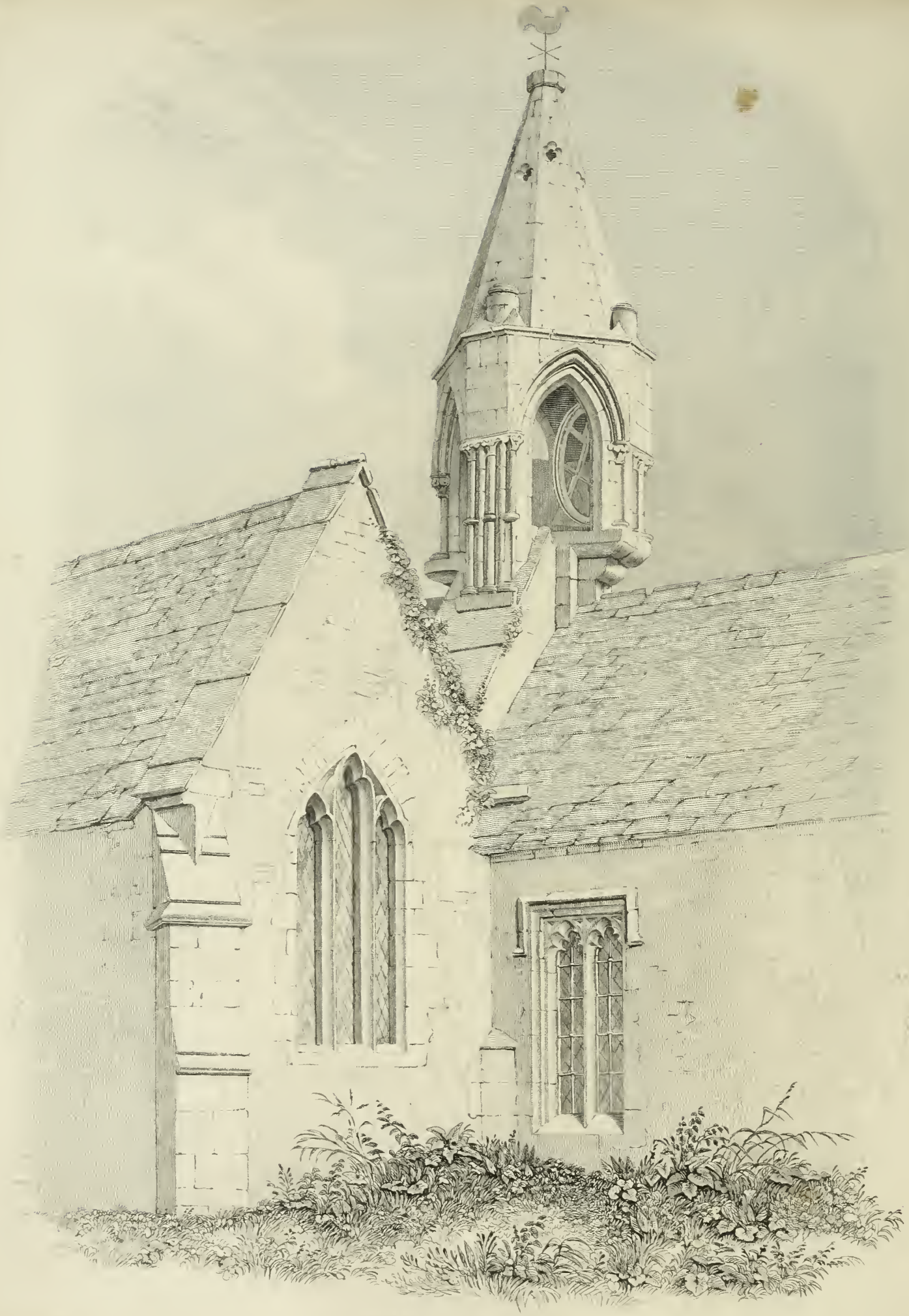

WILTSHIRE.

THE

TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS

OF

John Aubrey, F.R.S.,

A.D. 1659—70,

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

CORRECTED AND ENLARGED

BY

JOHN EDWARD JACKSON, M.A., F.S.A.,

OF BRASENOSE COLL. OXON.

RECTOR OF LEIGH DELAMERE, VICAR OF NORTON,

AND HON. CANON OF BRISTOL.

PUBLISHED BY

The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

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INTRODUCTION.

JOHN AUBREY Esq., of Easton Piers in the Parish of Kington St. Michael, if not the first to conceive the idea of a Topographical History of his native County, was certainly the earliest Collector for that purpose whose materials are known to have been preserved. On the principle of division of labour, as described by himself at the beginning of his Preface, he undertook the Northern part: but his colleagues failing to redeem their promises of co-operation, he was left to pursue his researches alone, and so by degrees extended them generally throughout the County. Between the years 1659 and 1670 he personally examined the Parish Churches, made notes of the memorials then to be seen in them, and being a frequent visitor at the houses of the gentry, he also gleaned upon those occasions such information as hall-windows or family traditions were able to supply. The result of his labours forms the Text of the present Volume.

That Aubrey adopted statements too easily upon credit is an old complaint against him. The truth is that he wrote down what he was told, without having at the moment any means of sifting it, and afterwards either forgot or neglected to do so. But he was, upon the whole, not a bad observer of things: and though he may have collected rather indiscriminately, still he has certainly been the means

of preserving, in his various Manuscripts, a great number of curious facts and memoranda which otherwise would never have been known again. John Evelyn[1] alluding to Aubrey's "History of Surrey" has done him justice: and a later Authority,[2] in an Article upon the youth of Milton, after verifying, by incidental testimony in that Poet's writings, some notes of Milton's early biography which Aubrey had made in his "Lives of Eminent Men," generously says: "For this and many like treasures of literary gossip, we account Aubrey, despite his love of ghosts and wonderful accidents, among the benefactors of mankind."

Pecuniary troubles having compelled him to sell his Wiltshire property in 1671, he became a homeless man, and passed the latter years of his life chiefly in or about London, seldom revisiting his native county. His Wiltshire Collections were never completed. He had at first intended to place them in the hands of Anthony Wood: but being unhandsomely treated by that Antiquary, he changed his mind, and "reposited" the Manuscript in the Ashmolean Museum, then recently founded.

In the Dedication of his "Miscellanies" in 1696 (the year before his death) to James, 1st Earl of Abingdon, he says: "It was my intention to have finished my '*Description of Wiltshire*,' half finished already, and to have dedicated it to your Lordship. But my age" (about 70 years)[3] "is now too far spent for such undertakings. I have therefore devolved that Task on my country-man Mr. Thomas Tanner, who hath youth to go through with it, and Genius proper for such an undertaking."

[1] Miscell. Writings 4to, p. 687. [2] Edinburgh Review, April, 1860, p. 324.

[3] 1625—6. "John Awbrye, Sonne of Richard Awbrye: gent: was baptized the xij Daye of March." Kington St. Michael Register.

The future Bishop of St. Asaph and author of the "Notitia Monastica," a native of East or Market Lavington in this County, was at the close of Aubrey's life engaged in assisting Bishop Gibson with Wiltshire information, for a New Edition of Camden's Britannia. Aubrey's papers had been already lent to him in 1693,[1] and in returning them to their author, Tanner writes[2] that he "had collected above 100 sheets towards completing them." It is believed that all the materials prepared by Tanner were absorbed in Bishop Gibson's work.[3]

Aubrey's Collections, when first consigned to the Museum at Oxford, consisted of Two *Volumes*, marked on the side "Hypomnemata Antiquaria A," and "B." Of these, "Liber A" only is now to be found. "Liber B" was borrowed from the Library in 1703, a few years after John Aubrey's death, by his brother William, and unfortunately was never restored.[4]

The "Volume A," (lately transferred to the Bodleian Library,) consists of Two *Parts*, bound together. It is of small folio size, in Aubrey's own hand-writing, and is interspersed with coloured shields of Arms, inscriptions, copies of deeds, and a few rude outlines, apparently from memory, of ancient houses. Under the titles of the several parishes he appears to have simply registered facts or remarks relating to each, as he met with them. There is no appearance of further method or

[1] Letters from the Bodleian, II. 166. [2] Ditto II. 172.

[3] "Tanner, in a folio half-sheet 1694 communicated his plan for a comprehensive History of Wilts, which unfortunately, by the distance of his" (subsequent) "preferment from the County, he was prevented from finishing." Edw. Poore's MS. Journal: *penes* Wilts Arch. Soc.

[4] See an Article by the present Editor on the subject of this missing Volume, in the "Wiltshire Archæol. Mag." vol. vii., 76. A Note to Warton's "History of Kiddington," 4to 1783, p. 44 says, that Aubrey's MS. History of Wiltshire was at that time preserved *partly* in the Ashmolean Museum and *partly in the Library at Alderton, Wilts.* The Alderton Library, then belonging to the Montagu family, was probably dispersed at the Sale of their effects at Lackham near Chippenham in 1815 or 1816. The Editor has made every enquiry in his power for this lost "Liber B," but hitherto without success. Aubrey frequently refers to it. See pp. 185, 186, 309, 360, 400, and 415.

disposition: so that his own apology for the chaotic state in which he left another of his Manuscripts (the History of Surrey) might have been equally well made for that of Wiltshire. "My papers are like *Sibyllina Folia*. I shall not take the pains to digest them in better order, which would require the drudgery of another transcribing; and now I set things down tumultuarily, as if tumbled out of a sack, as they come to hand."

Notwithstanding their disorder and rudimentary character, Aubrey's gleanings are now of considerable value, simply on account of their age. During an interval of 200 years, time and neglect have produced their usual effects. Of what Aubrey saw and has recorded, a great part has long since utterly perished; and for the mere fact of its ever having existed at all, we are indebted to such of his "Sibylline leaves" as were prudently stitched together in Volume A.

For the graver purposes of regular Topography, it may perhaps be considered that a selection of the more important parts would have been sufficient. But in a work which professes to describe things as they were two centuries ago, more particularly in one withdrawn unfinished from Aubrey's anvil, it is not very easy to say what may or may not be rejected. Although from sources that have since been laid open it may be in our power to correct many of his statements, still there are other instances in which, the original memorials having perished, it is no longer possible to pronounce with certainty how far he is right or wrong.

That many of his remarks do not at first sight appear to be very important, is undoubtedly true. But for retaining them it may be some excuse to say that he was the first, and for a long time the only collector for Wiltshire; and that almost any notices of days long past are better than no notices at all. It does however so

happen that even Aubrey's hearsay anecdotes, though resting on no higher authority than that of "the parish clerk's wife" or "old Hughes the gunsmith," and in themselves of no extraordinary value, have occasionally been found to contain some local allusion, suggestive of enquiry, and capable of being traced to a real result.

It is also only fair to remember that his Manuscript makes no sort of pretension to the dignity of a County History. It is literally nothing more than the rough original note-book of a somewhat miscellaneous Collector, either too fond of his own crop to hoe it himself, or, as he says in one of his Letters, "surprised by age" before he had time to do so. Last of all, failing any great importance in his matter, Aubrey's mere language is amusing: the quaintness of the telling is often compensation enough for the insignificance of the thing told. For these reasons it has been thought better to print the whole, and to let Aubrey give us his stories in his own way. Instead of pilfering his information, and using it in some other shape, it is more just to produce the Collector himself "in his habit, as he lived" and wrote. His native county which he loved so well, which he took so much trouble to serve, and in which he and his oddities of thought and speech have always been indulgently received, would resent the appearance of the Father of Wiltshire History in any other costume than his own.

But the costume, though not altered, required to be properly adjusted. The sentences in the original Manuscript, having been (as already mentioned) entered just as they "came to hand," refer of course first to one thing, then to another. A memorandum about the Church is followed by another about the Manor; then comes the Church again, or any thing else, as the case may be. Facts of later,

stand before others of earlier date: and so on. In re-arranging the paragraphs and in short, the entire Manuscript, the Editor has only done what Aubrey himself—"potuit, si non prius ipse perîsset"—might have done, had he lived, and conquered his dislike to the "drudgery of another transcribing." The Hundreds, and under them the Parishes, are now presented alphabetically.[1]

In the next place, some occasional additions were absolutely necessary, even to the Text itself. Aubrey's pen was apt to slip: he left numerous blanks, and was unable to give names to many of the coats of Arms. The reader will be so good as to understand, that throughout the Volume, (Aubrey's Preface excepted, where nothing was required), all that is placed within brackets is not in the original Text.

The "*Mem.*" or "*Quære*" continually recurring, was intended as a signal to catch the attention of the Antiquary's brother William Aubrey; who still remained at Kington St. Michael, and was looked upon as a sort of provincial agent, charged with the duty of filling up gaps, whenever the Volume might happen to reach his hands.

It will be observed by reference to the Plates, that by far the greater part of Aubrey's Illustrations are Heraldic. This may perhaps be pronounced to be not the least useful part of his work. For the truth is, that upon the more serious labours of Parochial History—the long investigation of evidences, the thoughtful comparison of them, and the drawing of correct conclusions from them—Aubrey was either unable or unwilling to enter.[2] Yet, by preserving, as he did, drawings of the Arms still in his days to be seen on the windows or walls of churches and houses,

[1] A few copies of the Text in its original state, without note, arrangement, or Heraldic illustration, were printed some years ago: the First part of vol. A, at the press of J. Davy, Queen Street, Seven Dials, 1821: the Second part, at Middle Hill, 1838: both, it is understood, by direction of Sir Thomas Phillipps.

[2] "I would willingly, before I leave England, finish the '*Perambulation of Wilts*'" (the present Manuscript) "which is more than half done. In a fortnight or 3 weeks I could do it—the country part. *The Records will keepe cold.*" To A. Wood, October 27th, 1671, MS. Letter.

his industry has been of considerable service in providing others with a *clue* to research. Arms and quarterings on nameless memorials of stone or glass, are not only useful, but (if accurately copied) unerring indications of local or family history, where other information fails. Aubrey may not have been always quite accurate, but—"Est aliquid, memori visa notare manu"—it is something to have copied at all. On the other hand, to correct him on these points, is neither easy nor always safe. For his drawings frequently differ from his verbal descriptions of them: and if, in order to decide between the two, the place is visited, either the shield is found, in most cases, to have vanished altogether, or the Arms have been unskilfully re-touched, which makes the confusion greater than before. Authentic parochial history, where it could be had, has cleared up some of the difficulties: and whenever this has been so precise as to leave no manner of doubt, Aubrey has been corrected, or his blanks supplied, without hesitation. But where *any* doubt remains, his drawings are simply given in the Plates, as he left them.

That he, or indeed any person, not knowing the particular history of a parish or its ancient families, should fall into error, is not at all surprising. In Heraldry, two coats belonging to totally different families, are often very nearly alike; and distinctions, at all times apt to be overlooked, become entirely effaced in course of years upon decayed and weather-worn stone or glass. Even if not effaced, it is not always easy to detect them. "Dim days" (sometimes complained of in the following pages), height from the ground, the smalness of the shields themselves, the chilly atmosphere of an old country-church, and the hurry of a chance visit, are obstacles to accuracy, with which all church-note takers are familiar.

In correcting and identifying these valuable relics of Wiltshire family history, the

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Engraved by C. Wagstaff from a Drawing by Pether in the Ashmolean Museum

JOHN AUBREY.

(Born A.D. 1625. Died 1697.)

(Title Page of the Original Manuscript.)

Ut canis è Nilo.[1]

AN

ESSAY TOWARDS THE

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

NORTH DIVISION

OF

WILTSHIRE

BY ME

JOHN AWBREY OF EASTON PIERSE.

" . . data sunt ipsis quoque fata Sepulchris." Juv. Sat. x.
" Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas." Eccl. I.
" Et sæpe in tumulis sine corpore nomina legi." Ovid. Met. xi. fab. 10.
" One generation passeth and another Gencration succeedeth, but the *earth* [freehold] abideth for ever." (Eccl. 1. 4.)

" Mors etiam saxis nominibusque venit."

☞ Let these two Volumes of Antiquities of Wilts be Dedicated to my singular good Lord the Rt. Honble. James Earle of Abingdon.[2]

☞ See what signe North Wilts is under by observation of remarquable Accidents. I should guesse it to be under Capricorn: as also is Oxford.

---

[1] " Like a dog at the Nile." The crocodiles made it dangerous for a dog to linger at his draught. This proverb on his Title Page, is to be interpreted as poor Aubrey's apology for the imperfections of his " Essay." His pecuniary troubles gave him but few opportunities of revisiting his native county and of pursuing his researches peacefully. He could only come there, as he says in one of his letters, " *like Canis ad Nilum, take a lap and away.*"

[2] The Manor of West Lavington formerly belonged (under the See of Sarum) to Sir John Dauntsey. His grand-daughter Elizabeth was second wife to Sir John Danvers the Regicide. Anne Danvers, second daughter, (becoming a coheiress on the death of her brother Henry *s. p.*), married Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, Oxon. Eleanor, eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir H. Lee, married James Bertie, first Earl of Abingdon, who thus became seated at West Lavington. At his House there (of which a small part only remains), Aubrey found shelter in adversity. He also dedicated his " *Miscellanies* " to the same Nobleman, who died 1699.

ϒλη ANTIQUARIA.[1]

¶ In Sir Robert Cotton's Library, and at Arundel House in the Royal Soc. Library, are Transcripts of Domesday Book. The Arundel copy is lent to——Powell of Berkshire. Sir Paul Neile responds for it.

¶ Sir Robert Long hath the Legier Book of Priory St. Mary's now in the Parish of Kington St. Michael's.

¶ Col. Wm. Eyre of Neston in Cosham Parish hath the Legier Book of the Family of Tropnell of Neston. It is an excellent booke: in parchment, well writt, and retrieves the ancient and extinct families of this North Division.

¶ Sir Edward Harley Kt. of Bath, of Brampton Bryan in Herefordshire, hath a most noble Legier Booke of the great Mortimer E. of March. I believe there is not the like in England. It is a huge Folio in parchment well writt. He had land in most parts of England. By this might have been cleared the great controversy between the E. of Salisbury and the Bordering, about .... Chase. The Border map [?] has 100 sheets of paper.

¶ Sir John Talbot hath the Legier Book of Lacock. In Bibliothecâ Cottonianâ is a MS. called "Chronicon.. ... " [*name effaced in MS.*]

¶ Quære of the Heires of Sir Pexhall Brocas in Berks and .... cestershire for the Legier Book of Bradstoke Abbey.

¶ Mr. Thomas Hawles of Sar: hath the Legier Book of ..... Hospital near Wilton.

¶ Mr. John Sheldon of Bewley hath a gallant Legier Book of the Abbey of Glastonbury, called "Secretum Domini."—"Secretum Domini" doth properly belong to the Arundelian Library, but was lent to somebody and lost, and afterwards found with other old papers in St. Clement's Danes Tower. In the Warres,—Sheldon, Esq., bought it in Milford Lane together with Mr. Vincent's Visitation.

¶ Mr. Wm. Bayliff of Mounckton near Chippenham hath the Legier Book of Malmsbury Abbey. And another MS. in folio relating to the same Monastery.

¶ Sir John Lowe of Shaftsbury hath the Legier book — a copie of it — of the Abbey of Shaftsbury.

¶ The Legier Book of the Abbey of Abingdon is in the hands of Mr. Berry of Culham nr. Abingdon.

¶ Judge Morton hath the Legier book of Winchcombe Abby in Glouc^{sh}.

¶ The Legier book of the Abby of Cirencester, with Sr. Wm. Masters.

¶ Major John Morgan of Worminster nr. Welles, Som^{t}., hath a (MS ?) in folio wh. speaks of the Knights Fees of Glaston.

¶ The Judiciary Records of the Tower are but Duplicates of the Records of the Chamberlain's office.

¶ For the Legier Booke of Stanly Abby. Qy.if Sir Edw. Baynton has it.

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[1] "Antiquarian Materials," Records, &c. The reader will find in "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica" an elaborate List of Monastic Cartularies at present existing, or which are known to have existed since the dissolution of Religious Houses, together with information where they are now deposited, (so far as known). See that work, Vol. I. pp. 73-79, 197-208., 399-405, and Vol. II. pp. 102-114, 400.

THE PREFACE.[1]

AT a Meeting of Gentlemen at the Devises for choosing of Knights for the Shire in March 1659, it was wished by some that this County wherein are many observeable Antiquities, were surveyed in imitation of Mr. Dugdale's Illustration of Warwickshire: but it being too great a Taske for one man, Mr. Wm. Yorke (Counsellor at Lawe and a Lover of this kind of Learning) advised to have the Labour divided. He himselfe would undertake the middle Division. I would undertake the North. T. Gore, Esq. Jeffrey Daniel, Esq. and Sir Jo. Erneley would be assistants. Judge Nicholas was the greatest Antiquary as to Evidences that this County hath had in memory of man: and had taken Notes in his *Adversaria*, of all the auncient Deedes that came to his hands.* Mr. Yorke had taken some Memdums in this kind too. Both now dead. T'is pitie that those papers shoulde fall into the mercilesse hands of woemen, and be put under pies.[2]

* Who had those Adversaria? Ask Capt. Chaloner and Mr. Hulbert of Cosham his son-in-law for 'em.

But this good design vanished *in fumo Tabaci*, [*over their tobacco pipes*], and was never thought of since. I have, since that, occasionally made this following Collection which perhaps may some time or other fall into some Antiquarie's hands to make a

[1] Some extracts from this Preface were printed in "Curll's Miscellanies" 1714: but with a great many errors, which have been all repeated in a reprint of the entire preface introduced into Mr. J. R. Smith's edition of Aubrey's "*Miscellanies*" 1857. See also "Antiquarian Repertory" Vol. I. pp. 69, 79. In the present Edition, a few additional sentences written by Aubrey "*in tergo, aut pleni jam margine libri,*" have been inserted at the places to which they seemed most suitable.

[2] Mr. Yorke was of Basset's Down. Thos. Gore, Esq. of Alderton died 1684. He was an amateur herald and antiquary to whom Aubrey often refers under the initials T. G. Jeffrey Daniel was of St. Margaret's, Marlborough. Sir John Ernely of Whetham near Calne was Chancellor of the Exchequer I. James 2. Robert Nicholas of Roundway near Devizes was a Baron of the Exchequer. Anne his daughter married Thomas Hulbert of Corsham, the person to whom Aubrey refers in the marginal note. For Capt. Chaloner, see Wilts Archæol. Mag. vi. 135.

handsome worke of it. I hope my worthy friend Mr. Anthony Wood of Oxford will be the man. I am heartily sorry I did not sett down the Antiquities of these parts sooner, for since the time aforesaid many things are irrecoverably lost.

In former daies the Churches and great houses hereabout did so abound with monuments and things remarqueable that it would have deterred an Antiquarie from undertaking it. But as Pythagoras did guesse at the vastnesse of Hercules' stature by the length of his foote, so among these Ruines are Remaynes enough left for a man to give a guesse what noble buildings, &c. were made by the Piety, Charity, and Magnanimity of our Forefathers.

> "And as in prospects wee are there pleased most,
> Where something keepes the eie from being lost,
> And leaves us roome to guesse;" [*Sir John Suckling.*]

so here, the eie and mind is no lesse affected with these stately ruines than they would have been when standing and entire. They breed in generous mindes a kind of pittie; and sett the thoughts a-worke to make out their magnificence as they were when in perfection. These Remaynes are "tanquam tabulata naufragii" (*like fragments of a Shipwreck*) that after the Revolution of so many yeares and governments have escaped the teeth of Time and [which is more dangerous] the hands of mistaken zeale. So that the retrieving of these forgotten things from oblivion in some sort resembles the Art of a Conjuror who makes those walke and appeare that have layen in their graves many hundreds of yeares: and represents as it were to the eie, the places, customs and Fashions, that were of old Time. It is said of Antiquaries, they wipe off the mouldinesse they digge, and remove the rubbish.

Let us imagine then what kind of countrie this was in the time of the Ancient Britons. By the nature of the soil, which is a sour woodsere land, very natural for the production of oakes especially, one may conclude that this North Division was shady dismal wood: and the inhabitants almost as savage as the Beasts whose skins were their only rayment. The language British, which for the honour of it was in those dayes spoken from the Orcades to Italie and Spain. The Boats on the Avon (wh. signifies River) were basketts of twigges covered with an oxe skin:

which the poore people in Wales use to this day. They call them *curricles.* Within this Shire I believe that there were several Reguli which often made war one upon another: and the great Ditches which run on the plaines and elsewhere so many miles were [not unlikely] their boundaries: and withall served for defence against the incursions of their enemies, as the Pict's Wall, Offa's Ditch: and that in China, to compare things small to great. Their Religion is at large described by Cæsar. Their priests were the Druids: some of their Temples I pretend to have restored, as Aubury, Stonehenge, &c., as also British sepulchres. Their waie of fighting is lively sett down by Cæsar. Their camps with their way of meeting their antagonists I have sett down in another place. They knew the use of Iron; and about Hedington fields, Bromham, Bowden, &c., are still plowed up cinders, the Scoria of melted iron.[1] (In Herefordshire, towards Monmouthshire, are many old Roman cinders found; which they use in their Blomeries now to make their oare runne the better). They were 2 or 3 degrees I suppose less salvage than the Americans. Till K. John's time wolves were in this Island: and in our grandfather's dayes more Foxes than now, and Marterns (a beast of brown rich Furre) at Stanton Parke, &c.: the race now extinct thereabout.

The Romans subdued and civilized them. At Lackham, Mr. Camden saith was a Colonie of them, as appears by the Roman coine found there. About 1654 in Week-field in the Parish of Heddington digging up the ground deeper than the plough went, they found for a great way together, foundations of howses, hearthes, coles, and a great deal of Romane Coine, silver and brasse; whereof I had a pint: some little copper pieces no bigger than silver halfepence—quære, if they were not the Roman Denarii. The pott in which a good deale was found, I had. I presented it to the Royal Society's Repositorie: it resembles an apprentice's earthen Christmas boxe. At Sherston hath severall times been found Roman Money in ploughing. I have one silver piece found there not long since [1653], of Constantine the Great.

[1] Aubrey here speaks of these ancient smelting works as British: but he afterwards seems to think, as it is now generally considered, that they were Roman. For more upon this subject, see *infrà* under "Hedington."

Among other arts, that of Architecture was introduced by them, and no doubt but here as well as in other parts were then good buildings, here being so good stone. I know not any vestige now left in this County, except the fragment of the Castle of Sarisbury: which takes its name from Cæsar: Cæ-*saris* burghus, from whence Sarisburgh, whence Salisbury: R being often changed into L. At Bath are severall Roman Inscriptions, which Mr. Camden hath sett down, and by the West Gate a piece of a delicate Corinthian freeze which he calls "wreathed leaves," not understanding Architecture; and by, a bass relieve of an Ophiouchus. At Bathford about 1663 was found a grotto paved with mosaique work.

[Mem. We find in England, never an Elme to grow naturally in a wood, as oakes, ashes, &c. This consideration made me reflect that they were exotique: but by whom brought into England? By the Saxons they could not: for upon enquiry they tell me none there, nor in Denmark, nor yet in France: therefore neither by the Danes, nor French. But in Italie they are naturally, e.g. Lombardie, &c. Therefore they were brought by the Romans, who were great improvers, and had great skill in husbandrie, as we see by Columella.]

The Britons received the knowledge of husbandrie from the Romans: the foot and the acre which we yet use is the nearest to them. In our west country [and I believe so in the north] they give no wages to the shepherd, but he has the keeping so many sheep with his Master's flock. Plautus hints at this in his Asinaria, Act. iii. Scene i. l. 36.

> "Etiam opilio, qui pascit, mater, alienas oves,
> Aliquam habet peculiarem, quâ spem soletur suam."[1]

The Saxons succeeded them, and driving them away to Ireland, Cornewall, &c., these Roman Britaines left here:—(for they used the best of them in their warres, being their best soldiers). Here was a mist of ignorance for 600 yeares. They were so far from knowing Arts that they could not build wall with stone. The Church of Glaston was thatched.

They lived sluttishly in poor howses, where they ate a great deale of beefe and mutton, and dranke good Ale in a brown mazard: and their very kings were but a

[1] See Aubrey's Nat. Hist of Wilts, p. 108, published by the Wilts Topogr. Society, 1847.

sort of Farmers. After the Christian Religion was planted here it gave a great shoote; and the Kings and great men gave vast revenues to the Church who were ignorant enough in those days. The Normans then came and taught them civility and building; which though it was Gothique as also their Policy (Feudalis lex), yet they were magnificent. For the Government, till the time of H. 8., it was like a Nest of Boxes: for Copy-holders, (who till then, were Villaines) held of the Lords of the Manor, who held of a superior Lord, who held perhaps of another superior Lord or Duke, who held of the King. Upon any occasion of Bustling in those dayes, one of the great Lords sounded his Trumpet [all Lords then kept Trumpeters, even to King James] and summoned those that held under them: those again sounded their Trumpets, and so on downwards to the Copy holders. Old Sir Walter Long, grandfather to Colonel Long, kept a Trumpeter: and rode with xxx servants and retainers to Marleborough (Sessions?) and so for others of his ranke in his time.

The Court of Wards was a great bridle in those days.

A great part of this Division held of the Honour of Trowbridge, where is a ruinated Castle of the Dukes of Lancaster. No younger brothers then were by the custom and constitution of the Realme to betake themselves to Trade: but were churchmen, or retayners and servants to great men: rid good horses, (now and then tooke a purse) and their Blood that was bred of the good Tables of their Masters, was upon every occasion freely lett out in their quarrells. It was then too common amongst their Masters to have Feuds with one another, and their servants, at market, or where they met (in that slashing age) did commonly bang one another's bucklers. Then an Esquire when he rode to Towne, was attended by 8 or 10 men in blew coates with badges. The Lords (then Lords *in deed* as well as in Title) lived in their countries like petty Kings, had jura regalia belonging to their signories, had their Castles and Burroughes, and sent Burghesses to the Lower House: had Gallows within their Liberties where they could try, condemne, hang, and drawe.

[At Combe, a Gallows were standing within these 50 years. At Tormarton in Gloucestershire anciently the seate of Rivers, (then St. Loe by match) is a Dungeon about 13 or 14 foote deepe of good ashler worke. About 4 foot high are iron rings fastened into the wall, which was probably to tye offending *Villaines*, as anciently

all Lords of Mannors had this power over their Villaines, and had all of them no doubt sure places for their punishment. To ascend higher to Seignories; all Castles have dungeons: and I believe so had Monasteries, for they have within themselves power of life and death; witnesse the poor monke at —— in France that upon complaint of his friends to the Bishop, had him pluckt out, but his feet and hands rotten, and shortly after died, 1663.] The Lords of Mannors never went to London but in Parliament time, or once a yeare to do their homage and duty to the King. They kept good howses in their countries, did eate in their great Gothique Halls, at the High Table, or Oreile,[a] the folke at the side Tables. The meate was served up by Watch words. Jacks are but an invention of the other age. The poor boyes did turn the spitts, and lickt the dripping pan, and grew to be huge lusty knaves. The beds of the servants and retayners were in the great Halls, as now in the Guard Chamber, privy chamber, &c.[b]

"A neat built chapel and a spacious Hall
Were all the Roomes of Note: the rest were small."

The hearth was commonly in the middle, as at most colleges, whence the saying "Round about our coale fire." Aunciently, till about the Reformation, ordinary men's houses had no chimneys, but Flues, like Louver holes: some of them were in being when I was a boy. Here in the Halls were the Mummings, cob-loaf stealing, and great number of old Xtmas plaies performed. Every Baron and Gentleman of Estate kept great horses for a man at Armes: Lords had their Armouries to furnish some hundreds of men. The Halls of Justices of the Peace were dreadful to behold. The Skreenes were garnished with corsletts and helmetts gaping with open mouth: with coates of mail, lances, pikes, halberts, brown bills, batterdashers,[1] bucklers,

[a] Oreile is an eare, but here it signifies a little Roome at the upper end of the Hall where stands a square or round table: perhaps in old time was an oratorie. In every old Gothique Hall hereabout is one, as at Draycot, Lekham, Alderton, &c.

[b] "In Scotland still the Architecture of a Lord's Howse is this, viz., a great open Hall, a Kitchen, and Buttery, a Parlour, over which a Chamber for my Lord and my Lady; all the rest lye in common: viz., the Menservants in the Hall, the women in a common room. *From Sir Christopher Wren.*" [This is printed in Curll's copy, but is not in the Oxford MS. *Ed.*]

[1] Aubrey uses this word again, and also gives a rough drawing of the weapon, in his MS. account of Stonehenge, ('Monumenta Britannica' MS.) "The Duke of Buckingham in 1620 did cause the

and the moderne colivers and petronells, (in King Charles the First's time) turned into Musketts and Pistolls. Then were entails in fashion (a good prop for Monarchie). Destroying of petty Mannors began in H. 7. to be now common: whereby the meane people lived lawlesse, nobody to govern them, they cared for nobody, having on nobody any dependence; and thus, and by the selling the Church landes, is the Ballance of the Government quite altered, and putt into the handes of the common people. No Ale house nor yet Innes then, unlesse upon great Roades. When they had a minde to drinke, they went to the Friaries: and when they travelled they had entertainment at the Religious Howses for 3 dayes, if occasion so long required. The Meeting of the Gentry was not held at tippling howses; but in the Fields or Forests with their Horses and Howndes, with their Bugle horns in silken bawdricks. This part very much abounded with Forests and Parkes. Thus were good Spiritts kept up: and good horses and good riders made. Whereas now, the Gentry of the Nation is so effeminated by Coaches, they are soe far from managing great horses that they know not how to ride hunting horses: besides the spoyling of several trades dependant. In the last age, every gentlemanlike man, (yeoman) kept a sparrow-hawk. A Priest, I thinke, kept a Hoby. And it was a divertisement for young gentlewomen to manne sparrow-hawkes and merlins. In Henry 6. time, one Dame Juliana Berners writt the Art of Hawking, in English verse: (it is in Wilton library). This country was then a lovely campania, as that about Sherston and Coteswold. Very few enclosures, unlesse near howses. My Grandfather Lyte did remember when all between Cromhall's (Eston) and Castle Combe was so, when Easton, Yatton, and Combe did intercommon together. In my remembrance much hath been enclosed, and every year more and more is taken

middle of Stonehenge to be digged: and they found a great many horns of Stags and oxen, charcoal, *batter-dashes*, heads of arrows, some pieces of armour eaten out with rust, and rotten bones." Sir R. C. Hoare says, "I cannot make out what kind of thing is meant, but in the rude sketch which Aubrey gives, it resembles the instrument made use of for churning butter." [Anc. Wilts i. 154]. It was probably some war-club, like the crest of the Bathurst family.

A Batterdash.

in. Anciently the Leghs (now corruptly called Sleights),[1] i.e., pastures, were noble large grounds as yet the Demesne lands at Castle Combe are. So likewise in his remembrance was all between Kington St. Michael and Dracot Cerne common field. Then were a world of labouring people maintayned by the plough as yet in Northamptonshire, &c. There were no rates for the poore even in my gr. father's daies: but for Kington St. Michael (no small parish) the Church Ale at Whitsuntide did their businesse. In every Parish is, or was, a church howse, to which belonged spitts, crocks, &c., utensils for dressing provision.[2] Here the Howsekeepers met, and were merry and gave their Charitie: the young people came there too, and had dancing, bowling, shooting at buttes, &c., the ancients sitting gravely by, looking on. All things were civill and without scandall. This Church Ale is doubtless derived from the Agapæ or Love Feasts mentioned in the N. T. Mr. A. Wood assures me that scarcely any Almeshowses before the Reformation.[a] That over against Christchurch, Oxon, one of the ancientest. In every Church was a poore man's boxe; but I never remembred the use of it. Nay, there was one at Great Inmes. I remember it before the warres. Before the Reformation, at their Vigills or Revells they sate up all night fasting and praying the night before the Dedication of the Church:[b] certain officers were chosen for gathering the money

[a] See Statute of Elizabeth for erecting Hospitalls.

[b] [Aubrey probably intended to add something about Churches being built East and West, as he has here the following marginal *Mem. Ed.*] "Capt. Silas Taylor says that they took that Point of the Horizon where the Sun arose for the East, which makes that variation. That few are true except those built about the two Equinoxes: and in those days the compasse was not known. I have experimented some churches and find the Lyne to point to that part of the horizon wbere ye Sun rises that day of that Saint to whom the church is dedicated: e.g. at Hothfield."

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[1] "Sheep-sleights" is a common name for feeding grounds in Wilts. But "Sleight" is not as Aubrey says, a corruption of "Leghs." It is a pure Anglo-Saxon word, 'slæd' a slade, or open plain.

[2] In many parishes in Wiltshire there is still to be met with some old house called "The Church House," where this took place. The correctness of Aubrey's account is confirmed by old Parish Books. Those of Wimborne Minster in Dorsetshire, for instance, contain for a great many years regular items of "Ales at Lent and Whitsuntide." "Paid for Treen dishes." "Hogsheads and butts for ale at the Church House." "Received, profits of church ale at Lent and Whitsuntide, &c."

for charitable uses.[a] Old John Wastfield of Langley near Chippenham was Peterman at St. Peter's Chapell there: at which time is yet one of the greatest Revells in these parts: but the chappell converted into a dwelling Howse.[1] Such joy and merriment was every Holiday: which dayes were kept with great solemnity and reverence. These were the dayes when England was famous for the gray goose quill. The Clarke's Ale was in the Easter Holidays, for his benefitt, and the solace of the neighbourhood.

Since the Reformation and Inclosures aforesaid, these parts have swarmed with poore people. The Parish of Calne pays to the poore (1663) £500 per annum: and the Parish of Chippenham little lesse, as appears by the Poor's bookes there. Inclosures are for the private, not for the public good. For a shepherd and his dogge, or a milk mayd, can manage that land, that upon arable employed the hands of severall scores of labourers.

In those times (besides the jollities already mentioned) they had their Pilgrimages to Walsingham, Canterbury, and severall shrines hereabout; to St. Joseph of Arimathea at his Chapel in Glastonbury Abbey. In the roads thither were severall houses of entertainment built purposely for them. Among others was the howse called the Chapell of Playster near Box: and a great howse without Lafford's gate near Bristowe. Then the Crusades to the Holy Warre were most magnificent and glorious, and the rise, I believe, of the adventures of knights errant and Romances. The solemnities of Procession in and about the churches and the Perambulations in the Fields, besides their convenience, were fine diversions. The Priests went before in their Formalities singing the Latin Service, and the people came after makeing their good-meaning responses. The Reverence given to Holy men was very great. Then were the churches open all day long, men and woemen going in and out leisurely to and from their Devotions. Then were the consciences of the people kept in so great awe, by Confession, that just dealing and vertue were habituall. Sir Edwyn Sandys did observe in his Travels [Speculum Europæ] in the Catholique

[a] See Bede's History. Also, I. Kings, viii. 62. 2 Chron. vii. Nehemiah viii. 10. 11. 12.

[1] See Wilts Archæol. Mag. iv. 49.

Countries so great use of Confession as aforesaid, that though a severe enemy to the Church of Rome, he doth heartily wish it had never been left out by the Church of England: perceiving the great good it does beyond Sea. In the Halls, Parlours, &c., there were wrote Texts of Scripture: and good Sentences on the painted cloaths, which does something evidence the piety of those days more than now.

The Tablecloath was on the board all day long ready for what was to be sett thereon for Strangers, Travellers, Fryars, Pilgrims, &c.: And so t'was, I have heard my grandfather say, in his grandmother's time called Old Joane of Eston; and my honoured grandmother Mrs. Israel Lyte was also of this hospitable nature. At the Parish Priest's houses in France, especially in Languedoc, is the like.

Lent was a dismal time: strictly observed by fasting, prayer, and confessing against Easter: During the 40 days the Friars preached every day. Before the Reformation pulpits were generally stone. Severall were in my boy-hood altered. This Country was very full of Religious Howses: a man could not have travelled but he must have mett Monkes, Fryars, Bonhommes, &c., in their severall habits, black, white, and gray, &c.: and the Tingle Tangle of their convent Bells I fancie made very prettie musique, like the College bells at Oxon. "The Monkes were good chemists, and invented many good Receipts, which they imparted to their Penitents; and so are handed downe to their great grandchildren, a great many rarities." [Traditio Lampadis]. There were no Free Schooles. The boys were educated at the Monasteries. Mr. M. Lloyd saies that in Wales before the Reformation every man almost, of any fashion, could speak Latin. They learned it at the monasteries, where they spake of duty.[1] I believe the same might be said of England. The young mayds were brought up (not at Hakney, Sarum Schools, &c., to learn pride and wantonnesse, but) at the Nunneries, where they had examples of Piety, and Humility and modestie and obedience, to imitate and to practise. Here they learned needlework, the art of confectionary, surgery, (anciently no apothecaries or Surgeons—the gentlewoemen did cure their poore neighbours: their hands are now too fine—vide Sir Courtly Nice in comedie, *epilogue*,] physick, writing,

[1] He probably means, "where they were *obliged* to speak it."

drawing, &c. Old Jacques, (who lived where Charles Hadnam did) could see from his Howse the Nunnes of the Priory, (St. Marie's near Kington St. Michael) come forth into the Nymph-hay with their Rocks and Wheeles to spinne: and with their soweing work. He would say that he hath told threescore and ten: but of Nunnes there were not so many, but in all, with Lay Sisters, as widowes, old maydes, and young girles, there might be such a number. This was a fine way of breeding up young woemen, who are led more by example than precept; and a good retirement for widowes and grave single women to a civill, virtuous, and holy life.

Plato says that the foundation of Government is the education of youth. By this meanes it is most probable that then was a Golden Age. I have heard Judge Jenkins, Mr. Jo. Latchmere and other Lawyers say that before the Reformation one shall hardly in a yeare find an Action of the case as for Slander, &c. It was the Result of a good government. It is a sarcasm more malitious than true commonly thrown at the churchmen, that they had too much land for their Constitution, being in truth considered that they were rather administrators of these great Revenues to pious and public uses, than usu-fructuaries. As for themselves, they had only their Habit and competent Diet, every order according to the prescribed Rule, from which they were not to varie. Then, for their Tenants, their Leases were almost as good to them as Fee simple, and per chance might longer last in their Families. Sir William Button (the Father) hath often told me, that Alton Farm (£400 a year), had been held by his Ancestors from the Abbey of Winchester about 400 yeares. The Powers of Stanton Quintin held that Farm, of the Abbey of Cirencester,[1] in Lease 300 years; and my ancestors the Danverses held West Tokenham for many generations of the Abbey of Broadstock, where one of them was a Prior.[2] (Mem. That in the Abbies, were severall corodies granted for poore old shiftless men, which Fitzherbert speaks of amongst his Writts.) In France to every Parish Church is more than one Priest; because of the severall masses to be said; which fashion Mr. Dugdale tells me was used here.

In many chancells are to be seen 3 seats with Niches in the wall (most commonly

[1] But see infrà. "Stanton St. Quintin." [2] Doubtful. A Danvers was *Bailiff* to the Priory.

on the South side) rising by degrees, and sometimes only 3 seats; the first being for the Bishop, 2[d] for the Priest: and 3rd for the Deacon, whenever the Bishops visited their Churches in person. This from Mr. Dugdale; as also that in many churches where Stalles are, as at Cathedralls, (which I mistook for Chauntries) were Collegiate Churches. The Architecture of the Churches of the West is much better than the East of England. Mr. Dugdale told Dr. Wren and me that about Henry the Third's time, a Pope gave a Bull or Patent to a company of Italian Architects to travell up and down to build churches.

Heretofore (before H. VIII.) Glasse windowes were very rare, only used in Churches and y[e] best roomes of gentlemen's howses. Even in my remembrance, before the Civil Warres, Copy holders, and ordinary poor people had none. Now, the poorest people that are upon almes, have it. In Herefordshire, Monmouth, Salop, &c., it is so still; but now [1671] are goeing up no lesse than 3 glasse-houses between Gloucester and about Worcester. So that glasse will be common over all England.

When I came to Oxford Crucifixes were common in y[e] glasse in the Studies window: and in the Chamber windowes were canonized Saints: (*e. g.* in my chamber window, St. Gregorie the great, and another broken,) and Scutcheons, with the Pillars, y[e] Whip, the Dice, and the Cock. But after 1647 they were all broken: Down went Dagon. Now no religion to be found. Without doubt before the Reformation there was no county in England but had severall Glasse-Painters. I only remember one poore one an old man, Harding at Blandford.

Mem. Anciently no Bandes worne about their neckes, but Furre, as in old glasse pictures.

Mem. Till Q. Eliz. time, no Hatts, but cappes—i. e. bonnets. Trunke hose in fashion till the latter end of K. Jas. I.

By reason of Fasting dayes, all gentlemen's howses had anciently Fishponds, and fish in y[e] motes about y[e] howse.

About 90 years ago (about 1580) noblemen's and gentlemen's coates were of the Fashion of the Bedells and yeomen of the guard—i. e. gathered at the girdle place. Our Bencher's gownes retayne yet that fashion of gathering.

All old Bayliff's accounts with numerall letters. Even in my remembrance when I was a boy, baylies in the country commonly used no other. The Shopkeepers anciently counted with counters: wh. is ye best way and still used by ye French.

I remember that before ye late warres ye Ministers in Herefordshire and Counties that way had ye title of "Sir"; as ye Bachelors of Art have at Oxford, as "Sir Richard of Stratford", "Sir William of Monkland", and so it was in Wilts when my Grandfather Lyte was a boy: and anciently every where. An example of this appears in the excellent comedie of "The Scornfull Ladie" where "Sir Roger", the Chaplain, has a great part. It was made by Mr. T. Fletcher about ye beginning of K. James's time: but in old wills before the Reformation it is upon Record. When I was a child (and so before the Civill Warres) the fashion was for old women and mayds to tell fabulous stories nightimes, of Sprights and walking of ghosts, &c. This was derived downe from mother to daughter, &c. from ye Monkish Ballance which upheld Holy church, for ye Divines say, "Deny Spirits, you are an Atheist". When ye warres came, and with them Liberty of Conscience and Liberty of inquisition, the phantoms vanished. Now children feare no such things having heard not of them; and are not checked with such feares.

Sir John Danvers told me that when he was a young man the principal reason of sending their Sons to Travels, was to weane them from their acquaintance and familiarity with the Servingmen: for then Parents were so austere and grave, that the sonnes must not be company for their Father; and some company man must have—so, contracted a familiarity with the Servingmen who got a hank upon them they cd. hardly clawe off. Nay: Parents w^d^ suffer their Servants to domineer over their Children, and some, in what they found their Children to take delight, in that w^d^ be sure to crosse them.

The use of "your Humble servant" came into England by the Marriage of Q. Mary, daughter of Hen. IV. of France; derived from "votre très humble serviteur"; and never heard of before; but "God keep yon," "God be wi' ye," "How dost doe, ?" with a thump on the shoulder.

Till this time the Court itself was unpolished and unmannered. King James's Court was so far from being civill to woemen, that the Ladies, nay the

Queen herself, could hardly pass by the King's apartment without receiving some affront.

Before the late Civill Warres, in gentlemen's houses at Christmas time the first Dish that was brought to table was a Boare's Head with a lemmon in his mouth. At Queen's College in Oxford they still retayne this custom: the bearer of it brings it into the Hall, singing to an old tune, an old Latin Rhyme "*Caput apri defero*", &c.

Heretofore Noblemen and gentlemen of fair estates had their heralds who wore their coat of arms at Christmas and at other solemn times and cried "Largesse" thrice.

The first dish that was brought up to the table on Easter Day was a red herring riding away a-horseback; i. e., a herring ordered by the cook something after the likeness of a man a-horseback, set in a corner sallett.

From the time of Erasmus till about 20 years past [1536-1650], the learning was downright pedantry. The conversation and habits of those times were as starcht as their bands and square beards: and gravity was then taken for wisdom. The doctors in those days were but old boys, when quibbles past for wit, even in their sermons. The gentry and citizens had little learning of any kind, and their way of breeding of their children was suitable to the rest. They were as severe to their children as their schoolmasters; and their schoolmasters, as masters of the house of correction. The child perfectly loathed the sight of his parents as the slave his torture. Gentlemen of 30 and 40 years old were to stand like mutes and fools bareheaded before their parents; and the daughters [grown woemen] were to stand at the cupboard-side during the whole time of the proud Mother's visit, unless (as the fashion was) leave was desired, forsooth, that a cushion should be given them to kneel upon, brought them by the serving man, after they had done sufficient penance in standing. The boys, (I mean the young fellows), had their foreheads turned up, and stiffened with spittle: they were to stand mannerly forsooth thus: the foretop ordered as before, with one hand at the bandstring: the other behind them. The gentlewoemen had prodigious fans, as is to be seen in old pictures, like that instrument which is used to drive feathers: and in it had a handle at least half a yard long: with these the daughters were oftentimes corrected. [Sir Edward

Coke, Lord Chief Justice, rode the circuit with such a fan. Sir William Dugdale told me he was an eyewitness of it. The Earl of Manchester also used such a fan]. But fathers and mothers slasht their daughters in the time of their besom discipline when they were perfect woemen. At Oxford, (and I believe at Cambridge) the rod was frequently used by the Tutors and Deans. And Dr. Potter, of Trinity College, I knew right well, whipt his pupil with his sword by his side, when he came to take his leave of him to go to the Inns of Court.

This searching after Antiquities is a wearisome taske. I wish I had gone through all the Church monuments. The records at London I can search gratis. Though of all studies I take the least delight in this, yet methinks I am carried on with a kind of divine Œstrum: for nobody els hereabout hardly cares for it, but rather makes a scorn of it. But methinkes it shewes a kind of gratitude and good nature to revise the memories and memorialls of the pious and charitable Benefactors since dead and gonne.

Eston-Pierse, JO: AWBREY.
April 28, 1670.

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE.

BRADFORD HUNDRED.

ATFORD (*Atworth*).[1]

IN the Church Windowes, all broken, only this fragment..... Thomas capelle ..... que fieri .....

The great howse here, which with the Mannor, was lately sold by Mr. Long, of North (*read* South) Wraxall, about 1668, is an ancient howse and seems to be, by the great windowe, of about Edw. 3, and so the Chancel windowe.

COTELLS.

This is in the parish of Atford, and was anciently belonging to Cotele, who had great possessions in these parts: *Vide de hoc* the Legier book of Tropnell, at Neston, where it is at large recited. There are only some poore people left of this name now in this countrey. Arms of COTELE (Pl. ii. Fig. 1.) A penon hangs in the Chancell for old Mr. Pawlet, of Cotels. *Quære*, their quarterings?

Mem. They quarter the armes of Trappe, of Warwick, by whom they had and have still, a good estate: the daughter and heir or coheir of Trappes, the Gold-

[1] The ancient and correct name was Atworth Magna. It is a Tything in the parish of Bradford on Avon: and the manor formerly belonged to the Abbess of Shaftesbury. That it ever afterwards belonged, as Aubrey says, to the Longs of the adjoining parish of Wraxhall, is not known upon any other authority. There are no remains now in the parish of any "Great House" of the reign of Edward III. The body of the church (St. Michael's?) was rebuilt in 1832, not precisely upon, but close to, the original site. Several inscriptions from the former church are preserved on the walls of the vestry; among them are Edw. Tidcombe *sirgen*, 1689, Thos. Ayliff, gent. 1738, Godwyn of Ford Farm, and others. In Atworth, (exclusive of Cottles), there are about 1236 acres of land which at present belong chiefly to Mr. Conolly, and Mr. Fuller of Neston.

smyth in Hen. 8. that hath the Monument, with the merry Epitaph in St. Faith's Church, in London.[1]

[1] Cottle's was Atworth parva. Sir Roger de Cotele, Kt. is named in an Inquisition at Melksham in 1275. Richard Cotell "of Cotell's Atteward" married *c.* 1280 Isawde Tropenell of Chalfield. The "Legier Book of Tropenell at Neston," referred to by Aubrey, is unfortunately missing. See some account of it *infrà*, under "Corsham," *note* on "Tropenell's Chapel." The Cotele family appear to have remained here, their names occurring as Patrons of Atworth Chapel, to 1309: and were followed by the family of Selyman. The next was that of Beaushin. (A William Beaushin had been of Bradford, Wilts, and of Beaushin in Whitchurch Canonicorum co. Dorset in 1274. *Hutchins* I. 329). At Atworth this family first appear as Patrons in 1401. For their Pedigree see Wilts Visit. 1565, in which year John Beaushin was "of Cottle's Atworth:" his wife being Elizabeth Eyre of Chalfield. The next owner was Lord Giles Pawlet, fourth son of the first Marquis of Winchester. He married Mary daughter and coheiress of Nicholas Trappes. This person was Henry 8th's Goldsmith. He was buried A.D. 1526, with his two wives Agnes and Joan, not at St. Faith's as Aubrey says, but in the chancel of St. Leonard's, Foster Lane. The "merry" Epitaph, as given by Weever, runs in this vein:—

> "When the bells be *merrily* rung,
> And the Masse devoutly sung,
> And the meat *merrily* eaten,
> Then shall Robert Trappes, his wives and his children be forgotten," &c.

(For more of this family see 'Trappes of Nidd,' Co. York. Burke's Landed Gentry). The son of Lord Giles Pawlett and Mary Trappes was the "old Mr. Pawlett" of Aubrey. A pedigree of this branch of Pawlett is in the Wilts Visit. 1623. In the Church is a monument to the last of the family who was buried here 2 Jan. 1700, viz.: Bernard Powlett, "son of William who was grandson of Lord Giles Powlett," with a shield of the following arms. 1. Powlett. 2. De Ros. 3. Poynings (with a crescent). 4. St. John. 5. Delamere. 6. Hussey. 7. Az. a fess between 3 fleurs de lis Or. 8. Ireby. 9. Delamore. 10. Sherington? Also one to Mrs. Jane Browne of Cottles, sister to Bernard Powlett, who at her death 26 July 1706, left a Benefaction to the parish. On her shield, a widow's lozenge, Browne, (Sable, 3 lions pass. guard. between 2 cotises A), impaling Powlett. (On her achievement which was in the church about 30 years ago the Powlett arms were on an escutcheon of pretence. There was also another achievement of the six principal quarterings of Powlett, of the Marquis of Winchester's line). The two monuments were erected by the late Mr. Hale of Alderley, Co. Gloucester, to whom the estate had descended. In 1857 it was sold by his son Robert Blagden Hale, Esq., to Charles J. T. Conolly, Esq., of Midford Castle, Bath.

The successive owners of Cottle's Atworth, as above named, were patrons of the chapel till about 1540, when for the first time it appears as annexed to the Vicarage of Bradford then late the Abbess of Shaftesbury's. With that Vicarage, Atworth chapel was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. Atworth is still parochially connected with Bradford on Avon, but in 1847 the Church, with South Wraxhall annexed, was made a Perpetual Curacy, endowed with a Vicarial Rent-charge.

BRADFORD (*on Avon.*)[1]

This is a Market Towne; market day.....

At the end of the great barne is a hand holding a battle ax, which is the crest of Hall.[2] Arms of Hall. (See Plate ii. fig. 2.)

I would have the prospect taken of Mr. J. Hall's howse which is very fine.[3] (See Plate I.)

In this Towne is a fair old built howse of the family of Rogers of Cannington, here are many old escutcheons, which see; now it is the seat of Mr. Methwyn, the Cloathier.[4]

On the top of the North Hill, above Mr. Methwyn's, is the finest hermitage I have seen in England; severall roomes and a very neate chapell of good freestone.[5] This high hill is rock and gravell, faces the south and southwest, therefore is the best seate for a vineyard of any place I know; better in England cannot be.

Mr. Thomas Gore assures me that in the Church here, is nothing of antiquitie to be found.[6]

Here is a strong and handsome bridge in the middest of which is a little chapell, as at Bathe, for Masse. *Mem.* A little beyond the bridge is a chapell and almshouse of an old date. Q. whose donacion ?[7]

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[1] A full account of Bradford on Avon, by the present Vicar the Rev. W. H. Jones, having lately appeared in the Wilts. Archæol. Magazine, Vol. V., the reader is referred to that work.

[2] Barton Barn. But it is doubtful whether the crest of Hall was ever there.

[3] Afterwards called "Kingston" or "The Duke's House." An account of it by the present Editor is printed in Wilts. Archæol. Mag. Vol. I. pp. 265—302: followed by an Abstract of some curious documents found under one of the floors, and kindly lent for the purpose by Stephen Moulton, Esq., now owner of the house, by whom it has been admirably restored.

[4] This stands at the top of Peput Street. See p. 272 in the Vol. of the Magazine last referred to. The escutcheons seem to have been forgotten, as they are not given in Aubrey's MS.

[5] Perhaps 'Tory Chapel.' See Wilts. Archæol. Mag. I. 148, and Ditto V. 35.

[6] Aubrey's Oracle in Heraldry and Genealogy, Mr. Gore, (see above p. 3. note 2), gave him wrong information about Bradford Church, as the reader will find by consulting the Rev. W. H. Jones's History.

[7] The 'Chapel beyond the bridge' has been long since destroyed and the site is not quite certain. The 'Almshouse of old date' is also destroyed. "Hall's Almshouse," now in that part of the town, was not built till A.D. 1700, after Aubrey's death.

Mother Bloker's Prophecy, a simple one.

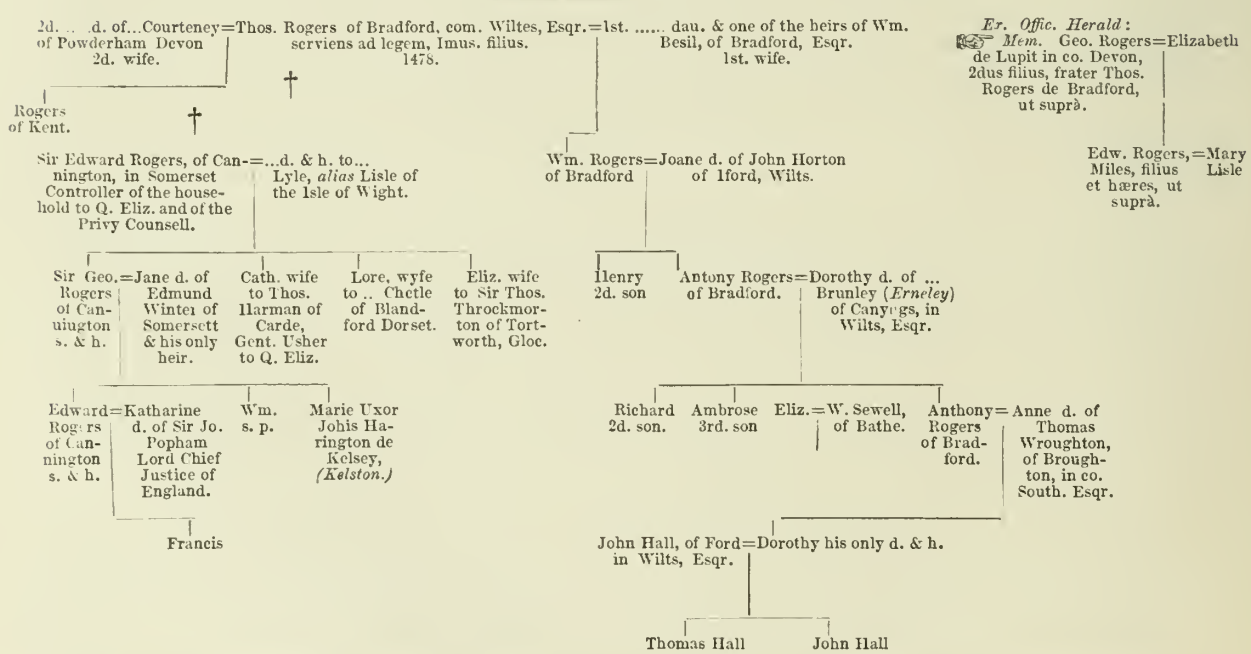
Bristowe shall sinke, and Bath shall swimme:
And Bradford shall be a Haven town.

(*Aubrey draws his pen through it in the MS. and adds,*) Too moderne to insert, viz. about 40 yeares since.[1]

Pedigree of Rogers (*of Bradford.*)[2]

(Pl. ii. fig. 3.) 1. Rogers of Bradford. Quarterly 1 and 4. A. a chevron between three stags courant S. Rogers. Quartering 2 and 3, A. three torteaux. (Besil).

(Pl. ii. fig. 4.) 2. Rogers of Cannington, 1. and 4. Rogers as before; Quartering 2 and 3, Or, on a chief az. 3 lions ramp. or; a crescent under the chief. (Lisle).



[1] In a letter to Thos. Tanner (then a young man, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph,) who was assisting Bishop Gibson with notes upon Wiltshire for a new Edition of Camden's Britannia, and had the use of Aubrey's Manuscripts for that purpose, Aubrey says, referring to this "simple" prediction, that "Mr. Sloper came in whilst I was writing about Bradford and bade me put it in, but pray doe me the favour to blott it out."

[2] This imperfect pedigree is on a separate leaf in the original MS., and is inserted not under 'Bradford' to which it properly belongs, but under 'Headington.' It does not appear to be in

SOUTH WRAXHALL. THE CHURCH.

Over a door which opens into Long's Chapelle:

A Marshal's Fetterlock. (Pl. ii. fig 6.) R. $\overline{\text{AN}}$. DOM. 1566. L. *A Stag's head cabossed.*[1]

In Long's chapelle, an old altar monument of freestone, (Pl. ii. fig. 5.) on which lies a figure with a robe, but so covered with a deske as not well to be discerned; I guess it to be of a woman. In the limbe (*border*) are the Marshall's Locks; in the middle of the North side is an Angell holding this escutcheon, (Fig. 7.) LONG, Crusuly and a lion rampant, impaling BERKELEY quartering SEYMOUR, 2 wings inverted, supported with two lyons passant guardant, which seem to have been crowned or heaumed (i.e. *helmeted*) and have a neckeloath which is invecked (i.e. *with its margin jagged*) as low as the shoulders. The one hath on his shoulder the escutcheon of the Wings, the other that of Long. The South side (i.e. *of the monument*) was as the North, but now almost defaced. The windowes are all defaced of this Chapell, as also of the Church; in the East window of the Chancell is only signe of a scutcheon.[2]

Aubrey's hand-writing, but was probably supplied to him by one of the Rogers family, three of whom were successively Rectors of Headington, 1605, 1670, 1721. The "Mem. from Herald's Office" (which, again, seems to be in a different hand from the rest), appears to have been intended to supply a missing link: viz. George Rogers of Luppit, father of Sir Edward, but it makes the said George of Luppit *brother* of Thomas Rogers of Bradford, whereas other authorities call him the *son*. See the Pedigree printed in Rev. W. H. Jones's History of Bradford on Avon, in Wilts. Archæol. Mag. V. 366—9. Also Burke's Landed Gentry, "Rogers of Rainscombe."

[1] The letters R. L. denote Sir Robert Long. The stag's head was the crest of Popham, called of North Bradley, an estate which is said to have come to Sir Robert's ancestor by an heiress of that family. The device of the "Marshal's fetterlock" (an instrument for fastening a prisoner's chain) seems to have been used by the Longs of Wraxhall, in allusion to their tenure of the *Draycote* estate. The Cernes of that place had used it before them. Draycote was held of the Crown by petit sergeanty, the nominal service being that of rendering every year a wand for the Third officer of the King's *Marshalsea*. The Long's chapel in Wraxhall Church, as well as those portions of the Old Manor House where this cognizance is found, were built before the two estates were severed by the act of Sir Walter Long who died 1610.

[2] The Long's Chapel is on the South side of Wraxhall Church (St. James's.) There seems to be no good reason for supposing that the back of this monument had ever been defaced, as

In the Chapell, in freestone:

"Here lieth the body of Capt. John Long, Esqr. son of John Long, Esqr. Justice of the Peace and Quorum, who departed this life in the city of Westminster, the 23rd of Febr. 1652."[1]

A marble blank. In freestone: "Here lieth the body of Will: Long, Esq. who died 11 Sept. 1664."[2]

"Here lieth Walter Long, of South Wraxall, Gent. son of John Long, Esqr. and Justice of Peace and Quor. who dyed at East Brent, in Somerset, Oct. 11, 1669. Here lieth also, the body of Barbara his wife, who dyed Oct. 14, 1669."[3]

Aubrey says. Before the Chapel was built in 1566, the monument stood in the Church, with its back *against the South wall*, and its carved front looking northwards into the church. The back not being intended to be seen, would most probably be left rough hewn. But when the chapel came to be added, in order to make an opening into the church, that part of the South wall against which the back abutted was taken down: and the monument itself not being disturbed, the rough hewing became exposed. It was in that position—its original one, *minus* the wall behind it—when seen by Aubrey. And so it remained, under a wooden screen which divided the chapel from the church, until a few years ago, when the church was restored. During the alterations, the monument was removed to its present situation, the East end of Long's chapel, where it stands with the rough hewn back once more against *a* wall. The person to whom it was erected has not yet been identified. The figure is that of a Lady, who according to the heraldry, must have been by birth a Berkeley descended from a Seymour heiress, and by marriage a Long. The difficulty is, that there is no certain knowledge in the pedigrees of a match between a Long and a Berkeley. The tomb being in Wraxhall Church would imply that her husband was owner of this estate: the fetterlock on it, that he was also owner of Draycote. As the two were not held by one and the same owner before 1438, nor after 1610, the monument seems to belong to that interval. There is a minute enquiry into its history in Gent. Mag. June 1835: but the statement in that Article as to the way in which the Longs obtained Draycote is rectified in the Wilts. Archæol. Mag. Vol. iii. 178. The charge upon the chevron on the Berkeley quartering, on this monument, appears to be 3 plates, not 3 roses. It is remarkable that the lion supporter bears the Seymour wings, and not the Berkeley shield.

[1] His widow, Katharine Paynter, remarried Edward Awbrey of Wraxhall.

[2] Brother of the above Capt. John Long.

[3] The youngest brother of Capt. John Long: and father of Walter Long of Wraxhall who, dying 1731 without issue, bequeathed his estates to the sons of his cousin Katharine wife of John Long of Monkton. These inscriptions, not now visible, are probably concealed by flooring. A few monuments to the same family have been added since Aubrey's time, viz.: Thos. Long, Esq. of Wraxhall (eldest son of John and Katharine last mentioned) died 1759: Mary (Abbott) his wife, 1733: on a shield Long, impaling, Erm. on a pale G. 3 pears Or, Abbott. Ann Long (sister of Katharine) 1705: and her husband Henry Long of Melksham 1686.

"Here lieth the body of William Awbrey, late of Chaddenewych in the parish of Meer, in the County of Wilts, Esqr. who dyed Jan. 8, 1664."[1]—

Another Inscription of 1649, not very legible. In this Chapell are two handsome niches, and holy-water pott.[2]

Chauncell:

"Here lies the body of Wm. Jones, who dyed the 18th Aug. A.D. 1660."

"Laugh not Fanaticks, though he bee gonne,
He hath fought his fight, and hath won a crowne;
Though he is gone, in heaven he takes his rest,
Singing allelujah, and is for ever blest;
In life he taught to dye, and he did give
In death a great example how to live:
If wisdome, learning, knowledge, cannot dwell
Seeure from change, vaine bubble earth, farewell."

In the Churchyard:

"Here lies interred under this stone
Anne, Henry Mat. . . . .wife, and her sonne,
Edward White's daughter, who ending this life,
By Christ are freed from all woes and strife;
In life kind and constant to husband and friend,
Most zealous and faithfull to God in her end.
Who deceased August 7, Anno Domini 1630."

Mem. The Revell here is a weeke before Michaelmas.

South Wraxhall House.[3]

This is a very large well built old house. On the gate is the Marshal's Lock, and the Stagg's head caboshed, in stone.

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[1] See Sir R. C. Hoare's "Mere" p. 28. The Awbreys of Chaddenwych (not known to have been conneeted with the Antiquary) sold that estate in 1640.

[2] Still remaining, but one of the niehes is concealed by a Tablet.

[3] South Wraxhall House, between Bradford on Avon and Corsham, and now the property of Walter Long, Esq., of Rood Ashton, has been described and illustrated with engravings by Mr.

Mem. Over the gate is a handsome chamber, and a good glasse Window full of figures, which I could not see.

[The Hall.]

The Hall is open and high, and Windowes full of painted glass.[1] In the first

Thos. L. Walker, in "Pugin's Architecture of the Middle Ages." Being very ancient and having been altered at different times it has necessarily become irregular both in plan and style. Outwardly, the oldest portions seem to be the Porch and Hall which have the ecclesiastical character common to dwellings of the 14th century. The armorial bearings in the Hall windows, described by Aubrey, refer to the next century: and the date on the mantel piece was 1598. The Gate house with its projecting window is of Hen. VII.; the large Drawing Room (called the Dining room by Aubrey) was built in 1610.

There is no family evidence to show either by whom the older portions of the House were built, or in what year the Longs first settled here. The statement in "Britton's Beauties of Wilts" [iii. 226.] that the *Manor* of South Wraxhall belonged to the Hungerfords of Farley Castle and was transferred by them to the Longs can hardly be correct, since in the first place though the Hungerfords were not altogether unconnected with Wraxhall, that was at a later period. The name of Wraxhall does not occur in the lists of their earliest possessions. In the next place the principal landowner down to the Dissolution was the Abbess of Shaftesbury. Robert Long, described in one of the family Deeds of Gore of Alderton as "*Armiger*" in 1418, and one of the Knights of the Shire in 1421, was a landowner here under Shaftesbury Abbey in 1433. [Rolls of Parl. iv. 467]. To what extent does not appear; but as Leland in 1540 describes the Long's estate here as then only "a little maner," it is not improbable that they made their principal purchase upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries. There were some other ancient owners. Monkton Farley Priory had a farm in South Wraxhall, partly by gift of one Martin a chaplain, about A.D. 1260. They had also the advowson of a certain Berlegh or Barley chapel, the site of which is not exactly known, but may perhaps have been in this parish. Its incumbent was a Rector, instituted by the Bishop. Reginald de Berlee was appointed by the Priory, in 1323. The Crown nominated from that time to 1349, when we hear no more of it. There was a family of Berlegh at Cumberwell, who had in South Wraxhall a place called *Berley's Court*. This passed to Blunt, and then to *Hussey*. A chapel called St. Tewen's (corrupted from St. Audoen's) was purchased from Thynne by the Longs in 1629; and in the purchase deed, St. Audoen's is described as endowed with glebe lands, and *(inter alia)* the tithes of *Barley's* and *Hussey's* farm. Not far from South Wraxhall Manor House, in one of Mr. Long's farmhouses there are some very good portions of church stone screen-work with crocketted canopies of about the reign of Edw. I. This is believed to have been St. Audoen's.

The hundred of Bradford belonged to Shaftesbury Abbey: and there were some lands in South Wraxhall and Moxham, which appear to have given to their owner a right to the office of Bailiff of the Hundred.

[1] A few stone shields in the Hall, and the fine chimney-pieces, are left: but of the Arms on stained

Window, which is semée of (*strewed with*) a braunch, or beame, of a Stagge's horn, Or; [Plate ii. Fig. 8.] 9. COURTENAY.[1] 10. (BLUET of Lackham). 11. DARELL quartering (CALSTONE of Littlecote).[2] 12. LUCY.[3]

2nd. window. This is semée the Marshal's Lock, O. At the bottom the Salutacion of the B. Virgin Mary. 13. STOURTON.[4] 14. (POPHAM of) Bradley. BLUET (*as before*). 15. LONG impaling (POPHAM of) Bradley. 16. BERKELEY (of Stoke, with a chevron erm). 17. BERKELEY. 18. ST. JOHN quartering DELAMERE.[5] 19. FORTESCU.

On the chimney piece, 20. LONG impaling CARNE of Ewenny:[6] and the date, A.D. 1598.

3rd. window. In the entrey that leades from the Hall to the Parlour, is a window semée of Stagg's branches.

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glass described by Aubrey, not a vestige: nor is any thing known as to the cause or time of their removal. The connexion of many of these shields with the Long family is not quite clear. Some are explained by the Pedigrees: others relate to matches recorded on the monuments here and at Draycote: but many were evidently introduced in compliment either to neighbours or political leaders. (See "Gent. Mag." 1835, p. 593).

[1] Courtenay of Powderham. Elizabeth daughter of Walter Lord Hungerford married Sir Philip Courtenay.

[2] Sir Thomas Long married Margery Darell whose ancestor married the heiress of Calston of Littlecote. (Wilts. Arch. Mag. IV. 226.)

[3] Perhaps for Lucy of Dorsetshire who intermarried about the 15th century with Long of Purse-Candel in that county, believed to be a younger branch of Wraxhall. There is a monument at Purse-Candel bearing the arms of Long and Luey. This is also the coat of the Herings who sold Draycote to the Longs.

[4] Stourton. The mother of Elizabeth Darell (wife of Sir Thos. Long) was of this family: with which also Hungerfords and Berkeleys intermarried. Lord Stourton sold Whaddon, Hilperton, and in West Ashton lands still called "Stourton," to Thos. Long of Trowbridge 1543.

[5] Also at the West end of the Draycote monument.

[6] This coat of Long and Carne, and the fetterlock, still remain. On escutcheons at the spring of the arches which form the roof of the hall are shields, bearing, 1. Long. 2. Long impaling Berkeley. 3. Seymour. 4. Long impaling Popham. 5. Cowdrey.

Fig. 21. NEVILLE,[1] in fess point Neville's knot. 22. CARDINAL BEAUFORT, Bishop of Winchester. 23. STAFFORD, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.[2] 24. [HENRY DUKE OF EXETER. ?][3]

4th. window. This window semée of Marshall's Locks. 25. [GUY EARL OF WARWICK quartering Beauchamp] I believe this coat is inverted by the glazier.[4]

[OTHER ROOMS.]

In the Dining Room,[5] a very noble one, in the windowes;

Fig 26.——quartering ESTURMY. BERKELEY *as before.* 27. KING'S ARMS. France and England quarterly. LONG, single. 28. MONTAGU quartering MONTHERMER. 29.——and ESTURMY quarterly (as fig. 26), impaling LONG and BERKELEY of Bruton quarterly. LONG *as before.* 30. [MOWBRAY quartering MAUTRAVERS.] 31. LONG impaling [NEWBOROUGH].[6] 32. BERKELEY of Bruton.

Here is a stately chimney Piece, of freestone, where is the figure of ARITHMETICA, under which;

"Par impar numeris vestigo ritè subactis;
Me pete, concinnè si numerare cupis."

("Even or odd my figures find results:
He'll reckon skilfully who me consults.")

[1] For the Earl of Warwick and Salisbury.

[2] For John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells translated to Canterbury 1443, died 1452. See "North Bradley."

[3] Perhaps for Henry, Duke of Exeter, a great Lancastrian leader who escaped to France after the battle of Barnet.

[4] Possibly for Henry Beauchamp Duke of Warwick who died 1445: and whose mother was a Berkeley. The shield ought to have been Beauchamp quartering Guy, Earl of Warwick. The pane of glass had been turned wrong side out.

[5] This, in Mr. T. L. Walker's History of Wraxhall, is called the withdrawing Room.

[6] Newborough of Lulworth, Co. Dorset, (Hutch. I. 135.) and of Berkeley next Frome, Co. Somerset. This shield was also in a house behind the Church at Chippenham. (See "Chippenham.") It was for Henry Long who died 1490, and his second wife Margaret Newborough.

And GEOMETRIA, under whom thus:

"Mensuras rerum spatiis dimetior æquis;
Quid cœlo distet terra, locusque loco."

("By just admeasurements I mark off space:
How far from Heav'n to Earth, from place to place.")

To PRUDENTIA and JUSTITIA no verses.

In the Chamber within, a very good Chimney Piece, with Ionique pillars:

"Faber est quisque Fortunæ suæ." *("Every man is the workman of his own fortune.")*
"Mors rapit omnia." *("Death seizes upon all things.")*
"Æqua laus est a laudatis laudari, et ab improbis improbari." *("To be praised by the good, and abused by the bad, is praise alike.")*

In this house are severall good Chimney Pieces.

In another Chamber, in the Windowes: the edges of this Window, LONG and the Marshall's Lock, Fig. 33; as it used to be with the Saxon crownes. (?)

No. 34. [COWDREY].[1] 35. [COWDREY impaling BLUET]. 36. [COWDREY] quartering [POPHAM of] Bradley, with a crescent. I believe t'is inverted.

In the same window, which is full of Marshal's Locks, [POPHAM of] Bradley (as before), without the crescent.

In another chamber window, the Locks aforesaid, glasse and figures broken. In a chamber within this, beames of a stagge's horn, and at the top, in scrolles, Enby woll lyc. Fig. 37. See "Box" de hoc.

In the Parlour[2] windowe these 2 Coates. No. 38. BERKELEY of Bruton, impaling [MALWYN].[3] No. 39. BEAUCHAMP quartering DELAMERE and ROCHE, within a border verdoy of holly leaves.[4]

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[1] Of Barton Sacy, Co. Southampton. Peter Cowdrey married a Popham. Half the manor of Barton came to the Longs.

[2] Aubrey's "Parlour" is called the Dining room by Mr. T. L. Walker.

[3] The same shield is on the Draycote tomb.

[4] This shield, but with a border of skull-caps, is given in "Gough's Sepul. Mon." ii. pl. 101, as on the tomb of Richard Beauchamp Bishop of Sarum, who died Oct. 1481. His uncle Richard, Lord St. Amand, who died 1508, bequeathed by his will "his manor of Charlton, Wilts, to Henry Longe, son and heir of Sir Thomas Longe, Kt. and his heirs." He also made Sir Thomas one of his Executors. See Nicolas, Testam. Vet. p. 491.

CALNE HUNDRED.

BERWICK BASSET.[1]

IN the nave of this Church, in brasse, on a marble, thus: Willelmus hic jacet Bayly sic dno. placet; legabit eccliæ solidos centum semper manere. Obit V idus Novemb. Anno. Dni. M,CCCC,XXVII. ("William Bayly lieth here, so it pleaseth the Lord. He left 100 shillings to the church for ever. He died 8. Nov. 1427.") His effigies is with short hair, but not shaved; his habit a long robe with a girdle.

In the Chancell: "Here lieth the body of Frances, the wife of Thomas Crippes, who dyed on her knees the twentieth day of..... 1664."

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[1] Berwick is a generic name. In Domesday Book, a *berewick* (Berg-wick, *manerii vicus*) is a hamlet severed from the body of a manor. (Thus, a charter of the Confessor's speaks of "Kingston, with its berewics Raffley and Byri.") Basset is a family name. This Berewick was part of the estate of Adam de Port, forfeited on his being accused of the death of K. Hen. II. (Dugdale). King John gave it to Alan Basset. K. Hen. III. added the lands of one John de Cambon a Norman. The Manor was held of the Crown by the annual render of a mew-hawk. The heiress of the Bassets, widow of Roger Bigod, Earl Marshal, brought it in second marriage, to Hugh Despencer by whom *temp.* Edw. II. it was forfeited. Patrick de Chaworth is also mentioned as an owner (Edw. I.) of lands appurtenant to his Barony of Kempsford. The Abbot of Stanley near Chippenham also had an estate. In 1. Edw. III. he complains to Parliament that Hugh Despencer had taken it, as well as the Rectory, from him by force. This included Richardston and Langedene: out of which the Abbot paid a pension to St. Bartholomew's Hospital at Bristol. John Stratton was Bailiff under the Abbey. In 1400, Sir John Roche of Bromham was a proprietor. In 1559, Thomas Goddard. In modern times John Nalder: and in 1859, Lord Holland and Mr. Stratton. The Marquis of Lansdowne is Lay impropriator.

Berwick Basset is seven miles S. W. of Swindon. It is a chapelry of Calne, the Vicar of Calne, patron. The old church, (St. Nicholas), of the Eleventh century, had on the S. side a tower of framework cased with weather boarding. It has recently been restored by subscription and was re-opened Oct. 28. 1857. A stained glass window was erected in memory of Mrs. Hawkins of Avebury who left £200 towards the restoration, and £200 to the Poor. There is a curious old house near the Church. Round an old gravestone is also this; "✠ It hath pleased God to take to his mercye Henrye Holman and was buryed the xx day of October, An. Do. 1599."

BLACKLAND.[1]

CALNE.[2]

The charter was graunted to this towne by King Stephen wherein is a privilege for their buying and selling in any part of England without paying tonnage and poundage. Arms of the Borough. [Pl. iii. No. 40.]

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[1] A large manor in North Wilts, being at that time demesne of the Crown, is called in Domesday Book by the perplexing name of "*Nigrarve*," which Mr. Wyndham (Wilts. Domes. p. 42) is unable to identify. Black-land *(Nigrum arvum)* seems to be the place meant: particularly as of the two holders of lands called Nigrarve, Hervey of Wilton, and Nigel the Physician, the former is also mentioned as a land holder at Edendone (Headington), and the other at Beversbrook, both close to Blackland, near Calne. (Wilts D. pp. 515 and 437.) Nigel also held the tithes of Calne, and those of "Nigrarve" itself, where a church is mentioned then so ruinous that it was likely to be destroyed. Blackland church happens to be very ancient. In the chancel are two windows considered to be of Saxon type, with triangular heads formed of two straight stones placed on end and resting against each other at the top. These circumstances seem to render it not improbable that Blackland was connected with the "Nigrarve" of Domesday Book. The Abbey of Malmsbury had an estate here, by gift of one Christina de Haddone, from c. 1284 to the Dissolution. Other portions were held in Edw. I. by John de Beinton and Adam de Castrinton under Mortimer, Earl of March. In 1544, William Allein. From about A.D. 1600 a branch of the Hungerfords of Cadenham were owners for about 160 years. Walter Hungerford of Studley near Calne by will 1754 entailed it on his nephew George, remainders to Keate and Luttrell. In 1779 Mr. Maundrell the eastern traveller was proprietor. Afterwards Mr. Merewether, and then Mr. Tanner. Blackland House was purchased about 1848 by Marshall Hall, M.D. In the church is a monument to Robert Smith of Blackland (1691) and his family. The Arms on it, Az. an inescutcheon A. between 6 lions ramp. O. Crest, a Pegasus. The Church (St. Peter's) has lately been restored, and was re-opened Jan. 6, 1859. [See Wilts. Independent, Jan. 13.] The East window is filled with stained glass in memory of Marshall Hall, M.D. who died 1857, the father of the present lord of the manor. The fine timber at Blackland House was devastated by a most extraordinary hurricane on 30th December, 1859, an account of which is published in the "Wilts Archæol. Magazine," Vol. vi. p. 365. The institutions to the Rectory are to be found in the Register of the Dean of Sarum who has episcopal jurisdiction here.

[2] Whitaker [Hist. of Manchester I. 187] derives the name of Calne (sometimes anciently spelled Colne), as well as that of the Colnes in Gloucestershire, from the Celtic, *Col-aun*, signifying a "station by the narrow water." The neighbourhood of the town is by no means deficient in springs. A "Chany fountain" is named in a charter of Bradenstoke Abbey.

The Church of Sarum had a large estate here of 11 Hides so early as Edward the Confessor. [Domesday.] The Treasurer of Sarum had two thirds of the Borough in Edw. I. The Manor of Calne (Cauna) was Royal Demesne temp. Wm. I. but ceased to be so in Hen. III. when, with the

Hundred, it was granted to the Barons Cantilupe at a fee-farm rent of £15 a year. (T. de N.) In 1. Edw. I. (1272) George Baron Cantilupe died, seised of "The *Buries*," ⅓ of the Borough and the out-hundred. The Burgesses paid him at St. Martin's 22d, church scot: and services called "Chipping-gavel" (*Market-rent*) and Brewin-gavel. His heirs were his sister Milicent, (widow of John de Montalt, and wife of Eudo de Zouche of Harringworth,) and John de Hastings grandson of Johanna another sister. Calne Manor and Hundred were in the share of Zouche. Tanner (Mon. p. 596) mentions a Charter for a Market and Fair in 1303, 32 Edw. I. In Charles I. the Hundred belonged to the Crown. The Steward and Burgesses were incorporated 4 Jas. II. (1688.) In 1711 the Manor was Geo. Duckett's.

The right of election of the Representatives of the Borough in Parliament formerly lay in such of the inhabitants as had right of common and were *sworn at the Court of Ogbourn* Parva, or St. George, near Marlborough. The origin of this is not precisely known. The Manor of Ogbourn belonged at one time to the King's Honour of Wallingford which again formed part of the estate bestowed by King John on his son the Earl of Cornwall. Several places in this county formed part of the Earldom, afterwards the Duchy of Cornwall, but Calne does not appear among the number in the older lists. Perhaps the custom may date from H. VII., when the Zouche's Estate here was forfeited to the Crown. The burgesses holding under the Crown may have been ordered to attend the King's officer for his convenience, when he held his court at Ogbourn. In 32. H. VIII. [1540] by a private Act of Parliament the Honour of Wallingford was separated from the Duchy of Cornwall and united to the Honour of Ewelme now Lord Macclesfield's. In "Waylen's Marlborough," p. 549 are some remarks upon this custom.

Aubrey [Nat. Hist. of Wilts, 79] says that of the family of Forman of Calne, clothiers, was the Lord Mayor of London [1538] at whose Show was a representation of the Creation, with the motto, "And all *for man*." Stow says he was of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln.

In 1544 Edw. Hungerford (first of the branch settled at Cadenham in Bremhill) mentions in his will his estate called "Berrils" in Calne. [See "Studley."]

The late celebrated S. T. Coleridge lived here in 1814. [See Memoir by his son 1851, App. cxcviii.]

There was a chantry of St. Mary Magdalen in Calne Church, endowed by John St. Lo, Esq., in 24 Hen. VI. [1445—6.] In 43 Eliz. [1600] "Abbard's Mead and Seale's" late belonging to "Our Lady's Chantry" were held of the Crown by Wm. Seager in right of his wife Edith, "*per legem Angliæ*." [I. p. M.] Ground called "Abbard's" also belonged to Stanley Abbey.

A Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, at Calne, was in being *temp.* John. In 1202 a house was quit claimed to Ernald the Presbyter and the Brethren by Richard the Tanner. [Wiltshire Fines 4 John.] Galiena of Calne was a Benefactor [Bowles's Lacock 328.] They held lands at Ufcote under Lacock Nunnery [Do. App. xxxv.] and had three bushels of corn per week from Hudden, Berks. [Tanner, 608.] In 1336 Sir Robert Hungerford gave to John de Pewelle the Custos of the Hospital forty acres at Stock, Quemerford, Calstone, &c. for maintenance of a daily mass for his soul at the Altar of St. Edmund in the Church of Calne: the mass to be said by the second Presbyter in rank. Also a set of robes, and a green hanging powdered with small white crosses. The deed is dated at Calne. [Hungerford Chartulary.] In 1442 Walter Lord Hungerford obtained

Here was anciently a castle, which stood where M^ris^ Norborne's house now does.[1]

A Councell was held in this town, (perhaps it was in the Castle) where was a great fall, and St. Dunstan, being then President or Prolocutor, was saved by[2].....

King Henry the First, who was a very great benefactor to the Cathedrall Church of Sarum, did by his Deed, bearing date ..... (which is amongst their evidences at Sarum) give to that church the tythes of all his forests and chases in Wilts, Dorset and Berks, Godalming in Surrey cum multis aliis, and the tythe of Calne, a great Tything, 10 miles long, with the appurtenances, (*viz.* the tythings of Cherhill, Berwick, Calston, Quemmerford, Stock, Stockley, both Studeleys, Eastmeadstreet, Whitley and Whetham).[3] The parsonage of Calne is the corps of the Treasurer of the Cathedrall Church of Sarum; the demesne is worth between £400 and £500

license to merge this Chantry with others endowed by his family, being ill supported and some vacant, in a new Foundation of similar kind at Heytesbury. The "Hospital of Saint John" was perhaps the same with the "Free Chapel of Saint John" whose incumbent had a pension after the Dissolution. [See Tanner.]

[1] Still called the Castle House. It may perhaps be to *Calne* castle that the following (from Acta Stephani. A.D. 1139,) alludes. King Stephen having blockaded Wallingford marched towards Trowbridge. In his way he took by assault the Castle of Cerne *(sic)*, which Milo of Gloucester the Earl of Hertford had built to encourage the insurrection in favour of the Empress Maude.

[2] By "a miracle," said his partisans. Dunstan's life was a crusade against the married clergy, and such were all the Secular clergy in Anglo Saxon times. Dr. Milman [Lat: Christianity iii. 115] represents the character of this Abbot of Glastonbury as odious, witness his trampling the Royal power under foot, and his cruel treatment of Edwy and Elgiva. "The scene at the Synod of Calne, A.D. 978, when the great question between the Secular and Monastic clergy, (it might almost be said, between the celibate and married clergy) was on the issue before a great Council of the Nation when the whole of the seats filled by the adverse party fell with a crash and buried many of them in the ruins, was so happily timed, that although it might have been fortuitous, (with the monks of course it was providential), it is difficult not to remember Dunstan's mastery over all the mechanical skill of the day." The only beam that remained was the one over which he was standing. [See William of Malmesbury, and Osbern. Vit. Dunst.]

[3] It was Bishop Osmond A.D. 1091 who gave to the first cathedral, at Old Sarum, "the churches of Calne with the tythes thereto belonging." [See charter in English, Dodsworth's Salis. 98, and in Latin, New Mon. "Salisbury."] Henry II. confirmed the gift. [New Mon.]

The omission of Bowood among Aubrey's notices of the Parish of Calne is to be accounted for

per annum; here is also a mannour annexed to it.[1] *Qu.* to whom the church was dedicated.[2] In this towne are two fayres, one St. Marke's day, the other[3].....

It was here that Roger afterwards Bishop of Sarum pleased the soldiers so well by his soe quick despatch of Masse that he being so fitt for their trade, they took him along with them, which was his rise.[4]

Here was standing in the middle of this church a faire steeple, which fell down about 1642.[5]

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by the fact that in his time it did not contain the important Mansion and ornamental Grounds of which the County of Wilts is now so justly proud. It was formerly called the "King's Bowewood Park," having been an enclosure for deer, with an ordinary hunting Lodge, in or adjacent to the great Forest of Chippenham. In 1619 it was granted by James I. to Philip 4th Earl of Pembroke for his life. In 1642, (before the Earl's death which took place in 1655) the reversion was granted by Charles I. to William Murray, Esq., Groom of the Bedchamber, (believed to have been afterwards Earl of Dysart.) But in 1661 it was again in the hands of the Crown, and was leased for 99 years to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. In 1726 his family obtained the absolute ownership in fee: and soon afterwards sold it to the Earl of Shelburne. The present House was then built. The site of a Roman Villa between the House and the lake is mentioned in Hoare's Ancient Wiltshire II. 124.

[1] For an account of Bishop Davenant's dealings with this Church property, see Aubrey's Lives II. 301, quoted in Cassan's Bishops of Sarum, p. II. p. 123.

[2] St. Mark. [3] Now September 29.

[4] Price also [Sar. Cath. p. 136 Add. Rem.] says that Bishop Roger had been "*Curate of Calne.*" But this is an error. It was at Caen (*Cadomus*) in Normandy: "in suburbiis civitatis Cadomensis." The story is told by Godwyn: but Cassan [Lives. p. 122.] can find no good authority for it.

[5] "A fine high steeple which stood upon four pillars in the middle of the church. One of the pillars was faulty, and the churchwardens were dilatory, as is usual in such cases. —— Chivers, Esq. of the parish, foreseeing the fall of it, if not prevented, and the great charge they must be at by it, brought down Mr. Inigo Jones to survey it This was about 1639 or 1640: he gave him 30 *li.* out of his own purse for his paines. Mr. Jones would have underbuilt it for an 100 *li.* About 1645 it fell down on a Saturday, and also broke down the chancell. The Parish have since been at 1000 *li.* charge to make a new heavy tower." [Aubrey, Natural History of Wiltshire 99.] "Mrs. May of Calne, upon the general fright in their church of the falling of the steeple, when the people ran out of the church, occasioned by the throwing of a stone by a boy, dyed of this fright in halfe an hour's time." [Do. p. 72.]

In the North porch of this church, in stone, *viz.*

[Pl. iii. fig. 41.] 3 Sickles conjoined in triangle. [HUNGERFORD.]

[42.] On a shield the bear and ragged staff.[1]

[43.] O. a fret S. on a chief S. 3 bezants—ST. AMAND.

Almerick St. Amand, Lord St. Amand, of whom descended two heirs generall, the first married to Wm. Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, and had issue; the second married to Sir Gerard Braybrooke, Knight, and the heir generall of him married to the Lord Cobham.[2]

In the Chancell, North side, is a very handsome and able inscription on white marble, erected by Mrs. Mary Norborne, to the memory of her husband (*Walter Norborne, Esq.*) who was born at Stodeley in this parish. Arms: [No. 44] NORBORNE impaling CHIVERS.[3]

[1] So drawn by Aubrey; but in error. The device, still on the inner doorway, is not the bear and ragged staff, but a lion rampant holding in his paws a baton.

[2] The shield certainly alludes to Lord St. Amand, owner of Old Bromham House before the Baynton family: but Aubrey's explanation is quite inaccurate. The last Almeric Baron St. Amand died 1403. The two sons John and Almeric mentioned in his will dated 1400 [Test. Vet. 159.] must have died before him: as his immediate heirs were 1. Gerard Braybroke the son of his eldest daughter Eleanor, and 2. Ida, Lady West, his (Lord St. Amand's) sister. Between these two the Barony fell into abeyance. Lady West dying issueless, three daughters of Gerard Braybrooke became heirs. The two younger dying issueless, Elizabeth Braybrooke the eldest became sole ultimate heir. She married, not, as Aubrey says, Lord Cobham, but William Beauchamp (grandson of John Lord Beauchamp of Powyck) who was summoned to Parliament as Lord St. Amand *jure uxoris*; and dying 1457 was buried at Steeple Lavington. His wife Elizabeth was buried at Bromham, where on her monument is a brass effigy of her with two coloured shields: 1. St. Amand, only. 2, St. Amand and Braybrooke quarterly; impaling Delamere and Roche quarterly.

[3] Walter Norborne, Esq. of Studley was one of those gentlemen whose estates were sequestrated by the Parliament. A fine of £380 was levied upon him. He married Mary youngest daughter of Henry Chivers of Quemerford by Elizabeth Seacole of Milton, co. Oxon. According to the epitaph, his loyalty to Church and State provoked the populace of Calne to some act of violence at his funeral. He died 1659 aged 64. His widow was buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 9th August, 1689: as also were his second son John, February 1681, and the eldest Walter æt. 29. September 1684. Of this young man, Aubrey in one of his MSS. has this *Mem.* "Walter Norborne born Nov. 18. 1655, was killed in a duel in the Middle Temple by the Fountain, by Mr. ——— an Irish gentleman, (Sept.) A.D. 168[4]. He hath left two coheirs, great fortunes." One of these, Elizabeth, married Edw. Devereux who became Viscount Hereford

"Vir, cælo charus, exosus Satanæ, Dei cultor assiduus, contemptor sui, Juris-peritus ὁ πάνυ inculpatè consultissimus, acri ingenio, judicio exasciato, linguâ vero præpotenti, Gualterus Norborne de Caln in Agro Wiltoniensi, Armiger.

Ex antiquo stemmate (per utrumque parentem) oriundus, Uxorem duxit Mariam Henrici Chiver Armigeri filiam pientissimam, ex quâ, Gualterum, Johannem et Mariam, felicissimo conjugio suscepit Liberos. Pro Rege Patriâque suis multa fecit tulitque totos annos xvii: Et in Christi mortem complantatus. Tanta etiam post mortem martyria passus (Satanâ suam rabiem in honores funebres exerente) uti duplicem videatur reportasse victoriam, de Naturâ alteram, alteram de Fortunâ. Ἀλλ' ἀνδρὶ γενναίῳ πᾶσα γῆ τάφος: tandemque emeritus Christi miles postquam annos Lxiiij Domino Jesu invigilasset, in eodem placidè obdormivit IV Calendas Aprilis MDCLIX."

Mem. This Epitaph was made by Dr. Pierce, President of Magdalen College, Oxon.[1]

Near this, on a black marble gravestone, thus:

"Here under liethe buried the body of the Lady Fraunces Mildmay, wife to Sir Thomas Mildmay. She dyed in the faith of Christ the ninth of December, 1624."

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in 1683. She survived her husband who died 1700, and remarried John Symes Berkeley, of Stoke, near Bristol. Her son by this marriage, Norborne Berkeley, recovered the Barony of Botetourt (in abeyance) in 1765. Henry Norborne, B.D., of this family, Rector of Langley Burrell 1637, was ejected from his living. There is a pedigree of Norborne of Bremhill in Wilts. Visitation, 1623. A grant of Arms to Norborne of Hilmerton 1651.

[1] Dr. Thomas Pierce, the writer of the epitaph, was son of John Pierce of the Devises, and was successively chorister, Demy, and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxon. In 1648 on suspicion of having written a Satire against the Parliament Visitors he was ejected from his Fellowship. Upon the Restoration of the King he was made Canon of Canterbury and Prebendary of Lincoln, and in 1661 upon the death of Dr. Oliver he was elected President of Magdalen. But the fellows not agreeing under his government he resigned the office 1671, and in 1675 was promoted to the Deanery of Salisbury. He was esteemed both as a poet and a preacher, had great quickness and sagacity and was much exercised in the controversies handled in those times. The catalogue of his writings which were various and numerous occurs in Wood's history of the Oxford writers, [Athen. Oxon. Vol. ii. Col. 858, &c. Bridges's Northamp. I. 478.] Whilst Rector of Brington Co. Northampton, he printed a Sermon preached at St. Paul's November 10th, 1658, "before the gentlemen of Wilts: it being the day of their yearly feast." He died in 1691 at Tidworth, Wilts, where Robert Pierce was Rector. At Brington he was "much followed for his smooth and edifying way of preaching," but says Mr. Baker the Historian of Northamptonshire [I. 92.] "in his controversial writings there was more of the bitterness of gall than the smoothness of oil." His scarce pamphlet called "A Vindication of the King's Sovereign rights," relating to the patronage of the Prebends of Sarum, and printed at the end of Dr. Rawlinson's Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, is said to have hastened the death of Bishop Seth Ward, his opponent in that controversy.

She was daughter to Sir Jno. Ernle of Whetham, and was a very rare beauty.

In the two windowes in the chancell these two figures kneeling [Pl. iv. No. 45] between these two coates, [No. 46] BLAKE, and [No. 47.——.] "Orate p..... ..... Blake de Pinhill A ....." The same shields repeated; and, No. 48.

PINHILL.[1]

CAMBERFORD. *(Quemerford).*

Which now (forsooth) they fantastically write Quemmerford.[2]

Mem. In Sir Wm. Dugdale's Baronage p. 7. thus: "Werstan, Earle of this Province, was slaine in battle at Kinemereford."

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[1] Of Pinhill in this parish Aubrey [Nat. History of Wilts. p. 57] says, that "a grove of pines gave the name to the seat: and that about 1656 there were remaining about four or five which made a great show on the hill." But Pinnel was a very old *family* name at Calne. Pinhill House, then the residence of Mr. Blake, was occupied for a short time in the Civil Wars by Colonel Massey the Parliamentary Governor of Gloucester. "He placed a small body of Musketeers in it, directing them with all despatch to construct a breastwork round the building. But before the fortifications were in any degree rendered available, information of the circumstance reached Devizes where the Royalist officers Goring and Hopton were lying on their way to Bristol. A party was accordingly despatched to Pinhill to put a stop to the affair at once, and just as they were about to fall on, the inmates beat a parley and surrendered at discretion. When the Scoutmaster who conducted this expedition entered the house the prisoners begged hard that they might not be stripped of their wearing apparel, upon which he pointed out of the window to the soldiers outside and told the prisoners that they might easily see that his Majesty's Troops were all so well clothed that they would not accept of Rebel's garments even if offered to them for nothing." Pinhill House was taken on the 28th December, 1643. "True Informer."

[2] The name was written "fantastically" Quemerford so far back as the Hund. Rolls of Edward I. Sometimes Comerford or Kemerford. Aubrey appears to claim for this village a battle which is thus mentioned in the Anglo Saxon Chronicle. "The same day Æthelmund, ealdorman, rode over from the Huiccii at Cynemære's Ford. Then Weoxtan the ealdorman with the men of Wiltshire met him. There was a great fight, and both the ealdormen were slain, and the men of Wiltshire got the victory." This battle is much more likely to have been at Kemps-ford by the Isis, on the borders of Co. Gloucester and Wilts. In 1257 both the manor of Kinemerford Co. Gloucester, and a lordship of the same name in Wilts, belonged to Patrick de Chaworth [*Wilts. Fines.*] In 1291 the Calstone family of Littlecote near Hungerford, were land owners. Sir Robert Hungerford in 1335 gave some land here to the Hospital of St. John at Calne. Persons are mentioned in the Hund. Rolls as holding land in virtue of their office as Bedel or Summoner

BOTH THE STODLEYS.

Stodeley belonged to Priory St. Marie's juxta Kington St. Michael, given by[1]

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to the Hund. Court of Calne. In 1404 Agnes Wyly was an owner. In 1475 William Temys, whose lands were probably sold with his other estates to the Buttons of Alton. In his Natural History of Wilts (MS.) Aubrey mentions among the successful Wilts clothiers "—— Chivers of Quemerford: where the rack doth yet remain [1680]: an estate of £1000 a year. They say they are derived from Chivers of the Mount in Ireland, whose coate they give." In 1568 Henry Chivers, Cloathier, of Bishop's Lavington presented to that church. In 1598 Roger Vince of Quemerford, Cloathier, to Yatesbury. There is a pedigree of the family in Harl. MS. 1165. p. 35 signed "H. Chivers," with additions by a later hand. [See "Leigh Delamere" *infrà.*] Holy Trinity Chapel (of ease to Calne) was consecrated in 1853.

[1] Part of Studley is in Calne, part in Bremhill parish. St. Mary's Priory at Kington had only a very small portion of tithe and rent in the parish of Calne out of which it had to provide the Churchwardens with 2 lbs. of wax per annum for the church. Mr. Bowles [Bremhill p. 77]. maintains that there was a Roman *Station* (?) here: on the evidence of coins and pottery, &c., plentifully found, chiefly in a field called Red-hill. An ancient way "a Stodleiâ ad Divisas" is mentioned in a Deed (Bowles. 110). In his account of the name "Studley *Hungerford,*" he seems to imply that it was the last relic of the ancient estate of the Hungerfords. Studley House in the parish of Calne never belonged to the principal and older branch of that family, but was only a late acquisition by the latest and youngest branch. In 1611 it had belonged to John Norborne, Esq.; and some years afterwards to Walter Norborne, buried in Calne church 1659. Sir George Hungerford of Cadenham died owner in 1712. His grandson George, the last of the Cadenham line, had it for life. He died 1764 without issue. Studley passed under entail in his uncle Walter Hungerford's will to his cousin Mr. Keate. The Luttrells were also in the entail. Mr. Keate's son took the name of Hungerford and died S. P. His sister and heir married Mr. George Walker of Calne who also took the name of Hungerford. His daughter married Colonel Crewe; whose descendant Lord Crewe has now the greater part of the Cadenham Hungerfords' property in Calne: but Studley House with some land, was sold off many years ago. The site is now occupied by a farm house which belongs to the representatives of the late Mr. Angell of Rumsey House.

A newspaper of 1785 contains the following: "*Anne Simms,* aged 113, of Studley-green, Wilts. Till within a very few months of her death, she was able to walk to and from the seat of the Marquis of Lansdown, near three miles from Studley. She had been, and continued, till upwards of 100 years of age, the most noted poacher in that part of the country: and frequently boasted of selling to gentlemen, the fish taken out of their own ponds. Her coffin and shroud she had purchased, and kept in her apartment more than 20 years."

Christ Church, Derry Hill, was consecrated in 1840. Bowles's derivation (Brem. p. 20) of *Derry*

WHETHAM.[1]

STOCKLEY.[2]

CALSTON WILINGTON.[3]

Hill, from its having been Royal property, quasi "De Roy," is very improbable. Neither is it likely to be the Irish word, Derry, although that does signify "a place of oaks:" as in the first place Wiltshire does not go to Ireland for its names, and in the next, even in Ireland the word Derry is not used by itself, but always with the addition of some distinctive epithet, as Derry Calgard, London-derry, Derry Columbkill, &c. It may be merely a corruption of "Dairy-hill:" as the Monks of the adjoining Abbey of Stanley on the plain below, had a Farm on the hill, which in the Deeds of that House is spoken of as their "Dacria," or dairy farm. On this hill a great many Roman coins were found 1680.

[1] Wilhelma (Delamere) widow of Sir John de Roches of Bromham, held at her death in 1410, lands at Whetham. Michael Ernle of Bourton in All Cannings (but of a family originally from Erneley near Chichester,) Sheriff of Wilts 22. Elizabeth, married Mary daughter and heir of —Finamore of Whetham. Of this eldest branch of Ernley, whose manor house near Bowood park is still standing, were Sir Michael, governor of Shrewsbury in Charles I. and Sir John, Chancellor of the Exchequer at the end of Charles II. Sir John founded a widow's charity at Calne. He was one of the 18 Privy Counsellors who recommended King James to send the Bishops to the Tower. This family was connected with several places in Wilts, as Conock, Etchilhampton, Brimslade, Maddington, &c. The last male heir Sir Edward died 1787, and the name has disappeared from the County. Whetham belongs to the representative by female line, William Money Kyrle, Esq.

[2] In 1565 certain lands here belonging to a late chantry in Bromham church were granted to Simon Sloper.

[3] There appear to have been Three ancient properties here.

1. A manor at Caleston, Demesne of the Crown, was given by King John to Fulk de Cantilupe. In 1. Edw. I. (1273) George Baron Cantilupe had built a House here. In 3. Edw. I. Ivo de Zouche had this property in right of his wife Milicent Cantilupe. The Zouches, Lords St. Maur and Harringworth, continued owners till 1547. Pinnel, Chinnok and Lachmere held under them.

2. Ralph de Wylyton, 1254, was bound to find for his estate at Kalston, the service of one haubergeon at Devizes Castle for 6 weeks during war. In Edw. III. John Baron Wilinton son of Ralph the Governor of Devizes Castle left this estate to his son Ralph the 3rd. and last Baron. From this family the Parish takes its second name.

3. In Edw. I. John de Comerwell (also of Compton Comerwell) was the third proprietor. In Hen. III. this belonged to Andrew le Blount, Knight, Lord of Beversbrook, who held under the Barony of De Lisle of Castle Combe. The Blunts presented to the church until 1361. In

CHERHILL.

In the Church is only this piece of scutcheon: the field broken, a chief 3 roundels; *q.* what it is, for I could not gett in: *v.* the coat of St. Amand.[1]

1537 "Calston Wyly" was granted to Robert Whytacre alias Bathe. In 1563 Joan Long had half a manor. In 1566 Thomas Page had lands: and in 1579 Calston was granted to Lionel Duckett. In 1582 Stephen Duckett of Flintham, co. Nottingham, was tenant in tail of Calston House. His grandson John a Colonel in the Royalist Army, is said to have escaped from the Parliament's Forces by passing through them concealed in a hearse. The House was destroyed in the Civil War, and the family removed to Hartham. [See "Hartham" in Corsham parish.] They represented Calne in several Parliaments. Their estate at Calston, &c., was sold by Thomas Duckett, Esq. in 1763 to the Earl of Shelburne: (now Lord Lansdowne's).

In 1382 Stanley Abbey had £40 in land at Calston by gift of Sir Robert Hungerford 1336. St. John's Hospital, Calne, and a chantry in Hungerford church were also endowed with lands here.

Calston is celebrated for its copious springs which are owing to its geological position at the base of the chalk hills. "The lower beds of the chalk formation, and every fissure in them, are, with few exceptions, completely filled with water. All the rain and snow which fall upon chalk, percolate downwards to the base, where the water is stopped by a subsoil of blue clay, and that occasions it to accumulate in the chalk until it rises to such a height as enables it to flow over the surface of the adjoining land. In this manner are formed the springs and rivulets which issue near the foot of every chalk hill." [Phillips's Geol. 87.] On the floor of the church is a gravestone of the Michell family. Other monuments to Newman, Heath, and Baily.

[1] A Chapelry of Calne. Some writers mention a fight at "Cheren hill" in A.D. 821, which the Saxon Chronicle places at Ellandun. In 49. Hen. III. and 4. Edw I. the Manor was John Fitz-John's. This Cherhill family varied their name to Fitz-Geoffry, and their arms were, Quarterly O. and G. within a border vair. Their Demesne of Churiel or Cyriel was 268 acres. That of Kuwych or Cowich 64 acres. Richard Fitz-John of Cherhill died in the French Wars 25. Edw. I. and having no issue left his estate to his four sisters. The eldest, Maud (widow of Furnival) married Wm. de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and had this estate. With the exception of being once forfeited temp. R. II., it remained in the Earls of Warwick till the death of the Earl at the battle of Barnet after which King Edw. IV. seized it. King Hen. VII. restored it to the widow for her life: reversion to himself. In 1315 the Lady of the Manor was Matilda (? Alice) de Toni, wife of Guy Beauchamp Earl of Warwick. In 1400 Sir John de Roches of Bromham had lands here, which descended to St. Amand. Hence that coat of arms seen by Aubrey in the church. On opening a barrow here a quantity of substances, moss, &c. encrusted by a petrifying spring, British pottery, bones, an urn, and a very large pair of ox horns were discovered in 1835. [Devizes Gazette, Oct. 25.] The great earthen-work called Oldbury Camp, on the top of Cherhill Hill, is described in Sir R. C. Hoare's Ancient Wilts. Vol. II.

COMPTON BASSET.[1]

In the Legier book of Mortimer of March's muniments; "John, Earl of Oxford, in the right of his wife Maud, one of the coheirs of Egidius Badlesmere, among divers other lands in this county, had two Knight's fees with their appurtenances in Comerwell and Compton in Com. Wiltes which Roger de Berle holds at £xi xiijs. iiijd. per annum." [2]

q. If Comerwell is not Cumberwell, near to Comerford, (*Quemerford.*)

In this parish is a quarry of soft white stone, betwixt chalke and freestone, which they use much for ovens, it endures the fire rarely well, and I doubt not but it would be good for a glass furnace, or iron forge, or chymists.

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p. 97 and Plate viii. He considers it originally British, with Saxon additions. The principal part of the site belongs to G. H. W. Heneage, Esq. of Compton Basset; but part of the western side to the Marquis of Lansdowne, by whom the fine stone obelisk was erected which forms so conspicuous a landmark to a great part of North Wilts. It bears no inscription, but it was placed here about the time of the Birth of the eldest son of Queen Victoria, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

[1] In the "Wiltshire Institutions," under A.D. 1521, this place is called, "*alias* Long Compton." In the same work under A.D. 1307, the entry of "Compton sub album equum" (below the White Horse), to which living Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, presented in that year, refers, not to Compton Basset, though it also happens to be "below a White Horse," but to Compton Beauchamp, near Shrivenham, Berks.

[2] Aubrey throws but little light on the history of Compton Basset, which owing to the recurrence in old records of the single name, Compton, without any further distinction, is not easy to be traced. But from inspection of original documents kindly permitted by the present proprietor, it appears to have been this.

There were in A.D. 1230 Two Manors, held under the Dunstanvilles, afterwards under the Badlesmeres, as of the Barony of Castle Combe; viz. 1. Compton *Basset:* and 2. Compton *Cumberwell.*

1. Compton *Basset.*

Of the family of Basset there were several branches: all deriving from the celebrated Justiciary Ralph Basset, temp. Hen. I. In Wiltshire the name adheres to this parish, to Wotton, Winterbourne, and Berwick. In A.D. 1233, Gilbert Basset of Compton (probably of Burcester, co. Oxon) is mentioned as a person of influence, who opposed the innovations of Hen. III.: for which "his house at Compton" was placed under the eye of the Sheriff. He was deprived of the manor

of Netheravon, (a gift to his family from King John); and on repairing to Court to vindicate his rights was called a Traitor and threatened with the gallows.

In 1271 Philip Lord Basset of Wycombe, Bucks, died leaving a daughter and heiress Aliva, widow of Hugh Despenser, to whom she had brought (*inter alia*) the Manors of Compton, Wotton Basset, and Broadtown. Despencer, Justiciary of England, and Governor of Devises Castle, had been killed at Evesham 1265. His Estates were seized, but his widow recovered great part of them. She married 2ndly, Roger Bigod 5th Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, whence she is sometimes called The Countess Marshal. She died 1280.

Hugh, the "elder Despenser" of Edw. II., had this Manor, Berwick and Winterbourne Basset, Fasterne, and others. After his downfall, his estates were plundered, parks and houses at Compton and elsewhere robbed, to the damage of £30,000. [Wilts Archæol. Mag. III. 249.] Being forfeited to the Crown they were settled first on the Queen: then on Edmund of Langley Duke of York (5th son of Edw. III.,) and afterwards (1415) on his son when in want of funds to build his college of Fotheringay. [Bonney's Hist. of F. 38.] On his death at Agincourt they were held by his Duchess Philippa [Mohun] till 1431. The names of several Tenants under the Crown occur. Sir Guy de Bryan 1365. Best, 1389. Roger Mortimer Earl of March, 1398. Lypiate 1429. After the death of Queen Catharine Parr, who held it in dower, it was sold by the Crown in 1552 [Edw. VI.] for £952, to Sir John Mervyn of Fonthill, whose grand-daughter and heiress married George Touchet Lord Audley: and 1663, [15 Charles II.] was sold by Mervyn Touchet and James Audley, Earl of Castlehaven, to Sir John Weld of Bindon co. Dorset, ancestor of the Welds of Lulworth. He built the present house at Compton and died 1674. His son William, inheriting the estates of an uncle, left Wiltshire in 1684. In 1700 Humphrey Weld, son of William, sold Compton to Sir Charles Hedges of Richmond, Surrey, Secretary of State. William Hedges of this place married Elizabeth sole heiress of the Gores of Alderton; and in 1715 sold Compton to William Northey, son of Sir Edward Northey, Attorney-General to Queen Anne. In 1761 it was re-sold by this family to John Walker Heneage Esq., owner at the time, (by inheritance), of Tockenham (in Lyneham) and several other properties, among which was, in this parish, the small manor of Compton *Cumberwell.*

Some part of Compton was held in 1100—1250 by Reginald Mohun, and in 1476 by his under tenants.

Some part also of the Basset estate both here and at Berwick Basset, passed by an heiress of Delamere (of Beversbrook and Rockley c. Edw. I.) to Sir John Roche, and by his coheiress to the Bayntons. John Eyre also appears as an owner in the parish in 1332. John Pawlett, 1455.

2. Compton Cumberwell.

It is this to which Aubrey alludes. It is a small property lying in Compton but originally distinct from it and belonging to other owners. The name was sometimes spelled Comb'ville.

There are in Wiltshire two Cumberwells, this at Compton, and another, Cumberwell Park near Bradford on Avon. Both were held under the Barony of Castle Combe, and in 1339 on the partition of that Barony (then Lord Badlesmere's) among his daughters, the seignory of the two Cumberwells was part of the share of Maud wife of John de Vere, the "Earl of Oxford" mentioned by Aubrey. Under that Barony, both Cumberwells belonged for some centuries to

In the Church I find nothing remarkable but this coate [Pl. iv. No. 49] which is in the North windowe twice. *Mem.* By the name of Cotton, also Sir Thomas Ridwar, temp. E. 1.[1]

the same successive owners: viz. the Families of, 1st, Berlegh of Bathampton and (as heirs of Ford) of Swainswick. 2nd, Blount. This family was of Bitton and Mangotsfield, Co. Gloucester, and of Woodborough, Wilts, (as heir of D'Amnevile): also of Beversbrook and North Wraxhall, and a small estate in South Wraxhall. 3rd, Sir John Hussey, Knt., who married an heiress of Blount. In 1530, either by purchase or family connection, it is believed by the former, *both* Cumberwells came from the Hussey family to William Button Esq. of Alton (afterwards of Tockenham Court in Lyneham), and were held together by his family for many years. On the death, without issue, of Sir John Button his grandson the 4th and last Baronet, in 1712, Compton Cumberwell and several of the Button properties above mentioned, went to Sir John's sister Mary; of whom a curious old portrait is preserved in Compton House. She married Clement Walker Esq. Usher of the Court of Exchequer, M.P. for Wells, and author of "The History of Independency;" who died in 1681. From him they descended to John Walker Esq. Hereditary Usher of the Court of Exchequer, who died 1758: and from him to his son John Walker Heneage Esq., who three years afterwards purchased Compton Basset, as mentioned above. He died 1806. His estates are now the property of his eldest nephew G. H. W. Heneage Esq. by whom the house was restored. Round the parapet are Arms of previous owners, Weld, Hedges and Northey: and over the front door, the shield of Heneage and Walker quarterly: Impaling, Webber and Nicholson quarterly.

Col. Montagu in his Ornithological Dictionary mentions that the greatest number of window swallows nests he ever saw, was fifty ranged in a continuous line under the eaves of the stables of Compton House.

The other Cumberwell, near Bradford on Avon, was bequeathed by the will of Sir Robert Button, 3rd Baronet who died 1679, to the son of his sister Jane, Charles Steward Esq., (killed by a fall from his horse and buried in Bradford Church 1698): at whose death that property passed to Heneage Walker Esq. who sold it to John Allen Cooper, from whom it went to the family of Taunton, and from them by sale to the family of Thos. Clarke Esq. the present owner.

[1] The names of Cotton and Rydware are not connected with this parish. The shield is perhaps meant for Sir Guy de Bryan, Steward of the Household to Edw. III., sometime of Compton Basset as already mentioned: but the colours are different. The patronage of the Church, from 1311, has always been in the Bishops of Sarum with two or three exceptions. In 1337 Andrew Blunt Lord of Beversbrook presented. In 1432 the Prior of Burcester (Bicester) Co. Oxon: a Religious House founded in 1182 by Gilbert Basset, Baron of Hedingdon (near Oxford). In White Kennet's History of Ambrosden p. 205 is an Arbitration of the Bishops of Lincoln and Bath relating to the Prior's right to the Advowson of Compton Basset. In 1552 Nicholas Snell of Kington St. Michael presented by leave of Edward Baynton. The Church (St. Swithin's) is partly Norman, partly Perpendicular. The stone screen has a loft over a stone vaulting constructed on

HEDINGTON.

Ex MSS. Harleianis: "Brampton et Brian Castle. A Knight's fee in *H*adyndone in Com. Wilts., which the Prior of Bradenstoke holds at £6. 13. 4." *Mem.* In the copy it is doubtfull, by reason of a fracture, whether there were another letter P or S.[1] before H in Hedyndone.

In Hedington field is found plenty of old cindres, the melting of iron ore; the like at Bowdon. In Heref. and Monmouthshire, they use these cindres to melt down their new digged oare the more easily. These Blomeries[2] were in the times

pillars and arches, and its eastern front perforated. In the piers of the screen are twelve small brackets with canopies, once probably containing figures of the Apostles. The rood loft had formerly an oaken railing. This was removed, and a stone railing put in its place, but of an earlier style than the screen itself. In Weale's Quarterly papers on Architecture, Vol. III. are engravings of this roodscreen, and of the hour glass and frame (date about 1648—60) attached to the pulpit. The hour glass is also figured in "Instrumenta Ecclesiastica." The stone pulpit and desk were given by Mrs. Heneage in 1842. A stained glass window has been lately placed on the North side.

The Arms on one of the bells, viz. a chevron between 3 cross crosslets fitchee, with the initials I. W. [Wilts. Mag. II. 341] are those of some family of Walker, but not the coat quartered by Mr. Heneage.

[1] The missing letter was C, and the place to which Aubrey's Extract refers, was *Chadington* (in Lydiard Tregoz, formerly L. Ewyas) which was held by Bradenstoke Priory under the Ewyas family of their Lordship of Brampton Bryan, Co. Hereford. The Extract does not refer to Hedington. This manor (*Edinton* in Wilts Domesday p. 225) belonged to Edward of Salisbury. One portion of it may have been given with his daughter on her marriage with Humphrey Bohun, for, under the Bohuns, of their Honour of Trowbridge, it was held in temp. Hen. III. by the Barons Cantilupe. [See "Calne."] A moiety of the manor was given by Ela Longespee to the Abbey of Lacock, charged with the support of two chantries to the Ryvers family, which the Nuns seem to have neglected. Ralph Augiers was an owner here temp. John. The Patron of the church was the Prior of Monkton Farley, by gift of the Bohuns. After the Dissolution, in 1543, Lambard. In 1571—1605, Partridge, of South Cerney Co. Gloucester. In 1670, Daniel. In 1721—1800, the family of Rogers: for whose pedigree, see p. 22. "Bradford on Avon."

[2] A "Blomary" is the first forge in the iron mills, through which the metal passes, after it has been first melted from the mine. [Johns. Dict.] The scoria, or slag, found in great quantity in and near Spye Park, was derived from iron works, in which the ore of the Lower Green sand of this district was smelted. This was most likely by the Romans. The late Mr. Cunnington, the Antiquary, found in a field not far from the Roman Villa (Verlucio) near Bromham, the remains of a furnace which he pronounced to be Roman.

[illegible], ob. 3 May, 1750. Another of "The Rev. Henry Southouse, Rector of this parish, ob. July, 1811, aged 39." And one of the Rev. Dr. Richard Serope, ob. July 8th, 1787.

The general commemorative monument erected to the Scrope family by Dr. Scrope himself has been already noticed.

In the south aisle, below the east window, a square stone let into the wall has the following inscription:—

Remedium . unicum . Jesus . Ch
ristus . Christ . is . the . only .
salve . for . everi . sore . Lear
ne . him . a . right . ye . neade .
to . learne . no . more . Rica
rdus . Gillus . obiit . no
no . die . Januarii
1588.

In the body of the church and tower are some ordinary monuments or tablets to members of the families of Child, Taylor, Watts, Lewis, Fisher, Bevan, White, Wild, Jenkins, several of whom were clothiers, and all repeatedly mentioned in the court rolls as respectable inhabitants of the manor. A handsome one in marble has been already alluded to, bearing the following inscription:—

Near this place are deposited the bodies of
Mr. Walter Fisher, clothier, and Mary his wife,
who left behind them six sons and four daughters,
all decently educated and formed for the world
by their industrious care and tenderness.

* See p. 39 supra.

In the north aisle are several inscribed tablets, some of early dates, to the Child family, who have been mentioned as still holding a freehold estate within the manor.*

The church was probably in great part built at the expense of the wealthy clothiers of the place. The bequest of one of them, a native or serf of the manor, by name William Heyne, of twenty pounds, "datum fabricæ ecclesiæ et campanilæ de Castel Combe," "to the building of the church and belfry tower," in the year 1436, has been quoted.† This year corresponds, almost exactly, with the commencement of the tower as recorded by William Wyrcestre. Probably, also, some of the vast personal wealth of Fastolf, which came to the disposition of Sir John Howes, one of his two chief executors, and who was rector of this church, was applied by him here, the old knight having specially enjoined in his will its appropriation to such purposes "in parishes of which he was lord." ‡

The church has been entirely re-pewed in oak, or rather fitted up with uniform low open seats, and the interior altogether has a spacious, airy, and

* Sir Josiah Child and the great London bankers of that name are said by old Aubrey to have derived from the Childs of Castle Combe and the adjoining parish of Yatton Keynell, who still possess freehold estates there. He says, "Parson Child, rector of Yatton Keynell, is cosen-german to the eminent banker of Fleet Street."—Nat. Hist. of Wilts (1690). The family of Wild mentioned above owned another small freehold at Longdene, and are also mentioned by Aubrey. "I remember when the paper-mill at Longdene, in the parish of Yatton Keynell (it adjoins Yatton Keynell but is in Castle Combe parish), was built by Mr. Wyld, a Bristow merchant, 1635. It serves Bristow with brown paper."—Nat. Hist. p. 95. The paper-mill still exists, and still makes brown paper exclusively for the Bristol market. The Wilds were succeeded there by the Lewises, who have likewise tablets in the church, but have disappeared from the parish.

† Note. p. 221. ‡ Note, p. 189.

Parish Church History of Castle Combe, p. 36.

of the Romans or Britons. Hereabout the water in the ditches, on the fall of the leafe, looks blewish, which is an indication of iron, as also the veins of other coloured sand. At Seene or Send, is iron ore so rich that it will run in the Smyth's forge, yet this treasure was not understood, for the forest was destroyed about 1630, and now no wood left in the parish to melt it.

In Weeke field, by Sandy Lane in the parish of Hedington, digging the earth, in March 1653, deeper than the plough had gone, to sowe carrots, they found foundations of howses, and coales, for at least a quarter of a mile long, and a great quantity of Roman money, silver and copper, of the Emperors. Among the rest was an earthen pott of the colour of a crucible, and of the shape of a Prentice's Christmas Box, with a slit in it, containing about a quart, which was near full of money. I gott the pott, and about a quarter of a pint of the money, most of it in copper, which was stolen by a servant from me. V. *Aulularia* Plauti. Among the coin there was a good deal of small copper pieces no bigger than a silver single penny, which *Q.* if not the Roman Denarii? The stamp is .... The inscriptions were of ..... This pott I gave to the Repository of the Royal Society at Gresham College.[1]

[1] Dr. Stukeley considered Hedington to be the much disputed Roman Station Verlucio: which Sir R. C. Hoare places only a little way off, at Wans House. The Dr. supposed the true name to be Verolucio, from Celtic *Vrô* and *lug*, a "white habitation." The Saxon name Hedington he derives from Heddan-town, (town of Hedda.) In his Iter. vi. (p. 143) he says: "This town is but small at present, lying at the bottom of a great hill in a rich marly country. The inhabitants are not surprised when you enquire for Antiquities. They assert it to have been a very old and great city. Infinite quantities of antiquities are found here: handfuls of coins brought home every time they plough, (Madam Whitlock has many): and the streets and foundations of houses found for a great length, sufficiently evince it. Reuben Horsal, clerk of Abury, told me, he had seen a gallon of Roman Coin taken up at a time in Hedington field, in an urn covered with a stone." Hedington Wick more particularly abounds in these relics. For an account of a Roman leaden coffin, &c., see Archæol. Journal, Vol. xii. p. 283, 1855. Another discovery is described in the Devizes Gazette, April 1855. In Aubrey's MS. Monum. Brit. (Bodl. Lib.) is a letter to himself from Sir James Long, with a list of a great number of coins found in 1688 at this place. Hedington lies close to the old Roman road which was formed in this part along the line of the earlier Wansdyke. On the hill above (mistaken for Roundway by Stukeley) is a camp which has led some to think that here was the celebrated battle of Ethandun for which there are so many competing places. For further notice of Hedington, see History of Lacock (Bowles), pp. 186, 315. xxxij. Also Beauties of England and Wales; "Wilts." p. 434. Robert Child, clothier of this place, was brother to the Goldsmith and founder of the first banking house in London, Sir Francis Child.

YATESBURY.

In the Church[1] here is nothing to be found, neither is any tradition that I can yet learn of any remarkable thing in the parish. In the field eastwards from the towne is a barrow or two.

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[1] The Church (All Saints) originally Early Norman, was rebuilt early in the 13th century, repaired, and robbed of its South aisle, at the end of the 14th. Of the Font, very handsome Norman on E. English base, long choked with whitewash and ochre, a good woodcut is given in the "Builder." The Church was restored, and chancel entirely rebuilt in 1854.

The name is variously spelled in old Records, as, Zatesbury, Hyatebiri, Jetesbury, Sitesburi, Etesbury: and being sometimes confounded with Heytesbury in South Wilts, it is difficult to trace the descent of property. Subject to error from this cause, the following names occur. Temp. John, Barville, and Fitz Everard. In Hen. III. Reginald of Calne and Fitz-Mathew. In 1308 Walrond in right of an heiress of Longespée Her property (not a large one) passed by another marriage to Sir Baldwin Freville of Warwickshire whose family in 1. Richard II, contested with the Dymocks the championship of England. They were succeeded by Sir Robert Aston (1464), [Branch and Dole 31. and I. p. m.] In 1330 Edmund Earl of Kent in right of his wife Margery Wake. From 1300 to 1366 the Bourdon family. In 1349 Sir Peter Doignel, in right of Agnes Bourdon his wife. In 1410 John Preston held, "as of the Castle of Devizes." From 1432 for above 300 years the Ernle family. By his will, 1764, George Hungerford, Esq., L.L.D. of Studley House, near Calne, bequeathed his Manor Farm of Yatesbury to his second wife, and widow, Elizabeth (Pollen) who died 1748. Their monument is in the Church. By this lady's family, their estate was sold a few years ago to Mr. Tanner.

The Prebendal estate at Yatesbury was held in 1085 by Alured of Spain a foreign Ecclesiastic. In 1716 Strickland Gough farmed it. Isaac Walton, the fisherman's nephew, was Prebendary 1678. A list of earlier Prebendaries is printed in Dr. Rawlinson's "Antiq. of the Abbey Church of Bath, and of Salisbury" p. 343.

Some of the barrows in the parish were examined by the late Dean Merewether. See Arch. Inst. Journ., Salisbury Vol. 1849, p. 95.

CHIPPENHAM HUNDRED.

ALDRINGTON.

[The Manor House, now destroyed.]

THE Mannour House here is of the fashion of Bradfield [for which see Pl. xxiv.] which was the common way of building gentlemen's houses in those dayes.[1] In the Hall, which is open, on the carved skreen, these four escutcheons:

Pl. iv. No. 50. Gore. O. 3 bulls heads cabossed S. *Mem.* This is the coate which Thomas Gore, Esqr., now gives. His oldest deeds are thus, without a chevron, and it is so confirmed by Mr. Camden.

No. 51. Gore impaling Keynell.
52. ditto impaling Whittocksmede.
53. Gore, with a chevron.
54. Keynell impaling Hall and [Atford? See Wilts. Archæol. Mag. I. p. 268.]

In the windowes of old glasse in the Hall:

No. 55. Gore impaling Hall [and Atford?].
56. ditto impaling Stourton.
— ditto and Whittocksmede [as 52].
— ditto and Keynell [as 51.]
— Gore single [as 53].
57. ditto [as 50] impaling Jennings.
58. ditto impaling White.

Mem. About 1656 Mr. Gore aforesaid took down all these shields and had them rectified, or altered, to the coat above [No. 50].

[1] "The architecture of an old English Gentleman's house, especially in Wilts and thereabout, was a good high strong wall, a gate house, a great hall and parlour; and, within the little green court where you come in, stood on one side the Barne. They then thought not the noise of the threshold ill musique. This is to be seen at severall old houses and seates, e.g. Bradfield, Alderton, Stanton St. Quintin, Yatton Keynell &c." [Nat. Hist. of Wilts 101.]

The House of which Aubrey speaks was probably taken down soon after his time and replaced by one of modern style, the offices being retained. There is no Manor House at Alderton now, the last having been taken down about 45 years ago. From minute description given by old people, it did not at all correspond with the one which Aubrey describes. An avenue led to it across the large field called "The Ridges." The present road to the church is new. The house stood on the North side of the church; the site is visible near the fishponds which still remain.

In the Church.

In the top of the West window these two coates;

GORE [with chevron, as 53]. | GORE [with chevron] and KEYNELL [as 51].

In the Chancell, on the North side, above a gothique Altar Monument, this Inscription, *viz.*

Of your charyte pray for the Soule of THOMAS GORE, Esquyer, late Lord of this Toune, the whych decesyd the XXii daie of July, Anno Dni. M.V^{c}.xxxij. On whos Soul Jhu have marcy. Amen.

On the Monument are these coates:

GORE [with chevron] impaling HALL [and ATFORD, as 55].
ditto and KEYNELL [as 51].
ditto single [as 53].

KEYNELL [as before] single.
GORE [with chevron], impaling WHITTOCKSMEDE, [as 52.]

In the Chancell, under a faire black marble (*now partly hidden by the Communion Table*), this Inscription.

"Here lies the body of Anne James, third daughter of Edward Gore, Esqr. (by Eliz. his wife) wife to Gyles James, gent. of Great (Sherston) in Com. Wilts: who departed this mortall life on Sunday the 4th of Oct. 1629: æt. suæ 40."

"Expectans expectavi." *Psal.* 40.

With Jacob's Rachel I [a James his wife]
Waited full long before our married life.
In me it was a matchless expectation,
More tædious farre than matche's consummation,
Which once enjoyed, and scarce three yeares in all,
A lingering sickness ridd mee out of thrall;
For this my change all mine appointed days
I waited still, and waiting gave God praise
That had so fitted me for Heaven, where
My soul now rests, as doth my bodie here.
"*Usque quo Domine.*" Apocal. 6. 10.
"*Veni Domine Jesu.*" Apocal. 22. 20.
One of her sexe's worthies here doth lye,
A wife, a patterne to posteritie;
To husband loyall, gracious unto all,
Pious to God, to th' poore most liberal."

(On Chancel Floor.) "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Lydia Gore, the wife of Charles Gore, Esq. late Lord of this manor of Aldrington, who dyed the 3rd day of Jan. Anno. Dni. 1654." On a freestone are two plates of brasse, on the top one of which are her husband's coate and her own. [GORE impaling WHITE.]

On the other this Epitaph:

"Reader, if thou hast a tear,
Doe not grudge to drop it here:
Think not it can fall alone,
Flouds are due unto this stone.
Here lies (ah! how that word does pierce,
And double blacks the mournfull herse;)
Vertue's fair copie, Heaven's delight,
Not fitt for mens' but angells' sight.
In whose pure breast sweet innocence
(Exil'd by most) found sure defence;
Where no black thought, the sire of shame
(Charm'd by her vertues' magick) came;
Lov'd by the rich, the poor did blesse
Her as theyre Soveraigne Almonesse;
Wife, Mother, Friend, better no age
E're shewed upon the world's stage.
Then Reader, if thou hast a tear,
Canst thou chuse but drop it here."!

By Dr. Tully, (Rector of Grittleton.)

In the wall, on the South side, is a little freestone figure of a child kneeling, with this inscription: "Here lies the body of Charles Gore, eldest sonne of Charles Gore, Esqr., who dyed the 3d day of Sept. 1628."

"Hic jacet ingenii splendor, pietatis amator,
Vitâ, morte, pius, cum tamen ipse Puer!"

N. One in commendation of him hath inserted this Distich in the Register Booke, *viz.*

"Haeres patris eram, Matris virtutibus haeres,
Mansuetus, blandus, cum pietate comis."

(On a Brass on ye chancel floor now half hidden.) "Elizabeth Gore, dau. of Charles Gore, Esqr., departed this mortall life April 14, 1641, æt. suæ 4"; upon whose gravestone thus:

"So rare a piece for beauty, grace and witt,
Though God had showed us, yet he thought not fit
For us to gaze upon too long; 'twas He
That tooke her to himself, himself to see.
Admired she was by all that did behold her;
Much more shall be when God anew shall mould her."

By Mr. Parson William Noble, of Sutton Benger.

On a brasse plate in a Monument erected in the S. Wall by Charles Gore's Monument: (now against N. Chancel Wall. *Ed.*)

"*Psalm* 116. 15.—Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saintes."

"Here lie the bodies of Charles Gore, aged 6 yeares and 18 weeks; Edw. Gore, aged 9 weekes; Mary Gore, aged 1 yeare and 14 weekes; Anna Gore, aged 12 weekes; and Elizabeth Gore, aged 4 yeares and one moneth: all children of Charles Gore, of Aldrington, Esq, and Lydia, his wife, expecting the second coming of Christ."

Malachy III. 17—"They shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hostes, in that day when I make up my Jewells."

Jewells of price this place contains,
As a choice Cabinet, the Remaines
Of those sweet soules: all of a Race,
Which now in Heaven have their place.
"Parens uterque mœrens posuit. An. D. 1641."

Mr. Noble.

On a brass against the S. wall in the S. Aisle, these Inscriptions.

["An Epitaph upon the death of that godly and grave Matron Mrs. Ann James, wife of Mr. William James, Gentelman, and Mother to Mrs. Lydia Gore wife of Charles Gore of Aldrington Esquire, whose body heare lieth interred in hope of the Resurrection. Obiit 20mo Decembris An^{o} Salutis 1636. Æt. suæ 70.]

Deare saint of God! to whom in life most deare,
God's howse and messengers and servants were,
The holy things of God most precious all,
Precious with God her death and burial;
Her soule enlarg'd and sett at libertie
The seaventith yeare of its captivity,
If evidence for Heaven be Truth of Grace
Then sure in Heaven this Matron hath a place;
Let after ages say, when this is gon,
Blest be the memorie of such a one.

Next to this, "An Epitaph upon the death of Mr. William James, Gentilman, who departed this life the 28th of March, 1637, [æt suæ 56]."

Death parteth soule and bodie, man and wife,
So as to meet again in better life,
On better termes: meanewhile our bodies must
To their first nothing turn, at best but dust,
Till glorified: our soules doe alwaies sing
All glory to the everlasting King.

Surviving friends! in life see you prepare
For life in Heaven where no survivors are:
That when of this short life Death ends
the story,
You sharers be with us of endlesse glory.

By Parson Noble, of Sutton Benger.

This Deed [*Appendix No.* 1.] is in the custody of Thomas Gore, of Aldrington, in the county of Wilts, Esqr., descended from the beneath sayd William Gore, and Agnes, his wife. The lands are still in the possession of the said Thomas Gore, who still payeth the same annual rent.

("A.D. 1402. Walter, Abbot of Kingswood confirms to Wm. and Agnes Gore a house and lands in Aldrington, held of him and his Convent, in lieu of certain other premises: paying to the Convent 15^{s}. a year.")

On the Convent Seal: [Pl. iv. fig. 59] The Virgin crowned, standing, and holding Christ in her arms; below is the half figure of the Abbot holding up his hands in the posture of prayer, Mr. Dugdale sayeth.

Inscription: S. ABBATIS ET CONVENTUS B. MARIE DE KINGSWOOD.[1]

[1] Aldrington was held of the Crown by the Mortimers at the Domesday Survey, afterwards by the Cliffords of Clifford Castle. Under these the prineipal estate belonged to Henry de Hartham. So late as 1442 there were still some lands in the parish, then occupied by Ralph Ivy, eharged "from ancient time, with providing one chaplain to celebrate Divine Service in the church of Aldrington for the souls of the ancestors of the Lords of Hartham." Thomas de Pedworth appears to have succeeded the Harthams as mesne tenant. From him, about 1392, it was bought by William Gore (of a Melksham family,) whose descendants continued here for nearly 400 years. In 1583 Alderton manor is described as held by the Gores "of the Queen, of her manor of Dunley." By degrees they became large owners in adjoining parishes; at Grittleton, Surrenden in Hullavington, Luckington, Yatton Keynell, &c. They had Grittleton manor (late the Abbey of Glastonbury's) from the Dissolution to 1601. Hartham in 1457. Their estate at Melksham and Shaw they sold to the Brounekers in 1544.

The name of their family is now chiefly remembered in the person of Thomas Gore Esq. the writer on subjects connected with Heraldry: and an intimate friend of John Aubrey. [See Wilts. Mag. IV. 107.]

This Mr. Gore was at the pains to form a careful MS. vol. of Family evidences, which is now in the possession of G. Poulett Scrope Esq. It is written with extreme precision in a fine bold hand, and supplies ample particulars of their history and property. His monument is against the North wall of the chancel. "M. S. Thomæ Gore de Aldrington armigeri (cujus exuviæ hic juxta sitæ) honoris ergo posuit filius et hæres ejusdem nominis. Obiit Martii 31°. A.D. 1684. æt: suæ 50to." Then follow some Latin verses. By the death of Thomas Gore's youngest grandson Walter Gore in 1712, the estates passed to Elizabeth, sister of Walter. She married William Hedges Esq. of Compton Basset, whose sons dying, Eleanor Hedges their sole surviving sister became heiress and carried the property by her marriage into the family of Montagu of Lackham.

At the breaking up of the Montagu property, was unfortunately dispersed a number of manuscripts, collected or composed by Mr. Thomas Gore just mentioned. These if they could now be

AVON.

Quære, If this was ever a Parish. They have a tradition here that a Queen lay in here.[1]

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recovered would be of much value in illustration of Wiltshire History. There are in the Church several inscriptions to the Gores, besides those given by Aubrey. Col. Montagu the Ornithologist, lived for some time at Alderton House, though he was not owner of the estate. [See Memoir of him, Wilts. Archæol. Mag. III. 87]. In 1827 the whole of the Alderton estate was purchased by the late Joseph Neeld Esq. (then of London); and was his first acquisition in the county of Wilts. The Surrenden estate had been bought by Mr. Burne, father of the Rev. William Way Burne late Rector of Grittleton. On Mr. Neeld's purchasing in the following year the adjoining estate of Grittleton, he came to reside in the County. The village of Alderton was at that time in a state of general decay. He rebuilt the cottages and Parish Church, (the latter in 1844,) and erected also a new school and Parsonage House.

Alderton Grange belonged before the Dissolution to Kingswood Abbey. The Gores then purchased the fee simple.

The Rectory was impropriate; having been given, together with that of Sherston Magna, by Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, c. 1442 to Tewkesbury Abbey. A vicar was endowed for Sherston, but none for Alderton. After the Dissolution both rectories were given to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The utmost effort of their liberality has hitherto been to allow £30 a year towards the stipend of the Perpetual Curate of Alderton: on the patronage of this valuable preferment being transferred to the late Mr. Neeld he augmented it.

Of the old church (St. Giles), some portions of which are preserved in the new school, a description is given in the "Builder," 1845, p. 223. On the base of the original tower, a new tall spire was erected. The chancel windows contain some good old stained glass, the Crucifixion, St. Michael, &c. On a tablet placed against the wall of the South aisle, is the following inscription in memory of the late Rev. Anthony Austin, who is buried in the church yard.

"Antonio Austin, vicario de Aldrington, quem vivum diligebant, sepultum desiderant, Hoc Marmor, P. C. ex amicis amantissimi. Ob. VII. Kal. Sept. A. S. MDCCCXLVIII."

[1] The Editor is unable to say by whom so great an honour was conferred upon this smallest of hamlets: which lies, on the left bank of the River Avon, between Chippenham and Christmalford. Though the names cannot refer to Royalty, it is odd that out of six tenants paying acknowledgments here to Malmesbury Abbey in 12. Edw. I. two should bear the names of "John le Kyng, and Matilda la Quene" (Cartulary List.) A Manor of "Avene" called at that time "in Bremhill" was given to Malmesbury Abbey by K. Athelstan. (New Mon. "Malms." 259). Under the Abbot it was held by Godfrey de Sifrewast temp. Edw. I. (T. d. N.) This was a Dorsetshire family [see Hutch. "Hook," I. 241] but is met with here, at Chitterne (Heyts. 170) Poulshot, and Winterbourne Shrewton, (T. de N.) Sifrewast was succeeded by Maltravers, and Stafford. From Edw. II. to Rich. II. Avon belonged to the Pavelys of Westbury. Elena widow

BIDDESTON.

Here are two Parish Churches:

(St. Peters.)

That at the lower end of the village is St. Peter's Church, formerly a prettie little Church, but now lamentably ruined, and converted to a barne, and nothing of antiq. there. At this Church, in Mr. Teys his time, viz. about the beginning or a little before the late warres, was not only Prayers, but also Communions.

Mem. On the old gate at Mr. Monjoy's by St. Peter's Church, was a scutcheon, in freestone, charged only with a bend; now the coate of Cotel is G. a bend Or. [see Pl. ii. fig. 1.] and, as I remember in Tropnell's MSS., Cotel had an estate here, *viz.* which afterwards was given to the Monkes at Monnckton Farlegh.[1]

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of Walter Pavely, who remarried Sir Edward Cerne of Draycote [see Brass in D. church] had it for her life, and is sometimes called Elena de Avon. Sir Edward held it under the Honour of Trowbridge. [I. P. M.] At Elena's death in 1419 it reverted to a coheir of Pavely, who married Sir William Cheney, and from him by another inheritance to Sir John Willoughby (de Broke.) [See Sir R. C. Hoare's Westbury p. 3; and Wilts. Mag. III. 178. Pedigree of Cerne.]

It was a chapelry to Christmalford, and the incumbent was *Rector*. The Pavelys presented in 1333. Sir Edward Cerne *(jur. ux.)* 1383. Walter Talboys of Ryme Co. Lincoln 1442. Lord Willoughby de Broke 1452—1509. Avene chapel is named in the Valor Eccl. (H. VIII.); John Hawke, *Rector:* Value 33s. 4d. Soon after that period the chapel must have been destroyed. Robert Hungerford Esq. of Cadenham purchased the Tithes. His descendant in the 5th generation, Walter Hungerford of Studley near Calne, by his will, 1754, bequeathed his "Parsonage of Avon" to his nephew George (afterwards of Studley) for his life, in tail to Robert Blake of Sodbury, Co. Gloucester who had married one of his nieces.

There is another small place of the name, close to Old Sarum.

[1] The name of Cotel occurs here in a Deed of 1358, and if the Tropnells had any estate at Biddeston they probably succeeded Cotel. [See Atworth.] Biddeston St. Peter's consists only of an ancient Manor House, 3 cottages and about 130 acres of land. This was sold in 1626 by Sir Gilbert Prynne (of Allington in the adjoining parish) and Sir George Hastings of Gray's Inn his son in law, to William Mountjoy, gent. This family remained for six generations, and founded a charity in the Parish. Anne widow of the last Mr. Mountjoy and wife of John Lee of Wormwood, in Box, sold Bid. St. Peter's in 1811 to Mr. Thomas Little of Bid. St. Nicholas, by whom it was sold in 1841 to Lord Methuen. Over the mantel piece in the hall of the manor house are three small stone shields. On two of them is, apparently, a horse's head bridled. On the centre one, the hame of a horse's collar.

(St. Nicholas.)

"Jo. de Tivetot had the fourth part of a Knight's Fee in Biddeston in Com: Wiltes, which Nicholas de Biddeston holds, worth 100 shillings." *Ex. MSS. Harl.*

At the upper end of the village is St. Nicholas' Church. Here in ye chancel N. side, is a freestone Altar Monument, without any inscription. It hath 3 escutcheons. [Pl. iv. No. 60]. W. Aubrey thinkes that this Monument was of Haynes. Mr. Thynne, of Bideston, had the Parsonage from Haynes.[1]

Monkton Farley Priory had the Patronage of Bid. St. Peter's. The little Church being quite ruinous was taken down about 20 years ago. The Bell Turret is preserved in the gardens at Castle Combe. It was of Perpendicular style, and is described with illustrations by Mr. T. L. Walker in "Pugin's examples of Gothic Architecture," Vol iii. Also in the "Saturday Mag." No. 776. 1844: and "Gent. Mag." 1838. p. 142. It stood behind the Old Manor House of the Mountjoys: and the site is now used as a garden. The Parsonage stood at the corner where the lane from Allington joins that from Biddestone to Corsham. The distinction of Parishes is still kept up: the garden wall of the manor house being the boundary. Aubrey's "Mr. Teys" is called in the Wilts. Institutions, Elias Tyse, Rector of St. Peter's 1620—1633.

[1] Part of Biddeston was held under the Barony of Castle Combe, sometime Tybetot's, by Nicholas Sambourne 1392. Russell 1455. Bagot 1520. Mompesson 1573.

In Hen. III. Reginald de Burnivale was the manorial Lord of another part. In Edw. II. the Gascelyns of Sheldon; whose heiress marrying Edward Hales, sold her estate to Walter Lord Hungerford the High Treasurer, in 1424. In Hen. VIII. his descendant Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury was executed and his manors forfeited. The Crown appointed — Grimston, Steward of this estate, Little Chevcrell and others. John Coxed, LLD. was Lord of the Manor 1739—51. Paul Methuen, Esq. 1785.

Monkton Farley Priory had £6 a year in "Bydston cum Hartham," partly by gift of one Archard. Some part of the parish near West Yatton used to be called B. Keynes from an ancient owner.

In the Sarum Registers, as printed by Sir T. Phillipps, the Presentations are to St. Peter's *Rectory* only, until 1719. From that time, to St. Peter's *cum Vicarage* of Bid. St. Nicholas. (The entries in that volume under the name of "Buddesden" refer to a place near Ludgershall). From this it would seem that St. Peter's was the original parish Church. But as the architecture of St. Nicholas's is older than was that of St. Peter's, the latter may have been preceded by a still older one on its site. See Mr. Walker's Book above referred to, for both Bell Turrets. Views of the Bell Turret, Norman Font, and Doorway of St. Nicholas, with a description of both churches, are given by Mr. E. W. Godwin, Architect, in Wilts. Archæol. Mag. IV. 143.

The Arms [No. 60] are those of Haynes, with quarterings. The name is old in Castle Combe and Corsham. In 1611 Thomas Thynne, Esq. was of Biddeston. In 1640 Henry Thynne.

At the George Inne here, is a well at the back of the house the vertues whereof are attested by the neighbours for the spleen, the stone and fitts of the mother. Blue marle at the bottom of the well yields by precipitation a sediment of yellowish nitre. *Mem.* In this village are severall springs, and marle is to bee seen in the highway. Mr. M(*ontjoy*) about 1661, by a little gutter, turned the water, which runnes through the street, into his pond, which hath improved a leasowe from £5 per ann. to at least £25 per annum, and is farther continuing it. I conceive this improvement is chiefly from the nitre, though the filth of the street helps.[1]

BOX.

(Church. St. Thomas a'Becket.)

By the three graduall stone seates is a Lyon rampant, in stone, with a cross-crosslet on his shoulder.[2]

Edmund Smith, commonly called "Rag Smith," the friend of Steele and Addison, author of "Phædra and Hippolytus" and translator of Longinus on the Sublime, died at Hartham 1709, and was buried in St. Nicholas, but there is no memorial. A very small oldfashioned leaden box containing the bones of a child was found in the churchyard wall (east) in 1855. In the same year Elizabeth Packer was buried aged 106. In a Deed of 1258 occurs "John de Angulo" (of the Corner) and in another, 1358, "Nicholas in le Hole" of Biddeston. A letter of Mr. Tattersall's, Rector of Biddeston and Grittleton, 1696, mentions that "Poor Dr. Noble has overshot himself in Mrs. Frampton's estate at Biddeston, and is forced to abscond."

[1] This "Leasowe" (now Lord Methuen's, in B. St. Peter's) lies South of the Manor House, and is still remarkable for its fertility. One of the springs called Holy Well rises near it. The brook that runs through the village is called the Wavering.

[2] A tesselated pavement, a bath, and other remains of a Roman villa have been found, a few yards to the South of Box Church. See Gent. Mag. 1831, p. 596; Do. 1833, April, p. 357: and Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc. Dec. 1860, p. 341. The Mosaic was of coarse pattern, and was chiefly destroyed by exposure to frost.

Under "Ditchridge" *(infrà)* Aubrey writes: "Parson Bridges says Sir Hugh Speke told him that he had searched in the Black Book and found...., that 100 years after the conquest Box church was built by the Earl of Hereford." The Bohun family (Earls of Hereford) were certainly proprietors in the neighbourhood, and founded the Priory of Monkton Farley. But the "lion rampant in stone on the gradual seats" (all now gone) may perhaps be a relic of the real builders, the Bigod family. In Hen. III. Sampson Bigod, Kt. was Lord of the Manor. He is sometimes

On the South side of the Church a faire freestone Monument of Roman Architecture, borne up with Ionique pillars, a figure incumbent on the Altar, in armour. "Here lyeth the body of Anthony Long, Esqr. buried the 2d of May, 1578." Over the Marshall's Lock, in a scroll, this motto, *viz.* "ENVI WILL LYE." [Pl. iv.

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called "Sampson de la Boxe." His seal, appendant to a Deed (without date) by which he grants the wood called Kingswood to Agnes de Shokerwyck, is a Lion rampant, with the legend ✠, SIGILL: SAMPSONIS: BIGOD. In 14. Edw. III. Henry Bigod de la Boxe sold the manor to Sir John Molyns who held it as of Trowbridge Castle under the Duchy of Lancaster. During a forfeiture by one of his descendants in 20 Ric. II. it was held by Thomas, Duke of Gloucester. Eleanor Molyns an heiress brought it in marriage, temp. Hen. VI. to Robert third Lord Hungerford: and by his grand daughter, an heiress, it passed to the Hastings family.

A smaller manor in Box "super Wedere," (including perhaps "Weather-cliff"?) belonged to Agnes St. Maur in 1257. This passed by descent to Margaret Lady Sandes, daughter of Sir John Erleigh of Rowdon, and of Beckington Co. Somerset. In 13. Hen. VI. she sold it to Lord Hungerford the High Treasurer. In 1540 on the execution of Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury, it was confiscated, and held for a time by the Duke of Gloucester. Afterwards on being restored to the Hungerfords, these lands were held by Snell, Leversege, Long, and others, as of Sir Walter Hungerford's manor of Rowley alias Wittenham (a manor now in the parish of Farley Hungerford.)

The Blounts of Bitton had lands in Box, temp. Edw. IV.

Rudlow. The name is often spelled Ruge-lawe in old Deeds: meaning perhaps Ridge-lawe, a tumulus (Anglo Saxon *hláwe*) on a ridge. There are said to be traces of barrows not far off. William Westbury, J. of Com. Pleas, was owner in 1448. In Edw. IV. Alice widow of John Newburgh. Afterwards Edmund Leversege, In 1589, Sir Walter Hungerford. About 1720, Webb. Now, Lord Methuen.

The Rectory of "Box and Ryddelaw," with 48 acres of "Rayle Land" at Wadswick, and a church house, were given by Bartholomew Bigod to Monkton Farley Priory, which presented to the Vicarage. Sir Thomas Long of Draycote, 1508, left the lease thereof to his son Robert. At the Dissolution, the Rectory was bought by Sir William Sherington (also purchaser of Lacock Abbey) and Mr. Bonham of Haselbury in Box. John Bonham sold [16 Eliz.] to Sir John Smyth of Long Ashton near Bristol and he to Sir John Young of Bristol. The Vicarage was afterwards [1613] in the gift of the Speke family, then of the Webbs of Marshfield, now of H. D. C. S. Horlock D.D., the vicar.

The Narrative of Walter Bushnell, vicar 1644, ejected *temp.* Cromwell, was published in 1680. It was answered by Humphrey Chambers, D.D. of Pewsey, and by W. Blissett who was clerk to the Commissioners for ejecting him. These tracts are in the Br. Mus. Library. The case is in "Cobbett's State Trials." See also "Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy," Pt. I. p. 180. Edit. 1714. And "Wood's Ath. Oxon." II. 273.

fig. 63.] Vide Wraxhall (South) de hoc. The Arms of Long, [impaling Butler, fig. 61.] [1]

In the Chancell, under a plaine freestone, thus:

"Hic jacet Jewellus Long, armiger, vir et propria virtute et parentum et Compatris* clarissimus. Obiit Junii 9, 1647. 'And they shall be mine in the day when I shall gather up my Jewells.'—*Cap.* 3. 17. *Malachi.*" [2]

Under a faire black marble thus: "Here lieth the body of Hugh Speke, of Haselbury, Esqr., second son of Sir George Speke, of Whitlakington, in the Countie of Somerset, Knight of the Bath, who deceased the 4th day of Januarie, An. Dni. 1624."

Sir Hugh Speke, Knight and Baronet, and Gent. of the Privie Chamber, died ..... No Monument, but two penons, whose coates are thus: (Nos. 62. 64.) [3]

On the wall:

"Here lies the man in nature, life, and arts,
Mild, sober, learned, till death both his parts
Did sever; his corps lowe in grave to lye,
His soule to endles blisse in Heaven high."

"James Goren was buried the 26th of October, A.D. 1636. Disce mori."

* John Jewell, Bishop of Sarum, was his Godfather.

[1] Anthony Long of Ashley in the parish of Box, fourth son of Sir Henry Long of South Wraxhall and Draycote, by Eleanor Wrottesley. He married Alice daughter of William Butler; her grandmother being a Mountford of Ashley. Only the tablet and coat of arms are now left: against the wall behind the pulpit. Some fragments of the monument are in a garden.

[2] Jewell Long, nephew of Anthony, and son of Sir Robert, by his wife Barbara Carne. He was brother to the Sir Walter on whose death Draycote and Wraxhall were severed, and also to Henry Long who was shot by Sir Henry Danvers. [Wilts. Archæol. Mag. I. 305.]

The Speke family (see Burke's Ext. Barts.) were of Haselbury, and Lords of the Manor of Box: succeeded by Speke Petty of Chency Court in this parish: now W. B. Northey Esq.

[3] The shield No. 62. is that of Hugh Speke of Haselbury, (died 1624) and his wife Eliza daughter of Henry Beke of Hartley Court, Berks. [Ashm. Berks II. 371.] The shield No. 64. is that of his son Sir Hugh Speke who married Anna only daughter and heir of John Mayney of Staplehurst, Kent. He died 1661. There are other Epitaphs to this family, and some lines by Edmund Waller to the last Baronet who died young.

Mem. In the Parsonage House in the windows are frequently in scroles in painted glass. "*Memorare quatuor novissima.*" [1]

HASELBURY.[2] (In Box.)

Is in the Hundred (*read* Honour) of Wallingford, in Berks. It was one Sir John Young's; then sold to Speke. Sir Hugh Speke told me he hath the Abbot of Glastonbury's carpett here, in the middest whereof is his coate of arms richly embroidered.

Old Coates in the Hall window. I thinke, Blue, 3 lioncells ramp. argent.

Haselbury Quarre is not to be forgott; it is the eminentest free-stone quarrey in the West of England, Malmesbury and all round the country of it. The old men's story that St. Adelme, riding over there, threw downe his glove, and bade them digge and they should find great treasure, meaning the Quarry.

Quære: if it is Hasel*bery* or Hasel*bury* (*i.e.*) if there has been a Camp or Borough. In the fields about Haselbury, Box, and Ashwick, by Marsfield, are stones of the bignesse and shape of Scallops, of a kind of coarse freestone.

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[1] The Parsonage house was burned down 6th Nov. 1805. The scroll signified "Remember the four last things" (*viz:* Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell.)

There is a small coffin-like niche, about 14 inches long, in the South wall of the chancel, outside. The south aisle was built 1840. A new stained glass East window has been put up, "To the glory of God. In Memory of Mary the wife of George Pinchin of Hatt House in this Parish and 5 of their children, 1857."

[2] Haselbury House, once much larger than it is at present, lies one mile from Box in a hollow under the end of Corsham Ridge. In 43. Hen. III. the manor was held by William le Marshal. In Edw. I. by Henry Crook, of the Honour of Wallingford. (T. de N.) In Edw. II. by Richard Crook, Do. From 1315 to 1637 by the Bonhams, who came from near Lacock. The house "was a thing of a simple building afore that old Mr. Bonehom father did build there." Leland. [See Notes, Wilts. Archæol. Mag. I. 144.] Sir John Young was probably of the Colleton family. [See Burke's Ext. Barts.: also "Wraxhall (North)" *infrà*.]

The carpet may have belonged to the Abbot of Glastonbury, but Haselbury never did. The "Quarre," so much to be remembered, was the property of Bradenstoke Priory, by gift of Walter Croc. [New. Mon.] The Prior also presented to the Rectory. There was once a chapel in or near the House. After its destruction it was customary for a new Rector on induction to read prayers in a room in the old house, and to have a portion of mould given into his hand in a

CHAPEL PLAYSTER (in Box).

Mem. In this Parish is the *Chapelle of Playster*, a known place on the Roade. It was heretofore a place of entertainment for Pilgrims that went to Glastonbury, to St. Joseph of Arimathea's Chapell. It is now an ale-house, the little Chapell yet remaines of it; on the outside, towards the highway, is, in the wall, a place for holy water.

Mem. That without Laford's gate at Bristowe, the great old house called ..... was likewise for the entertainment of Pilgrims that went to Glastonbury. From Sir Henry Creswick.[1]

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ground called the burying place. [Gent. Mag. 1835. I. 145.] Stone coffins have been found here. The parishioners have now seats in the south transept of Box Church. The Lord of the Manor who is Tithe owner, pays Ten pounds a year to an absentee Rector of Haselbury.

The Spekes, whose arms in stone are still upon the pillars at the entrance gateway, settled here about 1613. They were not all supporters of the Crown: for it is entered in a Subsidy list for maintaining Charles Ist's army, that while George Speke Esq. of Box paid his money, Margaret his wife and Elizabeth his daughter were recusant. In 1627 the Crown presented John Hungerford to the Rectory, (for that turn.) Hugh Speke favoured Monmouth, and took an active part in the Restoration. Sir George was M.P. for Chippenham. There is a tradition that the Court, which is large and surrounded by a high wall, was used for some military purpose in the Civil Wars.

[1] This Chapel stands at the end of Corsham Ridge, on the high road from Corsham to Bradford and near the meeting of six different roads, leading to Bath, Devizes, &c.: a very unlikely situation for a "hermitage" such as Leland conceived it to have been. No account of it appears to be known more ancient than Aubrey's, which may perhaps be the true one; such chapels being said to have been traced elsewhere, as on the Pilgrim's road to Canterbury. [N. & Q. No. 47. p. 269.] The additional name of "Playster" is not taken from the outside material, as it is built of stone; but either from some founder (Plaister being an old Wilts name), or more probably (as the Rev. W. L. Nichols has suggested, N. & Q. VII. 145) from "play-stow" (Saxon, *pleg-stow*), an open space for village exercises. Brand [Antiq. II. 592] explains "Pleistor" to be "an area near the church": and in such a situation stands "the Pleistor oak" in White's Selborne. The Chapel consists of a chancel and nave, together 29 feet long by 9 feet 3 inches wide, with a porch, and North transept: a bell cot at the West end: a holy water stoup on South side of the door. Over the door but not quite in the centre, is a large niche of curious design; its sides pierced. The building appears to be of the date A.D. 1460—1480. It has long been desecrated: sometime used, as appears from an oven and large fireplace, as a dwelling, now a lumber room. Adjoining it is a small house, long known as a wayside inn, and many years ago the head

BREMHILL.

Mem. that Bremhill did belong to the Abbey of Malmesbury. v. Mss.[1]

quarters of John Poulter alias Baxter a noted highwayman, who, according to tradition, made a window at the side to command a view of the Corsham road; so as to be ready for arrivals. This was the man who robbed Dr. Hancock of Salisbury on Clarken down: and who in Salisbury jail confessed that he had put a pistol into the mouth of the corpse of Dr. Shakerley Dean of Wells, and another into his hand, which led to the verdict *Felo de se*, [Gent. Mag. 1755. "Highwayman."] The Chapel being in the parish of Box, some have thought it was once Haselbury church. The sinecure Rector of Haselbury, has to keep the roof of this chapel in repair. It belongs to Mr. Northey. There is some account of Chapel Playster, with two engravings, in Gent. Mag. 1835. p. 143.

[1] By gift of King Athelstan, A.D. 938. In Domesday Book the name is BREME: perhaps from its situation, *bryme* in Anglo Saxon being, "conspicuous." The Saxon boundaries of the "Bremel" given to Malmsbury Abbey, were,

"From Wrokcumbe to Merkendene, then along the water course to the Street, thence to Cadeburne: from the source of the said burne *(stream)* straight to Avene: along Avene to Christemalford: thence to Huckeam *(Cook's Elm?)*: thence to the Great Tree, from the same to Sandsete, and so the Cliff: thence to Stizelway: from the way to Blackmore, and from the More to Wrokcumbe aforesaid."

In Athelstan's grant are mentioned "Chedecotun" *(Charlcot)*: "Speerful" *(Spirthill)*; Foxham, and Avene. The Abbot of Malmsbury had a grange here, which at the Dissolution was bought by the Bayntons of Bromham House.

Bremhill was a Rectory in A.D. 1217, in the gift of the Abbot. A little before the year 1228 the patronage was transferred to the Bishop of Sarum. A dispute having long existed between the Monastery and the Bishops as to the rights of Episcopal jurisdiction claimed by the latter, the Abbot claiming exemption, from the time of rebuilding Malmsbury Abbey, a commission was appointed by the Pope to settle the question. The Charter of Privileges having been produced, a composition was finally made by which the Monastery was declared to be for ever exempt from all subjection to the Bishop both in temporals and spirituals: in return for which concession the Monastery agreed to surrender to the See, the Manor of Highway, with the right of patronage of the Churches of Bremhill and Highway, and of the Chapel of Foxham. [Deed in Sarum Registry]. Highway is about five miles off, annexed to Bremhill. "Hiwi" is mentioned in Domesday Book as belonging to Ralph de Mortimer: and some land there is described as having been granted out *for three lives*. This is a very uncommon occurrence in that Record, and shews the great antiquity of that kind of Lease. In 38. Edw. III. (1364) a license was granted to the Rector and Brethren of Edingdon Monastery to hold the Manor of Hywey paying a fee farm rent of £10 a year to the Bishop of Sarum, and also, by way of "relief," 6s. 8d. upon every appointment of a new Rector of Edingdon Monastery. Three years afterwards the Monastery exchanged the Manor of "Hywey in the parish of Bremhill" for that of Bremelridge (near Westbury,) and the advowson of the Chantry of Heywood belonging to Sir Philip Fitzwaryn and Constance his wife. [See the Latin and French documents, Sir R. C. Hoare's Westbury, p. 61.]

(Church[1]) North Aisle. East Window.

Col. 1. A woman kneeling, with a white veile and blew habit, a skarfe white, semée with guttée de poix, (*drops Sable*). An escutcheon imperfect. (Pl. v. No. 65 *where the arms are restored*)..... Tracy et Elizabeth.....ejus.

2. Broken.

3. A man kneeling by the Escutcheon, in blew and red robes; the Escutcheon. (No. 66). Underneath written, Robertus Russell.[2]

The window is full of good old glass painting: being the 5 works of mercy, as buriall of the dead &c: on the dead corps is a cross crosslet.

In the south Aisle, in the top of the East windowe, Orate p. aia Johis Heth.[3] He is drawne in green, kneeling like Judge Littleton,[4] and a woman is drawn by him. In this Aisle are 12 Columnes, (i.e, *window lights*) wherein are finely painted the 12 Apostles, every one with his Symbol of the Creed, and his cognizance in his hand. In this Aisle is this Coate in severall places, (No. 67).[5] All the windowes have been very good. This Coat I also find in very old glass at Sir Richard Knight's house, at Chawton, in Hampshire, impaled with G. Lyon Rampant, Arg. Heth (?)

[1] Aubrey's MS. Church notes seem to have been unknown to the late Mr. Bowles, when he published the "History of Bremhill," 8vo. 1828. Of the stained glass above described a small portion is left in the upper part of a window in the North Aisle: where is also a shield of arms, "ermine, a chevron Gules, in chief 3 Maiden's heads." The Church is dedicated to St. Martin. The Nave Pillars and Font are ancient: the rest, of various later periods. It has been restored during the incumbency of the present Vicar, the Rev. Henry Drury, Prebendary of Sarum and Chaplain to the House of Commons: and was re-opened for Divine Service on 24th October, 1850.

[2] In 1431 Robert Russell was Lord of the Manor of Tytherton Kellaways, part of which lay in Bremhill. [See "Tytherton Kellaways."]

[3] The name of Heath is more familiarly connected with Bremhill, by Maud Heath's Causey, which begins at Wick Hill in this parish. See an account of it, in Wilts. Archæol. Mag. 1. p. 251.

[4] The engravings of Judge Littleton, the celebrated Lawyer, represent him in this attitude.

[5] Perhaps for John Brampton, a tenant under the Abbey of Malmsbury 5. Hen. VI. [I. p. m.] or, Stokes of Tytherton.

In the Chancell is an altar monument of Hungerford of Cadnam, modern,[1] viz. since the Reformacion, and 2 Inscriptions of.....Trimnells; One of them was master of the Pettie Bag Office, who died 1640. In the middle, lies an old marble gravestone, called the Parson's stone. *Vide*, if the Inscription on it is in the Saxon character.[2]

CADENHAM is in Bremhill Parish.

Cadenham belonged to Priorie St. Marie's, juxta Kington St. Michael, given by .....Since the dissolution of the Abbeys it hath been in the possession of the Hungerfords, a younger branch of the Hungerfords of Downe Ampney.[3]

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[1] This Altar monument has disappeared. There are two memorials of the same family still in the Church, but both later than Aubrey. One is a very large monument to George eldest son of Sir George Hungerford of Cadenham, with a bust, and long Latin eulogy (confusedly printed in Mr. Bowles's History), the substance of which is, that the young man was educated at Salisbury and Oxford, studied the law in London, was an accomplished musician, "clarissimi PURCELLI fautor æmulus;" passed some time in Holland, was M.P. for Calne, and died in 1698 aged 24. The other is a gravestone to his brother Walter, of Studley, also M.P. for Calne, and the founder of a charity there. Dr. John Townson, another benefactor to Calne, is also buried in Bremhill Church.

[2] Mentioned by Mr. Bowles, p. 172, as a "carved stone, just midway on the floor before the Communion rails, of great antiquity, and denoting some dignitary in the Church or some unknown benefactor, the stone being marked with the remains of a foliated cross." In 1818, a stone coffin was found lying across the porch, east and west. There is a stone Cross with a single shaft in the Church yard [See Frontispiece, Bowles's Hist. of Bremhill], and a similar one near the centre of the village.

[3] This is not quite correct. Priory St. Mary's had here [see Wilts Archæol. Mag. IV. p. 70] by gift of one Alexander of Studley, c. A.D. 1280, "his *tithes* of Cadenham; together with a place in his Barton of Cadenham to build a grange in"; the value of the tithes being only 18s. 8d. per annum at the Dissolution; when the whole property of that Priory was bought by the Longs of Draycote. The *Manor* of Cadenham does not appear to have been at any time church property. In Domesday Book it is mentioned as belonging to a Saxon Earl. In Edw. I. it was held by Roger de Addeley *(Audley ?)* as of the Honour of Warwick. [T. de N.]

Before 1534, one William Crekelade had some estate in Cadnam and Studley. Sir William Wyndesor, Kt. of Bradenham, Bucks, and William Walrond of Langridge, Co. Somerset, were his next heirs. This seems to have been bought by Hall of Bradford, and to have descended by an heiress to Giles Gore of Aldrington. *(Gore Deeds.)* In 1504 Edward Hungerford, Esq., the first of this branch, by will dated in that year, left his estate at Cadnam to Robert his son and heir in

Arms in the Windows of Cadenham House. (See Plate v. Nos. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75.)

In Christian Malford Parish is a mill called "St. John's Mill" by High Bridge. A mill here was given to the Priory of Bradenstoke by Ralph Luvel of Clive (Cliff Pipard), 16. Hen. III. Vide Monast. T. 2. p. 209.

FOXHAM in the Parish of Bremhill.[1]

CASTLE COMBE.[2]

The Castle stands on a hill, North from the Towne, about a quarter of a mile,

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Tail. It consisted of about 400 acres: and was sold probably after the death of Sir George Hungerford in 1712, as it does not appear in wills of the family after that period. The older Mansion House of the Hungerfords at this place, near Foxham Green, seems to have been restored or rebuilt by Sir George, as on the house now standing, there are, together with his own, the arms and crest of his wife's family, Seymour: viz. a pair of wings; and a phœnix rising in flames out of a ducal coronet. John Evelyn visited Cadenham 16th July, 1654; the then owner Edward Hungerford being uncle to Evelyn's wife. "We did nothing but feast and make good cheer. One day went to Spye Park. After dinner to bowls: and in the meantime our coachman was made so exceedingly drunk that in returning home we escaped great danger. This it seems was by order of the Knight (Baynton) that all gentlemen's servants be so treated: but the custom is barbarous and unbecoming a Knight." One of the local traditions is, that in the time of the Hungerfords a running footman who had come all the way from London was so little fatigued that he danced in the hall after his journey.

[1] William Westbury, Justice of the Common Pleas, had land here 28. Hen. VI. Alice, wife of William Newburgh, 22. Edw. IV. The Abbot of Malmsbury had the Manor worth £22. 13s. 9d. a year; and some land given by Sibil, Agnes, and Matilda, three sisters of Hugh de Foxham. There was a chapel here before A.D. 1228. (See *suprà* "Bremhill" page 60, note 1.) In 1555 Andrew Baynton endowed St. John the Baptist's chapel with two houses called Church house and Priest house, and two parcels of land called the Chapel Hay and Butt Hay. In Mr. Bowles's Lacock p. 158, it is said that the Hungerfords charged some lands with £3 a year. Sir George Hungerford called it "his chapel" [Bowles p. 201]. See also "Charity Com. Reports."

[2] On the brow of the hill in the park opposite to the present House at Castle Combe is a long barrow: near which a great number of Roman coins have been found.

The History of this Manor and Ancient Barony, chiefly compiled from original Manuscripts and Cartularies preserved here, with Memoirs of the successive owners, the families of Dunstanville, Badlesmere, Tiptoft and Scrope, was published in 1852 in a quarto volume printed for private distribution, from the pen of George Poulett Scrope Esq. MP. It is the subject of an article in

the area of it is about six acres; there are within the compasse of it ..... divisions, in one whereof, 'tis by tradition that there was kept the market. And on the hills in the park, were, Anno 1645, felled many a gallant oak.

The Castle, whereof now remains the Toft, strongly seated on a steep hill, was demolished in the time of the Danes; Jo. Scrope, Esqr. hath some old writings that mention so much. Q. what year. [A.D. 878.] *Mem.* get a Draught of the Castle Keep.[1]

In the Church, in the North Aisle, is in the wall a handsome monument of a Chevalier lying crossed-legged, viz. right leg over the left, and mayled about the head, and armoured like the Knts. in the Temple-Church; at his feet a beast, doubtfull if a Lion or a Bear, but I guesse the former. On the side of this Monument, in 6 niches, stand so many little figures.[2]

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the Quarterly Review, March 1853. In the Wilts. Archæol. Magazine, Vol. II. pp. 133 and 261, there is also by Mr. P. Scrope, an abridgment of the Manorial History: the outline of which is as follows:—

The manor belonged to the Dunstanville family, from Reginald Earl of Cornwall (natural son of Henry I.) A.D. 1135, to 1269: when it passed by their heiress Petronilla, to the Montforts: and was sold by them to Lord Badlesmere in A.D. 1309. On a partition of estates between four coheiresses of Giles Lord Badlesmere in A.D. 1339 it fell to the share of Margaret, wife of Sir John Tiptoft. After the death of Sir Robert Tiptoft A.D. 1372 there was another partition between three coheiresses. Millicent married Sir Stephen Scrope. She remarried the celebrated Captain in the French Wars, Sir John Fastolf, who held Castle Combe for his life, but did not reside there. In 1459 it reverted to the Scrope family in which it has continued to the present time.

[1] Of the Castle itself nothing remains but the site, occupying an area of eight acres on the summit of a "tongue-shaped" hill, jutting into the valley of Combe. The area is divided into four enclosures of unequal size by earthworks and deep trenches. The buildings stood within the northernmost. The site of the Keep-tower may still be recognized by the excavation of the two lower stories within walls of masonry ten feet thick. Near this a modern round tower has been erected merely to mark from a distance the position of the old castle which it might otherwise be difficult to distinguish in a mass of wood. Sir R. C. Hoare [Ancient Wilts II. 101] gives a ground plan of the earthworks, and considers them only of Saxon origin, but their antiquity is probably greater. Some early work may have been destroyed by the Danes: but the *Castle* at Combe is considered to have been built by the Dunstanville family. Aubrey's intention of preserving a draught of the Keep was not fulfilled.

[2] Mr. P. Scrope considers this monument, from its architectural character, to represent a Dunstanville. See a woodcut of it, Hist. of Castle Combe, p. 366.

Upon the Altar, scroll-wise; 1. [No. 76] SCROPE. 2. [No. 77] Quarterly, TIPTOFT and BADLESMERE.

Behind the Chancel is a strong place, perhaps for preserving records.

In the East Windowe of the Chancell there was, lately defaced, the coate of Sir *John Falstaffe*, who was second husband to Millicent, wife to Sir Stephen le Scrope, and daughter of Sir Robert Tiptoft. The coate is, [No 78].[1]

In the East Aisle, on the wall:

> "Remedium unicum Jesus Christus.
> Christ is the only salve for everi sore.
> Learn him aright, ye neade to learne no more.
> Ricardus Gillus obiit nono die Januarii, 1588."

The Tower is strong and stately. On the great Bell thus: Sancte: Gregore: ora: pro: nobis; on the other two Bells nothing.[2]

Market house. Staple for wool.[3]—Here were jura Regalia.[4]—The Gal-

[1] The Church (except the fine tower of A.D. 1434, which required no repair) was almost wholly rebuilt in 1850, at the expense of Mr. Poulett Scrope. The chamber beyond the chancel, mentioned by Aubrey, was then taken down: in doing which an Early English window of *four* lancet lights, surmounted by a quatrefoil, was found blocked up in the East wall of the church. This had probably been done when the "strong room" beyond was added, the entrance to that room being made through the East wall. Some of the new windows are richly emblazoned with the principal quarterings of the Scrope family: one, on the South side, with the shields of the successive lords of the Manor. The chancel arch is very remarkable; containing six figures in canopied niches in high relief, and in good preservation.

[2] There is now only one bell.

[3] Meaning perhaps a pitched market: for the "Staple" towns were sea-ports. Castle Combe had once a flourishing clothing trade with its retinue of weavers, fullers and dyers, to whom the rapid brook was something better than a well stocked trout stream. Of this trade every trace has disappeared; save the solitary emblem of a shuttle cut in stone near the battlement of the church tower, denoting the liberality of some successful merchant of the ancient village "staple."

[4] Thus explained by Mr. P. Scrope in the Wilts. Archæol. Mag. III. 147. "The inhabitants of Castle Combe, although not incorporated by Royal Charter, enjoyed, however, from an early period, all the special rights and privileges which appertained by the Common Law to those Vills which belonged to the domain of the Crown in the Saxon era. These rights were conveyed under the terms, now scarcely intelligible, of Tol, Them, Sok, Sak, Infangthef, &c.: and were generally

lows[1] stood in ..... Several old men, yet living, remember it.—Here is a Peculiar for Probat of Wills.—On St. George's day a fair, very famous for sheep.[2]

From a Harleian MS: *viz.* Legier Book of the Earl of March.

"John de Tibetot married Margaret the fourth daughter, and heire, of Giles de Badlesmere. He had to his wive's Dividend, *inter cætera*, Oxenwood in Co. Glouc:, worth £xxvii. xviis. iiijd. The Manor of Castle Combe, in Co. Wilts., worth £xxx. xiiis. ixd. Witness, Edward Duke of Cornwall our beloved son, Guardian of England. Dated at Kenington." [Edw. III.] He had also the Advowson of the Church at Castle Combe aforesaid, worth £26. (?) 13. 4.

CHIPPENHAM.[3]

(K. Edgar) "The Twelve-tyde following, all oathes forgotten, the Danes came to Chippenham in Wiltshire, dispeopling the country round, dispossessing some, driving others beyond the sea. A.D. 878."—*J. Milton's History.*

(The Borough).

Incorporated in the beginning of the Reign of Q. Mary: consisting of one Bayliff and 12 Burghesses. The Election of the Bailiff to be yearly on Michaelmas Day.[4]

The Charter for making it a Corporation and to elect[5] 2 Burghesses for Parliament,

known as *Jura Regalia*, including the power of punishment by Stocks and Pillory, Pit and Gallows. They comprised exemption of the free inhabitants, from the arbitrary exactions of the usual collectors of tolls or taxes for the military service of the Sovereign: from contributing to the expenses of the Knights of the Shire: from being put on Juries in the Sheriff's Courts, &c. They elected their own officers: had local courts of Justice: bye laws, &c." In the Wilts. Archæol. Mag. referred to, Mr. P. Scrope has written an interesting Paper "On the Government of small Manorial Communities as exemplified in the Manor of Castle Combe."

[1] "Probably kept up only *in terrorem*." [History of Castle Combe.]

[2] Now held, owing to change of style, on May 4.

[3] For the ancient history of the parish of Chippenham the reader is referred to a Paper by the Editor in the Wilts. Archæol. Magazine, Vol. III. p. 19.

[4] Since the Municipal Reform Act the local government has consisted of a Mayor, four Aldermen, and twelve Councillors.

[5] Not to "elect," but to "maintain" out of the Borough lands. Chippenham is an ancient

was granted by Queen Marie, who gave, out of the Lands of the Lord Hungerford attainted, a great quantity, *e.g.* meadows, worth ...per annum.

The Armes of the Borough, [See Plate V. No. 79] are the armes of GASCELYN once Lord of the Towne;[1] [and HUSSEY].

Mem. Smith's Gifts, of London. Q. all the gifts.[2]

This Towne did stand in the Pewsham Forest, which was disafforested about the year of Our Lord 16...[3]

The Poore People have made this Rhyme:

"When Chipnam stood
In Pewsham's wood
Before it was destroyed,
A Cowe might have gonne for a groate a yeare,
But now it is denoyed."

Robert Smyth of the White Harte of Chippenham remembers when he was a boy about 60 yeares since, the goeing of a Cowe in the Pewsham Forest for 4d a yeare, and pigges cost nothing the goeing: the order was how many they could winter they might summer.

Mem. At Chippenham is a little Manor belonging to the Bayntuns, about St. Mary Street.

Mem. in (St. Mary's) street, behind the Church, in the house where Mr. Goldney lives, of ancient building, are these 3 escutcheons, in painted glasse, in the windowes.

1. BEAUCHAMP quartering DELAMERE and ROCHE, [No 80.] 2. LONG impaling [NEWBOROUGH, No. 81]. 3. A. 3 bars G. *Quære;* Barry of 6? [No. 82].

borough by prescription and has (with intermissions) returned representatives to Parliament from 23. Edw. I. (1295). The new charter altered not the custom. The original quantity of land given was about 235 acres.

[1] Sir Walter Gascelyn of Sheldon, whose family were Lords of the Manor 174 years from A.D. 1250 to 1424. *Arms.* Argent, ten billets azure, 4. 3. 2. and 1. The other shield used by the Town is that of Husee, owners of Rowdon for 142 years from A.D. 1250, to 1392. *Arms.* Or, 3 boots sable; in allusion to their Latin name *Hosatus*, hosed or booted.

[2] For the various Charities, see Commissioners of Charities Report, No. 29. p. 1240.

[3] In A.D. 1630: when it was granted by King James I. to Christopher Villiers Earl of Anglesey, brother of the Duke of Buckingham who was stabbed by Felton.

(The Church.)

The steeple was in danger of falling about 163(3) & re-edified, but not so high by about 15 foote, by Sir Francis Popham Kt. whose armes are in stone on the tower. [*Same as* Pl. ii. No. 14.] He gave also to this Corporation——.[1]

In the East Window, [Pl. v. No. 83. WICKHAM ?].[2]

In the North side of the Chancell is an Altar Tombe, on which are 2 Escutcheons. *viz.* [No. 84, WROUGHTON]. The other [No. 85] at the head. (*Q.* Whittocksmede? *Ed.*)[3]

In the Chancel on the N. side is a very good organ loft of free stone carved: whence I guesse here was a Collegiate Church. In the remembrance of the Sexton, was an organ, the place where it stood is of good old free stone worke. They say it was sold to Lacock.[4]

(Hungerford Chapel. E. end of S. Aisle.)

In the middle of this Chapell lies a faire flatt marble stone, which had the effigies of two persons, and an Inscription underneath, and at the head two Escutcheons. Under this stone lies I suppose, the Hungerford that erected this Chapell, where questionless was a Chauntry. *Qu.* what Hungerford it was, and when. The roof is extraordinarily richly gilded.[5]

[1] Sir Francis Popham's Arms are immediately over the Western door. He was M.P. for Chippenham. His Benefaction, A.D. 1635, consisted of lands at Foxham and Dale Mead: the rents to be distributed among Poor Freemen of the Borough.

[2] In Harl. MS. 1443, p. 257, Withie draws this, and the Hungerford shield, as "in the *North* chancel."

[3] In Harl. MS. 6072, p. 21. Argent a chevron between 3 birds gules: a crescent on the chevron.

[4] Chippenham Church was never "Collegiate." The carved stone work to which Aubrey alludes, is over the vestry door.

[5] A mutilated slab of *freestone* partially corresponding with this description was found in 1847 under the floor of the vicarage pew in the chancel and is now placed in the vestry. One effigy remained, and, round the border, part of a legend which appears to be ..... "CLERK: E: ALI: SIT: FEMME: FOUNDOURS: DE UNE: CHAUNTERI: A: CEST: AUT...:." A John le Clerk was a considerable landowner in the Parish in 1. Edw. III. (I. p. m.) But the Chapel of St. Mary

On the roof in the middle, is this coat. [No. 86.]:[1] and at the West end, these; [Pl. vi. Nos. 87, 88, 89.] At the East end is this; [No. 90.]

In the glass in the old windows this supporter is common, viz, a Raven volant collar'd and chayn'd, in a wreath dotted Or.[2]

In Hungerford's Chapelle South Windowe are 4 coats, [Nos. 91, 92, 93, 94.]

"Here lieth the bodie of Thomas Hungerford the sonne of Anthony Hungerford of the Lea, gent. who departed this life August 15th, 1665, aged 22 years."[3]

Underneath the South Windowe is a worshipfull Monument of Bayntun, sans Inscription. The escutcheon [No. 95] hath mantling and crest, viz. the Griffon's head erazed, S. On the side is A. B. for Andrew Baintun: at the head, 1579.[4]

These coates (Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 89 *repeated*, 100, and 101) were in the window which was spoiled by Sir Gilbert Prinne's Monument.[5]

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commonly called the Hungerford's, was built by Walter Lord Hungerford and Heytesbury, High Treasurer of England A.D. 1442: and a Chantry Priest endowed with 10 pounds a year to say Mass, &c. The founder was buried in Salisbury Cathedral. He had large estates round Chippenham and was Lord of the Manor and Hundred.

[1] In shield No. 86, the fourth quartering, (Gules, 3 Chevronells Or, if for CLARE) is one which the Editor has never met with elsewhere in the heraldry of the Hungerford family. In No. 106 it occurs again, but as a Hastings quartering. These shields seem to have been unskilfully repainted.

[2] Several quarries of glass bearing this device, as well as another commonly used by the Hungerfords, three sickles interlaced, may still be seen in the window of a house at the entrance of Wood Lane, Chippenham. The house was once occupied by a glazier who is supposed to have transferred them from the church windows.

[3] This inscription, to a Hungerford of a later branch, is not now to be seen. It was probably on the floor.

[4] Eldest son of Sir Edward Baynton of Bromham House (who died 1544) and Elizabeth Sulyard. [See the Pedigree of Anstie, "Stanley Abbey."] How he came to be buried in this chapel does not appear: the adjoining one being called the Baynton chapel. On the top, is this inscription, which Aubrey does not appear to have noticed.

"Armiger hoc tumulo jacet hic generosus opaco,
Andreas Baynton qui nominatus erat.
Quem genuit miles bene notus ubique Edoardus.
Hujus erat heres: nunc requiescit humo."

[5] The shield, No. 101, is probably that of John St. Barbe Esq., of Broadlands, co. Hants, and his wife Honour Norton of Southwick, [see Ext. Bart^s.] According to Aubrey this shield (101) was in the window spoiled by Prynne's monument, viz., on the South side of the church. But

Prynne's Monument.

Sir G. Prynne and his Lady are in effigie in the best window in the Church spoiled for this monument to be placed there. (Below are two slabs, on one of which is this epitaph.)

"The Memorial of Sir Gilbert Pryn, Kt. who married Mary the eldest daughter of Jayne Davys, daughter to Sr. Wymond Carye, Kt. Lord Warden of the Stanneries, Master of the First Fruites Office and Knight of ye Bathe. The said Sr. Gilbert Pryn having issue by the said Mary his wife 7 children, 2 sonnes and 5 daughters; 5 of which, 2 sonnes and 3 daughters are dead: the other 2 daughters, namely, the eldest of all, Fraunces, is married to Sir Francys Seimour, Kt., youngest sonne of the Lord Beauchamp sonne and heire to the now Erle of Hertford: and the second daughter, named Seimour, married to Sir George Hastings, Kt., second brother to Henry now Erle of Huntingdon."

(On the other slab, the following.)

(*Figure of a man. A Tree. Figure of a woman.*)

"Eche man's a plant, and every tree
Like Man is subject to mortalitie."

(*Five branches broken off.*)

"These branches, dead and fallen away, are gone
From us until the Resurrection."

(*A man. Tree grafted. A woman.* || *A man. Tree grafted. A woman.*)

"These grafted thus by Wedlock's sacred Dome
(God graunte) may flourish till those other come."

Erected 1628.

"He was buried June 21. 1627. She the 20. January 1628."

Arms of Prynne (No. 103). The Crest (No. 102) a Falcon's head, blue I think, issuing out of a Crown. (On the monument Prynne impaling Davys No. 104).

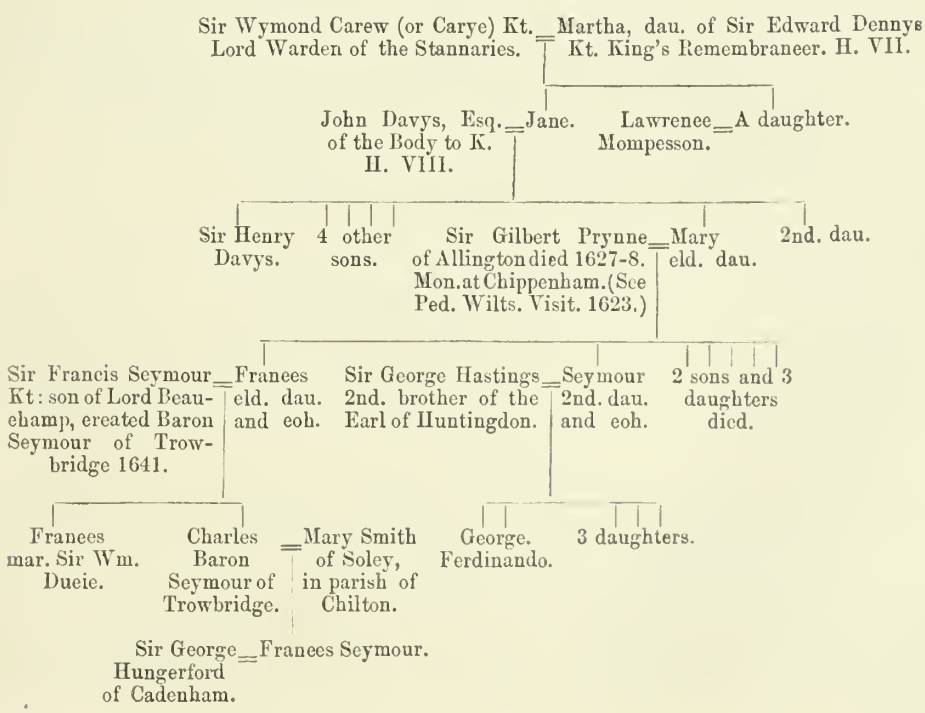
Under the young Ladies are these Arms. 1. Seymour impaling Prynne (No.

John Withie, the Herald, who took notes here in 1626 [see Harl. MSS. 1443. p. 257] draws "from the two windows in the *North* side of the church," three coats; viz., the shield 101 *twice;* surmounted by a helmet and crest, *viz.* a pair of wings rising out of a ducal coronet: and between those two shields, that of Hungerford only.

105). 2. Hastings impaling Prynne (No. 106). (The quarterings of Hastings are, 1. Hastings. 2. Hungerford (*i.e.* Heytesbury). 3. Botreaux. 4. Molyns. 5. Moels. 6. Pole. 7. Clarence. 8. Nevill. 9. Montagu. 10. Beauchamp. 11. Spencer. 12. Clare.) 3. Davys impaling Carew [Pl. vii. No. 107.][1]

[1] Sir Gilbert Prynne lived at Allington in this parish. His house is now a barn, but the Arms of Prynne quartering Davys are to be seen on the farm house close by, belonging to Sir John Neeld. In the original vol. of Aubrey's MS., is inserted the following letter from "Thos. Pitman," without date of place or year, addressed to Mr. William Aubrey of Kington (St. Michael) House, containing the inscription (from some church not mentioned) on Lady Prynne's mother, Mrs. Jane Davys. "Sir, I have taken an apograph from the Pillar according to your direction. 'Here is interred Jane daughter of Sir Wymond Carye Kt. (descended from the Barons Carye) and Martha his wife (who was the daughter of Sir Edward Dennys Kt), wife to Mr. John Davis an Esquire of the Body to King Henry ye 8: and had issue by him 5 sonnes and 2 daughters: mother to the Lady Pryn, and grandmother to all these children abovementioned.'" The seal of the letter is that of Ivy, of West Kington and Malmesbury.

Pedigree, in explanation of Sir Gilbert Prynne's monument.



In the North aisle against the wall is this coate by the name of Bayliffe, impaling (Pleydell) and (Reason ?) quarterly. (No. 108.)[1]

Mem: Mr. Jo: Power told me heretofore that in Chippenham forest was Vitriol: *quod* N.B. I thinke he sayed he had that information from his Uncle Penne who was an ingeniose Person, and a good Chymist.

In Chippenham Parish is a spring called *Holy-well.* Medicinal waters were anciently, before Christ's time and since, dedicated to some Deity or saint to whom they imputed the virtue, being ignorant of the Minerals that impregnated it. The name of this well made me curious to try it, and by precipitation of one-third of a pint of it with a strong Lixivium in 12 hours space I found a sediment of about the quantity of a small nut-shell, somewhat turning to yellow, the particles as big as powder of freestone pounded for scowering. By Evaporation a pottle of the said water yielded a sediment of the colour of Cullen earth. *Mem.* Infusion of Galls altered not the colour of the water at all. I think I have been told the water is good for the eyes. *Q.* Mr. Th: Neale *de hoc.* V. "Luckington," Hancok's-well, of which kind this seems to be.

Mem. That in the hollow way on the hill leading from Chippenham into Langley Green, the earth, a mouldering clay, is extremely salt, as you may in dry weather perceive. It seems to be a grey vitriol. T'is a salt of copperas colour.

ALLINGTON. (In the Parish of Chippenham.)

Quære J. Milsham, about the Chapell, or then perhaps Church, where the pidgeon-house stands now, the pidgeon-house being part of it. It was dedicated to St..... The Revell is kept the Sunday after Holyroode day, 14th of September.

The Manor belonged to the Monks, at Mounkton-Farleigh, given by ..... I guess, Cotel.[1]

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[1] William Bayliffe of Monkton in Chippenham married Agnes daughter of Gabriel Pleydell, of Midghall in the parish of Lydiard Tregoz. [See Wilts. Visitation 1623, "Bayliffe."] This part of the church used formerly to be called "Bayliffe's Aisle."

[2] A bad guess. Allington was given by King Stephen to the Nuns of Martigny in the Valais: and by them transferred, temp. Edw. I. to Monkton Farley Priory. See its further History, Wilts. Archæol. Mag. III. 36. The Editor has met with no account of any ancient chapel

COCKLEBOROUGH juxta Monkton. (In Chippenham Parish.)

The inhabitants say it was anciently a Borough. It hath its denomination from the petrified cockles which are in great plenty found in the stones here. Anciently London road was here, which is nearer than Chippenham, and in a straight line from Bristowe. *From Mr. W. Bayliffe of Mounkton.*[1]

FOWLESWICK. (In Ditto.)

Here is an ancient howse with a faire mote about, and with cross-barred windowes, then according to the fashion of the old times, which were so infested with robbers and housebreakers. The retayners here, well fed, and led an idle lazie life; hence those evils. *Quære* J. Arch, if this did not anciently belong to the Abbey of Wallingford.?[2]

here. In Sir Gilbert Prynne's house (mentioned above p. 71, note 1.) which afterwards belonged to the Seymours, William Aubrey in a letter to his brother John the Antiquary, dated 1683, (in Ashmol. Mus.), says, that he saw in the windows 100 quarterings of the Seymour family, and also John Aubrey's "picture, in my Lord's parlour." Of the 100 quarterings he only took note of 21. They were as follows, 1, Seymour, Augmentation coat. 2, Seymour, ancient. 3, Damarell. 4, Beauchamp of Hache. 5, Vivonia, or De Fortibus. 6, Marshal, Earl of Warwick. 8, Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. 9, Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. 10, De Clare. 11, Gifford, Earl of Buckingham. 12, M'Morough, King of Leinster. 13, Bolebec. 14, Delamere, of Bedfordshire. 15, Esturmy. 16, Hussey, Or, a cross vert. 17, Hussey, Barry of six, erm. and gules. 18, Macwilliams. 19, Coker. 20, Grey, Duke of Suffolk, bringing in, 21, Fitzosborn Earl of Hereford; "and other quarterings of Grey;" but the rest Wm. Aubrey neglected to take.

Allington Common was enclosed 1860.

[1] In 1299 some land at "Cokelberge" was held of the Earl of Cornwall, as of the Honour of Wallingford. (I. p. M.) The Cobham family then owners of Langley Burrell had some interest here in 1319: and a tenement formerly belonging to Monkton Farley Priory, and then to the Duke of Somerset, was granted by the Crown in 1570 to Cicely widow of John Pickerill of Norwich. Gandersdych in Cokelbergh, occurs in a deed of 1336.

[2] At the extreme end of Chippenham parish in the tything of Allington, near Yatton Keynell: now a solitary farm house. In 1299 it was held under the Honour of Wallingford. In 1303 John Burel of "Fugeles-wick" granted to Elyas Escudemor (Lord of Hardenhuish) an acre of land in the East field of Langle, between the land of Walter Calewei and William de Cruce: for the rent of a pair of gloves at Easter. Witnesses Elyas de Kaillewai, William de Haywode, &c. Fowleswick belonged to Malmesbury Abbey, whose Lessee in 1534 was T. Gore, Lord of the Manor

HUBBA'S-LOWE. (In Chippenham.)

"In the reign of King Ethelred, Hinguor and Hubba, two brothers, Danes, Leaders, who had gott footing among the E. Angles. These Pagans, Asserius saith, came from Danubius. Bruern, a nobleman, whose wife King Osbert had ravished, called in Hinguor and Hubba to revenge him."—*J. Milton's History, page* 233. 8vo.

☞ See, concerning this place, in an old edition of Stowe, which Sir Ch: Snell showed me, when I was a fresh-man.[1]

MOUNKTON juxta Chippenham. (In Ditto.)

belonged to the Mounkes, at Mounkton Farleigh, given by.....[2]

ROWDON HOUSE. (In Ditto.)

In the parish of Chippenham. Rowdon House was a large well built Gothique house, square, and a court within; about the house a mote; a fair hall very well furnished with armour. Here were a number of scutcheons in the windows. This was a Garrison in the late civill wars for the Parliament, where Col. Stephens, of Estington, in Gloucestershire, was Governor: it was taken by ..... A.D. 164... and burnt.[3] In the walles of the court are these escutcheons, in stone, as at

of Yatton. There are several deeds relating to it in the Malmesbury Chartulary, Add. MSS. 15667. p. 110. In later times it was the property of the Jacob family, of Norton: and was purchased from their representative Sir Robert Jacob Buxton by the late Joseph Neeld Esq., of Grittleton.

[1] There seems to be no authority for this tumulus having ever been even called "Hubba's Low" (i.e. the burial tumulus of Hubba, the Dane). It is merely the name that Aubrey gave it, because his neighbour at Kington St. Michael, Sir Charles Snell "told him so." Hubba was most likely buried where the Chronicles say he was slain, in Devonshire. See, Hoare's Anc. Wilts. ii. 99; and a minute account of this barrow by Dr. Thurnam, in Wilts. Archæol. Mag. III. 67. The common name is Lan Hill (Long Hill) barrow. It is three miles N. W. of Chippenham in a meadow on the left of the high road leading to Marshfield. It is a heap of stones about sixty paces in length, covered with turf. For the convenience of obtaining road materials it has been much injured.

[2] Matilda the Empress, Mother of Henry II. [See Wilts. Archæol. Mag. III. 36.]

[3] The History of Rowdon is printed in the Wilts. Archæol. Mag. III. p. 30: and the full

Farleigh-Castle; *viz*.....[1]

SHELDON-FARME. (In Chippenham).[2]

Part of the possession of the Lord Hungerford's, where, in the windowes, when I was a boy, were severall of the Scutcheons.

COLERN.

V. Etym. Danic.[3]

Here is a most noble prospect, a stately high well built tower, which, when the bells, which are new cast, ring, shakes much. A very faire church, but nothing

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particulars of the siege may be found in the "Historical Relation of the Military Government of Gloucester, by John Corbet, Preacher of God's Word, 1645."

The House had been garrisoned for the Parliament, to counteract the Royalists of Devizes Castle. But before it was well settled and provisioned, the Royalists set upon and sorely straightened it. Col. Stephens, Governor of Beverston Castle near Tetbury, came to its relief, and with difficulty got into it, but whilst he had alighted unwarily and was refreshing himself, the Royalists threw up a breastwork before the entrance and so cooped him in. Succour not arriving in time, he and his party of 430 men inside became desperate and surrendered upon quarter for their lives.

[1] Aubrey has omitted these in his MS. but they were most probably arms of the Hungerford Family.

[2] Anciently Shuldham or Shuldene. For its history See Wilts. Archæol. Mag. III. p. 28.

[3] The etymology is not Danish but Anglo-Saxon: in which language *Col* is cold, and *ærn* (when ending a word), habitation.

In a ground in this parish called The Allotments, a Roman villa was laid open in 1854: a plan and description of which, by Mr. E. W. Godwin, are given in the Archæol. Journal, 1856, p, 328.

In the Wilts. Archæol. Mag. II. 269 there is a notice of the Manorial History: to which may be added that during a temporary forfeiture by Bartholomew de Badlesmere of Castle Combe, his estate here was granted by Edw. II. in 1322 to Hugh le Despencer, Senior. At a later period, 1370, being then the property of the Burghersh family, it was leased by Margaret widow of Bartholomew Lord Burghersh (and then wife of Sir William Burcestro Kt.), for term of her life, to Sir Thomas Hungerford. At her death c. 1380 it went to Elizabeth the heiress of Burghersh, then wife of Edward le Despencer, as part of her inheritance: from whom it was purchased, 11. Rich. II. by William of Wykeham, and has since belonged to Winchester College.

Some part of Colerne belonged (Hen. VI.) to the Blounts of Bitton co. Gloucester, proprietors in the adjoining parish of North Wraxhall: from whom it passed to Husee.

of Antiquity left, unless the three seates in the Chancell for the Bishop, and others; an old nich of a monument, but figure and inscription gone.

This coate, a plain cross, is on the West side, of the outside of the tower of the Church. [Pl. vii. No. 109.][1]

In Burywood is a Camp, double workes; *ergo*, not Roman but British: very large, and the graffes are very deepe, notwithstanding the rocke. It hath an aperture, West, towards Colerne downe. It stands on a kind of Promontory, and every other side is well secured by the precipice. A prettie cleare little streame runs on the rock, and gravell in each bottome.[2]

At Colern Parke, above Slaughtenford, they tell me there is a *single workes* camp: *i.e.* Roman, which see.

Mem. At Ford-hill is a rampard with graffe eastward, but no camp; it was to obstruct the enemies comeing; the like whereof is to be seen in severall other places. —*Q.* If the trench aforementioned, at Colerne Parke, is not of the same nature?

There was a *William of Colerne*, Abbot of Malmesbury, who died in 1296. He was famous for his zeal in improving the creature comforts of the monks, and in a Register of that Abbey preserved in the Exchequer, he is stated to have planted vineyards, laid out gardens, made fish-ponds, and when he instituted an Anniversary for himself, his father and mother, he directed that with the money a cask of the best wine should also be bought, and first tasted on that day. (New Mon.) In Malmesbury Abbey Register there is also a Deed (No. 132) of composition between Osbert de Colerna and the Monks of that House.

[1] Mr. E. W. Godwin, Architect, has described, with several illustrations, the church of St. John Baptist. [Wilts. Archæol. Mag. III. 358.] In 1857 a stained glass East window was placed in memory of Mary, wife of the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote (the present vicar). She died April 2, 1854.

The late Mr. Bowles in his History of Bremhill (p. 259) says, "a late friend of mine, Lawson Huddleston, of Shaftesbury, with many and extraordinary accomplishments, had a kind of passion for bells. To oblige any clerical friend who had six bells in his church, he would pass days and weeks in the belfry, chipping, and modulating the sound of every bell, till they answered exactly the intervals of the monochord. I had often heard of the music of Colerne bells. No one could tell why their sounds were so pleasing. It is because they are perfectly tuned .... Huddleston was sent to school at Colerne, and Colerne bells were the first he tuned."

[2] Bury Wood Camp is a very strong military position; of which Sir Richard C. Hoare gives a plan and description, Ancient Wilts II. p. 103. See also Wilts. Archæol. Mag. III. 79, and IV. 304.

Quære Dominic Matravers *de hoc:* as also what old things he can remember. He is almost 100 years of age.[1]

Colerne downe is the place so famous and frequented for stoball playing. The turfe is very fine, and the rock is within an inch and a half of the surface, which gives the ball so quick a rebound.

They smite the ball with a staffe, commonly made of withy about three feet and a half long. A stobball-ball is of about four inches diameter, stuffed very hard with quills, sowed into soale leather, and as hard as a stone. I doe not hear it is used but hereabout and in Gloucestershire adjacent.[2]

HALL FARME. (In Colerne.)

Q. If this was not anciently the Halls?

Sutton bought this mannor of King James to give it to Charter-house, at London.[3]

THICK-WOOD. (In Ditto.)

In this manor Wills are proved and recorded in the Court Rolles.[4]

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[1] This veteran was of the adjoining parish of Slaughterford. A few irregular hollows in Colerne park (now a wood) may have been mistaken for trenches; but nothing seems to be known of any regular camp there. At the top of the wood there is said to be a large hillock called "The Dane's Tump" where tradition buries a Danish King.

[2] Stow-ball or Stool-ball is described by Strutt, [Sports and Pastimes p. 103] as a variety of the game more commonly known as "goff" or "bandy-ball:" the *paganica* of the Romans, who also stuffed their ball with feathers.

[3] He means the Halls of Bradford. One Thomas *de Aulâ* de Thickwood occurs in a deed of 1318. Hall Farm belongs to the Charter House, in London. In his MS. Aubrey had inadvertently called Thickwood the Charter House property.

[4] This Farm certainly does not at present correspond with its name, except on the principle of "mons a *non* movendo," and "lucus a *non* lucendo;" being almost tree-less. A Manor called "Tiecode" belonged at the Conquest to the great Wilts proprietor Edward of Salisbury. In Hen. VI. Stanley Abbey near Chippenham had some land here to maintain a chantry at Highworth. [I. p. M.] The chief estate, given by John son of William Le Lung, belonged to Malmesbury Abbey, which paid thereout 6s. 10d. a year to New College Oxford. [*Val. Ecc.*] By a will of one of the Fisher family of Worcester, Thickwood, then about 108 acres, was left in 1769 to John Oseland who sold

YEW-RIDGE. (In Colerne.)[1]

CORSHAM.

The Mannor of Cosham is Auncient Demesne; it heretofore belonged to the Duke, or Earle of Cornwall.

The great howse at Corsham was built by Customer Smyth: he rented the customes then of Queen Elizabeth for twenty thousand pounds per annum. This yeare, 1674, was made of the customs £120,000.

Notes of Capt. Tuck: and —— Kent.[2]

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it to Paul Methuen Esq. 1780. In 1796 it was sold to John Clements of co. Tyrone. In 1806 to R. B. Deverill: and in 1830 by Mrs. Parsons to the late A. C. Boodé Esq. father of the present owner J. Christian Boodé Esq. of Lucknam.

Lucknam (properly Luckenham) which adjoins Thickwood, was divided in I. John between William Fitz Osbert and Roger de Limoges. It belonged in 1732 to Ezekiel Wallis. By his widow Cecilia (Selfe) it passed to her sister's son, Mr. Paul Methuen: was sold in 1796 by his son to John Clements, whose widow sold it in 1807 to William Norris Tonge: by whom in 1827 it was sold to the late Mr. Boodé.

[1] "Ywerig," or "Ewrugge," was given by K. Athelstan to Malmesbury Abbey, at the time of the grant of Bremhill. Annual offerings from this farm, at the shrine of St. Leonard, in Malmesbury Abbey Church, are mentioned in the *Valor*. At the Dissolution it was granted to ——— Lucas. In later times it belonged to Mr. Deverill, and was bought of Mrs. Parsons by the late Mr. Boodé. "*Yew*-trees grow indifferently plentiful," says Aubrey, Nat. Hist. of Wilts. 55. The manor was sometimes called "Euridge cum Yatton." See "Yatton Keynes."

[2] Corsham was a Manor both of the Saxon and early Norman Kings: hence called Ancient Demesne. King John gave it to his second son Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans and Almaine, and to the heirs of his body by Sanchia his wife. The tenants of the Crown at that time held their lands by certain debasing services. From these the Earl of Cornwall relieved them by a Deed by which he granted to them the lands in fee farm, free of those Services: paying annually to the Lord 110 marks. From that time the "farmers in fee" held their lands to them and their heirs: elected a Bailiff (who was also Coroner and Sheriff) of their own, in lieu of the Earl's: had their lands tried in their own Court by Writ of right and not by the common law: were exempt from serving on Juries, except in their own Manor, &c. The Earl's grant is still preserved in the Manor Chest: and has been printed in Collect. Topogr. and Geneal. ii. 317. In this Deed he reserved "the site of his "*Vinarium*," or "*Vivarium*," his parks, and Conigere (or Warren), and the third part of Minty-mead." Before his time Corsham Manor used to do suit at the Hundred Court of Chippenham, but the Earl refused. (H. Rolls.) He

died 1271. His son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, held it 1299, and died without issue. This estate, with the Castle of Mere, and others, then reverted to the Crown. Prynne (p. 937) says that in 1301 (30. Ed. I.) the King's daughter Mary having taken the veil at Ambresbury Nunnery, manors (including this), to the amount of £200 a year were settled on her. In 1307 it was granted by Edw. II. to his favourite Piers Gaveston. [Rymer. iii. 3.] In 1333 John de Horwode was Keeper of the Manor, in which was a House called the Grange. In 1358 King Edward III. and his Queen spent the summer between Marlborough and Corsham. It was then settled by Edw. III. upon his daughter Isabella, who married Ingelram de Courey (created Earl of Bedford) one of the French hostages detained in England after the battle of Poictiers. Afterwards it formed part of the Dowry of several Queens of England, and hence is called in Deeds, "Corsham Regis," and sometimes "Corsham Reginæ." Under the Queens it was held by different families successively. In 14. Eliz. the lands called Corsham Parks were granted to Sir Christopher Hatton. Three years afterwards, 1575, the manor was sold to Thomas Smyth an ancestor of Lord Strangford, (son of John Smyth of Corsham who married Mary Brounker of Melksham). Being Farmer of the Customs he obtained the name of "Customer Smyth." He built the oldest part of the present House in 1582, and removed from Wilts to Ostenhanger in Kent, leaving Corsham to his third son Henry. A shield of arms carved in wood, Smyth quartering Judde, was dug up in the grounds a few years ago. This was the coat of Henry Smyth; his father, the Customer, having married a daughter of Sir Andrew Judde, Lord Mayor of London. Henry Smyth sold Corsham in 1602 to Edward Hungerford of Rowdon (near Chippenham) afterwards Sir Edward, of Farley Castle, who died 1607. In that family it remained till 1684 when it was sold by the extravagant Sir Edward to Richard Kent Esq. M.P. for Chippenham. In 1694 it was again sold to Richard Lewis Esq. of Edingdon Priory who was buried in Corsham Church in 1706, in which year it was again sold by his son Thomas Lewis to the executors of Henry Frederick Thynne Esq. In 1719 it was sold to Mr. Joseph Stiles who by his will bequeathed it to his brother Benjamin Haskins Stiles. He died 1733, and it passed to his nephew Francis, son of Sir John Eyles, Bart. This nephew changed his name to Haskins Stiles Eyles. From this family it was purchased in 1746 by Paul Methuen Esq. great grandfather of the present owner, Lord Methuen. Corsham House was greatly altered on the North side by the late Mr. Repton: and in 1844 this part was taken down and a new Front made, by Mr. Bellamy.

The Rectory Manor.

In the Liberty of Corsham there is, besides the "King's Manor," the Rectory Manor, with a Bailiff of its own: but doing service at the King's manor court. The History of the Rectory is perplexing. It was given by King William I. to the Monastery of St. Stephen at Caen. Being Alien it was liable to seizure. Hen. II. gave it to the Abbey of Marmonstier in Touraine, to which Tickford Priory (near Newport Pagnell in Bucks) was a cell. Then we find it given by Hen. VI. to King's College, Cambridge, as "part of the possessions of St. Stephen's, at Caen." Edw. IV. gave it to the Monastery of Our Lady of Syon. At the Dissolution it was granted to Philip Moore. Lately it belonged to the Neale family: now to G. Goldney Esq. The foreign Priories would probably have a small subordinate one here: and the site of a Priory house is pointed out.

(*Church.*)

Quære. If it has been a Collegiate Church, *i.e.*, if there be any stalles in the Chancell.?[1]

An Epitaph upon Collonell Morgan of Wells, Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Somerset, buryed in the chancell of Corsham Church, in the County of Wilts, Anno Dni. 1684:

"Substrato tumulo corpus jacet hic repositum Johannis Morgani, ex agro Sommersettensi, Armigeri, Chiliarchæ magnanimi, exemplaris virtutis intrepidæ insignissimi pro Rege, pro Patriâ, pro Legibus, nec-non pro Religione verè Catholicâ, in nuperis nefandis motibus, praeliatoris adversus perduelles acerrimi: nobis etsi intempestivè heu! nimis, at sibi exoptato feliciter, ex improviso ad sydera rapti. Anno Ætatis 73, Salutis 1684.

Fortia nunc muto requiescant ossa sepulchro:
Æterno exurgant tandem fruitura triumpho."

In the Chancel the Arms of Hulbert. [Pl. vii. No. 110.][2]

[1] Corsham Church (St. Bartholomew) was not collegiate. The vicarage was in the gift of the successive alien Priories mentioned in the last note: since that time, of the Lords of the manor. The vicar has an old claim of Episcopal privileges within the parish. There is a volume of wills in the Register chest, and a seal, with 3 Trees and a Hebrew inscription.

In the South East corner of the church is the "Consistory," once railed off by a screen of woodwork. The spire was taken down in 1812. The church is Norman; two of the arches on the South side have been cut away to make one larger one. The old vicarage stood in the church yard. The present one, in the street, was built by Mr. Methuen. Some lands called "Lady Lands" were anciently given to provide "Our Lady's Priest" for a chantry. In 1548 the commissioners for suppression of chantries, report (naming the lands) that they were worth clear 3. 14. 1: that one William Lewys was the chantry Priest, an honest man aged 60 years, with no other living and not able to serve a cure: that the parish was very large, the vicarage very small, and no one but this stipendiary to help the vicar, and that the lands had been given for the purpose of providing this assistance.

At the back of the late George Inn is an old Roman bas-relief of six figures, dug up on the spot. Domesday Book mentions a church of *Paveshou* adjoining Corsham Manor. According to the Tropenell MSS. there was a chapel of St. John the Baptist at Chapel Knap.

[2] On a Brass: "Here resteth the body of Thomas Hulbert of this town of Cosham, Clothier, who aged 55 christianly finished his course with powerfull prayer to GOD upon Tuesday being the 16. October 1632. He espoused Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Wallis of Trowbridge, Clothier, by whom he had issue Anne, Elizabeth, Thomas, who deceased before him. Bridget, married to Wm. Sherston of Bromham gent: Susan married to Wm. Hallidaye of the county

(Tropenell's, Hanham's, or the Neston Chapel.)

In the East window of the Chapell, in the North Aisle: seven shields.

1. [Pl. vii. No. 111]. St. Edward the Confessor (*still in the Church*). 2. [No. 112]. —— A. a cross Gules. (*Ditto*). 3. [No. 113]. King of the West Saxons. 4. [114. King Athelstan, *Ditto*]. 5. No. 111. repeated. 6. [115], France and England with a label of 3. 7. No. 111. repeated.

In the North Windowe of this Chapelle; ten shields.[1]

Mem. The escutcheons marked with an asterisk were taken out of this Chapell, and placed in the great parlour windowes at Neston House, by Wm. Eyre, Esqr. 1675.[2]

1. *[No. 116.] Baynard and Bluet quarterly, Impaling Ludlowe. 2. *[117] Ludlowe as before, Impaling [Ringwood.] 3. [118] Ludlowe, quartering ——? 4. [119] Ludlowe with a crescent Arg. for difference. 5. *Walter Lord Hungerford K. G. (*same as* Pl. v. No. 70). 6. Botreaux single, (*same as in* Pl. vi. No. 87.) 7. Moels single, (*same as in* Pl. v. No. 86). 8. [No. 120] Hungerford [and Molyns quarterly, Impaling Percy and Lucy quarterly.] 9. [121] Hungerford (quartering Botreaux.) 10. Three sickles intertwined (*as in* Pl. iii. No. 41.), Hungerford, (*still in the Church*).

[Thos. Tropenell's Monument, A.D. 1490, Pl. vii. No. 122.]

The Monument of Tropnell of Neston in the Chapelle aforesaide, with these three coats; *viz.*

1. Ludlowe single, (as in next shield.) 2. [Pl. viii. No. 123 Tropenell] impaling Ludlowe. 3. [Tropenell] single.

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of Gloucester, Clothier; James, Elizabeth and Mary, all five yet liveing to testifye their Father's piety and care of them."

[1] In our Plate No. vii, some of these are inadvertently marked as in a "South" window.

[2] These were afterwards removed by Sir William Hanham to his house in Dorsetshire. Besides these, Sir William also removed the following shields from Neston House. 1. Eyre single. 2. Eyre quartering Ringwood and Payne. 3. Ludlow impaling Ringwood. 4. Baynard and Bluet quarterly, impaling Ludlow. 5. Eyre quartering Ringwood and Payne, impaling Tropenell and Percy quarterly. 6. The same, impaling Tropenell, Percy and Carew quarterly. [From a MS. and drawing, by Rev. John Lewis of Great Chalfield, 1760.]

About the limbe (*edge*) of this Monument is: *An ox yoke*, [No. 124]; then this writing, Ihs. Chrs. Nazarenus filius Dei filius David, filius Marie Virginis salbet nos. *A yoke.* After every oxe yoake, which I suppose was the crest or cognizaunce, the same writing repeated again. Under that writing, in the next moulding, is,—*A yoke*—tira bellement—*A yoke*—tira &c. *i.e.* "he will draw well." Under this monument is a little freestone vault, where he and his wife's bones lye.

Eyres of the familie of Derbieshire married with the daughter and heir of Tropnell, about.....[1]

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[1] The Chapel (Saint Mary's ?) on the North side of Corsham Church was most probably built by the Tropenells, owners of Great Chalfield, Neston, &c. and it belonged to their successors, the Eyres and Hanhams. Some account of the Tropenells is printed in "Walker's History of Chalfield," derived from extracts out of a MS. called "The Book of Tropenell," now missing. This Book, which Aubrey often alludes to, was in the custody of Mr. Dickinson of Monk's in 1744. It was supposed to have been afterwards in the hands either of a Mordaunt family or of the Neales, owners of Great Chalfield: but Sir H. B. Neale (1837) did not possess it. ["Frustfield" p. 118]. It was written on vellum; commencing "Allhallwyn Day 4. Edw. IV. (1464):" and related to the pedigree and estates of Thomas Tropenell Esq., reciting however many charters and grants long before his time concerning other Lordships, towns, and estates. The property of the Tropenell family in 1519 was as follows. The Manor and Advowson of Great Chalfield, together with the office of Constable of Trowbridge Castle; and lands in Great Atworth, Little (alias Cottle's) Atworth, Lynford, Holt, and Broughton Gifford: the Manor of Maiden Bradley, and lands at East and West Codford. The manors of Chicklade (with the advowson), and Hindon, and lands in Knoyle Episcopi and Milton: the Manor of East Harnham and lands in Homington: the Manor of Little Durnford and lands at Old Sarum and Fisherton Aucher: the Manor of Neston, with the Chapel of St. John the Baptist there and an enclosure adjoining it in the Ridge, and lands at Upton, Stratford sub Castro, Hartham, and "Cosham land:" with divers messuages in Chippenham and Pewsham, Allington, Longdean, Great and Little Sherston, Castle Combe, Lockridge, Kington St. Michael's, Tollard and New Sarum. Also the Advowson of Great Cheverell, and lands at Bourton co. Gloucester, Kilmersdon, and Hassage, near Littleton co. Somerset. In the year last named, 1519, Sir Edward Hungerford, Philip Baynard and John Ernley were Trustees of these estates for some minor of the Tropenell family. [See Add. MSS. 6363 p. 175. Brit. Mus.]

The heraldry seen by Aubrey in the windows, related for the most part to families allied by marriage with the owners of the Chapel and of Chalfield. That estate came by an heiress of Percy to the Tropenells. Thomas Tropenell the fifth in descent married (Agnes or) Margaret Ludlow of Hill Deverill. Their grand-daughter, a coheiress, married John Eyre of Wedhampton, (see Matcham's Hundred of Frustfield p. 56), and, after several descents, Jane Eyre married Sir William Hanham. The Hungerford arms were perhaps introduced on account of an old match with Percy.

The noble altar-tomb described by Aubrey, and still in the chapel, is that of Thomas Tropenell, the husband of (A. or) M. Ludlow, and the projector of Great Chalfield Manor House. He died

HARTHAM.[1] (In Corsham Parish.)

The Conigre (*Rabbit-warren*) here turns the breed of black conies white, and the pasture grounds make the breed of black cattle pied. (In his Nat. Hist. of Wilts. Aubrey adds, "Let him that knows this, believe it.") The rest of this country hereabout is much inclined to pied cattle, but commonly the colour is black, or browne, or deepe red: the men and woemen strong, and something warme and well-coloured, a drawning speech, something heavy and melancholy, as under Saturn.

1490. The Tomb, with details, is engraved in Walker's Chalfield. There is a smaller tomb, not mentioned by Aubrey, against the South wall, on which are the arms [No. 125]: the wife apparently a Carew.

The Chapel is now considered appurtenant to Neston, the property of J. B. Fuller Esq. Neston House is in the parish of Corsham, close to the line of the Roman Road, more anciently the Wansdyke. In the Hall is a shield of arms, Fuller and Jeanes quarterly, impaling Hanning and Harward quarterly. In the Dining room among other portraits is one of Thomas Gooch D.D. Master of Caius College Cambridge and Bishop of Ely.

[1] Hartham is in the parish of Corsham. It was however no part of the King's "Ancient demesne" enfranchised by the Earl of Cornwall (see p. 78, Note 2.) There are no less than six notices under the name of "Heortham" in Domesday Book, all of which appear to refer to this small hamlet. There were four superior lords. The Crown, the Earl of Salisbury, a Saxon Earl Hugo, and the Barony of Castle Combe. All traces of this distinction soon disappear. The Earl of Sarum's portion passed to the Bohuns, who gave it to Monkton Farley Priory. The Dunstanvilles of Castle Combe probably disposed of theirs in the same way. The rest belonged about A.D. 1400 to "Henry de Hartham," owner also of Alderton (see p. 51, Note 1.) and in 1457 both those estates had been purchased by the Gores. From 1640 until later times, there were two principal families, Goddard and Duckett. The former owned the present Hartham *Park* and Rudlow. Their house stood on the site of the present one, which was built by Lady James, widow of Sir William James a Naval Officer in H. E. I. Company's service and afterwards a Director, who died 1783. [*Ext. Barts*]. She was Anne surviving daughter and coheir of Edward Goddard Esq. of this place (eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Goddard, Canon of Windsor). Her only daughter married Lord Rancliffe. Lady James was buried at Eltham in Kent. By her will dated 16 June, 1798, she left £1000 for the benefit of the Poor of Corsham, Pickwick and Biddeston.

The residence of the Ducketts was called Hartham *House*. It stood very near the other on the side towards Biddeston. It was bought by Mr. Joy and taken down some years ago. Sir Benjamin Hobhouse (father of Lord Broughton) lived there about 65 years since: afterwards General Kerr, and Walter Long Esq. The Duckett family was descended from Richard Duket (a Judge, 9. Hen. III.) of co. Lincoln. A descendant, by marriage with the daughter of Lord Windesore obtained [Rich. II.] Grayrigg, co. Westm. A later descendant, William, was of Flintham co. Nottingham. His son Sir Lionel was Lord Mayor of London 1573. Stephen

MONK'S.[1] (In Corsham Parish.)

DITCHRIDGE.[2]

In this Church nothing to be found. Parson Bridges sayes Sir Hugh Speke told him that he searched in the Black Booke—I believe it was Domesday Book—*q.*, and

Duckett, grandson of John, was of Calston House near Calne [See above p. 40]. His grandson William, M.P. for Calne, removed to Hartham House c. 1650. All the sons of the last generation died without issue. They had two sisters, one of whom, Grace, married 1. George Goldstone, and 2. John Walton. Mrs. Goldstone's daughter (by the first husband) Grace, married 1. Robert Neale Esq. of Shaw House near Melksham, and 2. Sir George Jackson. His wife being the heiress of the Duckett family, Sir George by Royal licence and in pursuance of the will of her maternal uncle Thomas Duckett of Hartham who died 1765, assumed the name and arms of Duckett in 1797. He died 1822 aged 97. Michael Joy Esq. having purchased the estate of Lady James, Hartham was much improved by his son the late Henry Hall Joy Esq. Q.C. Soon after his death it was purchased by the first Lord Methuen who had already bought the principal part of the Duckett estate. Hartham Park has since become the property and residence of Thomas Henry Allen Poynder Esq. of Hilmerton, who made a large addition to the House in 1860.

[1] This property perhaps takes its name from a Henry Monk who is mentioned in a record of A.D. 1358 as owner of a Messuage and Yardland in the tything of More. John Ayliffe was owner about 1590. His daughter Susan married John Danvers of Sherston Pinkney, afterwards of Tockenham. In 1684 a descendant, John Danvers Esq. was here: who probably sold it to Arthur Esmead. "Monk's" afterwards belonged to Mr. Dickinson of Bowdon. Now to Mr. Harman.

In Corsham parish there is also a small estate called Jaggard's, properly Jacquard's, from an ancient family. The old-fashioned house now there, appears, from the initials R. K. with the date of 1657 over a chimney-piece, to have been built by Richard Kington. Mary the daughter of John Kington was wife of John Shore. Their daughter Mary Shore married the Rev. Thomas Leir, Rector of Charlton Musgrave in 1781: to whose descendant Thomas Macie Leir, this place now belongs. There is upon the premises a fine old Dovecot: an appendage to country-houses, to which our forefathers attached much importance.

[2] Now corrupted into Ditteridge; a very small parish near Box. It was one of 17 Lordships given by the Conqueror to William de Ow: under whom it was held by one Warner. The Abbot of Malmesbury had been before that time owner of a hide of land, which he had alienated to one Alestan. Among the notices of owners here, are William Lupus [Ed. I.] under the Earl Marshal. Richard Pembridge [49. Edw. III]. John Blount of Bitton [22. Hen. VI]. Two estates (very small, for the whole parish is under 400 acres) appear to have descended regularly. The first from Sir Bogo de Knoville [Baron by writ 1295] to the Mauduits, Lords of Warminster: by their heiress Matilda, to Sir Henry Grene of Drayton co. Northampton, and by his daughter

found that William the Conqueror gave this Parish to one of his soldiers; and that C years after, Box Church was built by the Earle of Hereford. —— V. Domesday.

EASTON GREY.[1]

In the Church, only these two scutcheons left, in the East window, in the Chancell:

and heiress Constance, to Edward Stafford Earl of Wilts, who in 1493 was patron of the church. 2. Another fragment of the hamlet belonged [Edw. III.] to the Pavely family of Westbury: from them by marriage to Sir Ralph Cheney. [See Deed of partition of Pavely estates; "Hoare's History of Westbury," 63, 64]. In 9. Hen. VI. Sir Edmund Chency. Close to Ditchridge (but in the parish of Box) is a well-windowed old house called "Cheney Court" commanding a beautiful view over the valley towards Bath. There is an old-fashioned hall wainscotted, and, broad staircase. It was probably built by the Spekes, Lords of the Manor of Box (see above pp. 57, 59), as on a chimney-piece on the ground-floor is a shield of Speke. In the room above, another shield of Speke impaling Luttrell (viz. a bend engrailed between six martlets). The house now belongs to Mr. Northey: who is also owner of Ditchridge, and patron of the Living. Ditchridge church, in which Aubrey saw nothing, has met with more justice in the Wilts. Archæol. Mag. IV. 146 from Mr. E. W. Godwin; with two plates showing its Norman Door, Font, &c. Some fresco paintings on the North wall are described in Gent. Mag. Oct. 1854. The church was restored in 1860 chiefly by the Rev. W. N. Heatheote, Rector. "Parson Bridges" may have been either Richard B. Rector 1636-74; or Charles, Rector 1674-84. There are some monuments of this name.

[1] Easton Grey lies a little to the North of the Foss road: and here, according to Sir R. C. Hoare, [Ancient Wilts II. 101] was the Roman Station *Mutuantonis*. On the "Foss Knoll" at a part of the parish called "Whitewalls," have been discovered numerous coins, a tesselated pavement and foundations. [Collinson's Somerset I. p. 100.] A bas-relief dug up here is figured in "Ancient Wilts p. 100." In Easton Grey wood are said to be remains of an earthwork.

The shield of Nevill, perhaps refers to the Earls of Warwick, at one time landowners in the adjoining Parish of Sherston.

Easton, (and Foxley adjacent,) belonged at the Conquest to Roger de Berkeley, (of the original family, whose name was afterwards assumed by Fitz-Harding.) It derives its second name from a subsequent owner Sir John de Grey [Hen. III.] founder of the House of Grey of Wilton on Wye co. Hereford. How it was forfeited to the Crown in the reign of Henry VIII. does not appear: but in 1541 there was a grant to John Ady. [Jones's Index]. Thomas Hedges (*Q.* Hodges) Esq. was owner and patron 1565. William Parry Esq. died owner 1684. In the church are several inscriptions to this family. Walter Parry Esq. took the name of Hodges as heir to his maternal great uncle Dr. Walter Hodges, Provost of Oriel College. He sold the estate to the late Thomas Smith Esq. Graham Smith Esq. is now the owner.

The Patronage of the Living belonged to St. Peter's Abbey Gloucester, down to the Dissolution. The old parsonage house is near the church. The new one at some distance, was built by the present Rector, the Rev. W. S. Birch. A brook called the "Ewer" runs through the parish into the Avon.

1. NEVILL [as Pl. iii. No. 21]. BERKELEY [as Pl. ii. No. 17].

Here have been good windowes, especially in the North cross Aisle.

Here hath anciently been a very spacious Parke, well walled.

All this North ridge enjoyes delicate prospects to the South.

KINGTON (WEST.)[1]

In this parish is a downe, called Ebdowne, westward from the Church, where is a Roman Camp, ... acres; (it has no graff; a slight rampart; no *vestigia* of any ports. *Mon. Brit.*): and on the other hill opposite to it, another lesser Roman Camp. *Vid. Chorograph. antiq.*

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[1] In 1244 (28 Hen. III.) the Manor of West Kington belonged to Hugh de Vivoin *(de Vivoniâ,)* Steward under Hen. III. of Poitou, Aquitaine and Gascony. He obtained for it a market every week, and a fair for 3 days every year on the vigil, day, and morrow of St. Dunstan. He had two sons William surnamed de Fortibus, and Hugh. William had four daughters. Hugh had one son, John de Vivoin, who died *s.p.* 1314 seised of the Manor. It then reverted to the daughters of William, or their representatives. These were found to be only two: viz. Peter Fitz-Reginald son of Joan de Vivoin, and Cicely (Vivoin) widow of John Lord Beauchamp of Hache. Each of these had a moiety.

The moiety of Fitz-Reginald descended to Fitz-Roger by whom it was held in 1385. The moiety of Beauchamp was again divided in 1360 on the death of John, last Lord Beauchamp of Hache, *s.p.*, between his sisters Cicely, and Eleanor wife of Meryot. John Meryot son of Eleanor, in 1379 sold his share to Sir William Bonville of Shute co. Devon. Cicely the heiress of the Bonvilles married John Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and in 1502 this portion was still in the Grey family.

Some account of Vivoin may be found in Hutchins's Dorset II. 122. See also Coll. Top. et Gen. VII. 137: and, for Bonville, C. T. and G. VIII. 237. 242.

In 1443—1476 a small part of West Kington belonged to the Blounts of Bitton. In 1565 the family of Ivye are found settled here: (but the name of Adam Yve occurs to a very old deed without date in which William Gernun of West Kington appears owner of La Breche near the Foss.)

Sir George Ivy, of this place, married Susanna daughter of Lawrence Hyde Esq. of West Hatch, and Aunt to Lord Chancellor Clarendon. [In "Lord Clarendon's Life," 8vo p. 2 the name of Ivy is misprinted *Fuy.*] Sir George was buried in Bath Abbey church, 1 April 1639. His epitaph, containing an account of his family, is printed in "Antiq. of Abbey Ch. of Bath," p. 179.

An estate at West Kington belonged in 1628 to Sir Richard Grobham of Great Wishford: from whom it descended to John Howe, fourth Lord Chedworth, who died 1804. This was sold to different purchasers. [See "Nettleton."] Christopher Codrington Esq. was Lord of the Manor in 179-.

King Charles the First dranke of the spring here.

Parsons here. —— Russell. (Benj. Russell, 1596—1633. *Ed.*) Robert Davenant, Dr. in Divinitie: brother to Sir William Davenant, Poet Laureate.[1] (Bp. Latimer was Rector here. In the walk at the Parsonage House is a little scrubbed hollow oak called "Latimer's Oak," where he used to sit. *Mon. Brit.*)[2]

In the South Aisle of the Church,[3] on the wall—

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[1] These two brothers, Robert and Sir William, were related to John Davenant, Bishop of Salisbury. Their father kept the Crown Tavern at Oxford. Their mother (Jane Sheppard of Durham) Aubrey [Lives of Eminent Men, II. 303,] says, "was a beautiful woman of very good wit, and conversation extremely agreeable, but (see the Original MS. of the "Lives") of somewhat light report." It was the belief of many that Sir William Davenant was really the son of Shakespeare, who used to frequent that Tavern on his journeys to Warwickshire. "Sir William was very well content to be so thought." Robert Davenant, [Aubrey's "Parson Robert"] the Rector of West Kington, was Fellow of St. John's College Oxford, Prebendary of Sarum, and Chaplain to Bishop John Davenant. According to Aubrey (Lives), the Rector had two sisters of whom one married Gabriel Bridges B.D. of Corpus Christi College, beneficed in Berkshire: the other, Dr. Sherborne of Pembridge co. Hereford, and Canon of that Cathedral: but according to the Davenant Pedigree in Matcham's "Frustfield" p. 86, Mrs. Sherborne was the only sister. Sir W. Davenant once spent a week at West Kington, "mirth, wit, and good cheer flowing," in the midst of which the former wrote, "upon the table of the parlour, a Treatise on Socinianism!" [Lives II. 550.]

[2] Hugh Latimer was instituted to this Rectory in 1530 by the celebrated Cardinal Campegio then Bishop of Sarum. He remained about 5 years. His letters to Sir Edward Baynton of Bromham are written from this place ["Brit. Reformers," Life of Latimer.] In them he speaks [p. 406] of "his little Bishoprick of West Kington," [p. 423] of the "Lord of Farley," (Prior of Monkton Farley); and in another letter, (p. 398), "As for pilgrimage, you would wonder what juggling there is to get money withal. I dwell within half a mile of the Fossway, and you would wonder to see how they come by flocks out of the west country to many images, but chiefly to the blood of Hailes" (Hales Abbey, co. Gloucester.)

Among other incumbents here, were, in 1363 Stephen Kynesman, Prior of Stamford co. Linc, Rector by exchange: and in 1706 Thomas Burnett D.D. Prebendary of Sarum and Rector also of Littleton Drew. He was of New College Oxon: author of "A Treatise on Scripture Politics," "A course of Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture," "A Catechism," &c., "Answer to Tindal," and "Essay on the Trinity;" from which last work his ideas were borrowed by Matz. [See Mosheim.]

[3] The church, in the shape of a Greek cross, and dedicated to St. Mary, is of Early English date. The Rectory was always in the gift of the Bishops of Salisbury, but by an Order in Council 1852 it has been transferred to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, this part of Wilts being now in

"Oh mi dear children marke what I saye,
"Your mother's bones truli are wrapt here in clay,
"Her soule no doupte, to heaven is gone thither,
"Wher we most joyfully shall meet alltogether.
"The Lord be your guid, the Lord be your strength,
"And give you his special grace to die in him at length;
"You gentell readers remember your end,
"Be true unto such whom faithfull you find;
"Let this be example and tell hit abroad,
"How faithfulli this woman died in the Lord.

A short figure in a cap and gowne with no inscription.

A. P. They say Anne Prater.

Underneath is a gravestone, of freestone, with this inscription.

"Rest in the Lord most loving wife,
"Thy daies are spent and gonne,
"Thy husband's race and end of life
"Shall be, God knoweth how soon.
"Though death hath doon the worst he can
"To part us twayn a space,
"Yet time will come to meet again
"In heaven that joyfull place.
"With bitter teares thy husband spake
"These words upon thy toombe,
"His hand did write, thes vers did make,
"To show in time to cum
"How faithfull thou hast been to me,
"And haddest six children dear,
"Within six yeare a marvell to see
"All borne one time of yeare;
"The seaventh also in like manner,
"If death had not them lett,
"Borne had been as the other wear,
"At Midsummer time direct.
"Alas how should it chance so bad
"To littil babes so young,
"To tell in time what losse they had
"Bi nature whence they sproung.
"But God is he who giveth life,
"And he that takes away,
"Let us therefore avoyd all strife
"And geve ourselves to pray.
"Thy children's names if men would know,
"Which God hath geven to thee,
"Behold are written here below
"In order as they bee.

"Thomas, William, Elizabeth, Ferdinando, George, Thomas."

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that Diocese. On the death of the Rev. Edward Ravenshaw Dec. 1854, the late Bishop Monk collated the Rev. G. N. Barrow, Hon. Canon of Bristol, by whose exertions the church was restored, and re-opened 16 Oct. 1856. Latimer's pulpit is preserved, and a stained glass window on the South side of the chancel has been erected to his memory, being the gift of Mr. G. W. Gabriel of Bristol, the Architect of the Church restoration.

In 1444 Henry VI. granted to King's College Cambridge (subject to the life of John Mershton) a Pension of 100s. a year, formerly paid out of the church of West Kington to the Alien Priory of Fulgeis, or "de Fugeriis," in France.

About these verses, in the Limbe, thus: "Here lieth Judeth Prator, the wife of Anthony Prator, gentilman, daughter unto Thomas Ivie, Esqr., who died the sixth day of February, Anno Domini 1578."

Arms of PRATER, [Pl. viii. No. 126.][1]

LACOCK. (The Abbey.)[2]

In the Hall, in great letters A. W.[3] *Quære*, who was the last Lady Abbesse?[4]

In the vaulting of the Cloysters at the Abbey are these coates,[5] viz. [Pl. viii. Nos. 127—141].

1. [127] COURTENAY.
2. [128] ?
3. [129] BAYNARD.
4. [130] ?
5. [131] LATIMER.
6. [132] ROCHE.
7. [133] CHENEY.
8. [134] HUNGERFORD (*i.e.* their HEYTESBURY shield.)
9. [135] ?
10. [136 BEAUCHAMP].
11. [137] ELA, COUNTESSE OF SALISBURY, the Foundresse.
12. [138] ?
13. [139] HOLMES, co. Gloucester. [or, ASHTON?]
14. [140 COBHAM?]
15. [141 DAUBENEY?]
16. BAYNARD, as before, [129].

Mem. Desire my Brother William to visit this for me, for it was late when I was there, and could not stay.

(The other shields in the cloisters, omitted by Aubrey, are, Pl. viii. Nos. 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, and Pl. ix. No. 147. *Ed.*)

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[1] Probably Prater of Nunney Castle, co. Somerset.

[2] A History of Lacock Abbey, by the Rev. W. L. Bowles and Mr. J. G. Nichols, was published in 1835. The Rev. G. Witham, Roman Catholic Domestic Chaplain to the Dowager Lady Shrewsbury, with types and a press of his own at the Abbey, printed in 1806 a small 4to of 44 pages, consisting chiefly of extracts from Dugdale, &c., but it was never published. A view of the Cloisters is in "Britton's Archit. Antiq." II. 112. On the Abbey Seal the House is called the "Convent of the Blessed Mary and of St Bernard of Lacoc." In the New Monasticon, p. 501, it is called, perhaps by mistake, a "Priory."

[3] Perhaps Agnes de Wick, Abbess temp. Richard II.

[4] Joanna Temys, or Temmes, of a family then owners of Rood Ashton.

[5] In Bowles and Nichols, p. 350, some names are suggested for the shields which Aubrey could not identify: but they are uncertain.

In Bibliotheca Cottoniana there is an old 4to. MS. called "Chronicon de Lacock,"[1] wherein are divers Antiquities, and particularly Ela's life, Countess of Salisbury, the Foundresse, who outlived her understanding, being above an hundred yeares of age.[2]

In the kitchin is a vast great pott, or crock, which served the Abbey; it is bigger, much, than Guy's at Warwick Castle. By the Inscription, it appears to have been made at Mechlin.[3]

Mem. The high wall, with battlements, on the South side of the Cloysters, was the North wall of the Abbey Church, of which no vestigium is now left. Here was a good ring of bells, which Sir .... Sharington sold, when he built Rea-bridge to divert the travelling by his house. The ringers took their leave of the bells of the Abbey, when they were to be taken down, which was on the first of May, .AD.... This country Rythme was made upon it:—

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[1] This "Chronicon de Lacock" is believed to have been destroyed at a Fire in the year 1731 which seriously injured the Cottonian MSS. Part of it is copied in Vincent's Collection in the College of Arms; and is printed in Bowles and Nichols, Appendix I—V. For extracts, see also Dodsworth's MSS. Bodl. Lib. Oxon. No CXXVI, and Harl. MSS. 5019. f. 231. Many deeds from Mr. Talbot's Cartulary are printed in Bowles and Nichols: some relating to Chitterne (one of the Abbey estates) in Hoare's Heytesbury, p. 169. The Commissioners of Public Records in Appendix to Report 1857, p. 158, mention "A ledger Book of the Monastery of Lacock."

[2] She died 24 August 1261 "in her *seventy fourth* year." Bowles and Nichols, p. 275.

[3] See in Bowles and Nichols an engraving of the "Nun's Boiler," p. 360. The inscription is, "A PETRO WAGHUENS IN MECHLINIA EFFVSUS FACTUS VE FUERAM, ANNO MILLESSIMO QUINGENTESSIMO. DEO LAUS ET GLORIA CHRISTO." ["I was molten or made by Peter Waghuens of Mechlin in the year 1500. Praise be to God and glory to Christ."] The Boiler now stands on a pedestal in the garden, where it was placed, according to an indignant inscription, in consequence of the Window Tax. "Ne totum lateret hoc veteris Hospitii Monumentum, (Proh pudor! occlusis fenestris) sub aprico voluit positum J. Talbot, 1747." ["That this relic of ancient hospitality might not be altogether lost to sight (the windows—Oh shame!—being blocked up,) J. Talbot has caused it to be set up in the open air."] One of the traditions of Lacock is, that a side of bacon and a sack of peas were boiled in it on the occasion of Queen Anne's visit. There was formerly a larger one, of bell metal, 7 feet in diameter, which was disposed of in 1716. The great stone trough more than 10 feet long, sunk in the floor of the apartment now called the Nun's Kitchen, may have been used either for fattening captive fish, or for salting meat.

"On Philip and Jacob, the bells rang at Laeock,
"The great bell went with sueh a surge, that he fell in at Rea-burge."

This rhythme, as bad as it is, was used in evidence at Sarum Assizes, at the triall for pulling down Rea-bridge, which was about 165—.

Sharington was King Henry the Eighth's Taylor. He married the mother, and his brother (*Henry*) married the daughter. Upon the dissolution of the Abbeys, for certaine causes and considerations, King Henry the 8th gave him Lacock, Seene, &c.[1] Arms of Sharington, [Pl. viii. No. 146.]

[1] Aubrey makes an odd blunder in ealling Sir William Sherington the King's tailor. Sir William eertainly had an evil reputation for "clipping and shearing," but his art was praetised on the King's *coin*, not his broadcloth. He was by birth a gentleman of Norfolk family, [see Wilts. Vis. 1565.] His third wife was Grace widow of Robert Pagett Alderman of London: whose daughter Ann was wife of Sir William's brother Henry. Sir William was one of the ehief officers of the Mint, and by malpraetiees, earried to an enormous extent, obtained the means of speculating largely in the purehase of Abbey lands. In 1547 he bought estates in Wiltshire, at Avebury, Winterbourne, Charlton, and Barbury near Ogbourne: late belonging to Fotheringhay College, eo. Northampton. Also Laeoek Abbey, Beaulieu, Notton, Woodrew, Seend, Seend-row, Cateombe, Luddington, Cote, Medburn, and the Reetory of Laeoek: with many others in Glouecstershire, Berks, and elsewhere. In 1548 his frauds were diseovered. He was, says Strype, "elapt up" in the Tower, indicted before the Lord Mayor, and upon his own confession, eonvicted of having in the first year of King Edward VI. counterfeited in the Mint at Bristol £12,000 of coins resembling the testoons (a debased eoin then reeently prohibited): also of having defrauded the King of clippings and shearings of the coin to the amount of several thousand pounds, and of having falsified indentures and books. The whole amount of his profits he was unable to deelare. He was attainted and his lands forfeited. Yet it seems he was not so ruined but was able soon after to make a great purchase again. For in the fourth year of the same King he was allowed to buy his estates back by paying nearly £13,000. Bishop Latimer in his sermon on eovetousness, speaks of him as a sineere penitent. "Some examples there have been of open restitution, and glad may he be that God was so friendly unto him, to bring him unto it in this world. I am not afraid to name him; it was Master Sherrington, an honest gentleman, and one that God loveth. He openly eonfessed that he had deceived the King, and he made open restitution. Oh what an argument may he have against the devil, when he shall move him to desperation. God brought this out to his amendment. It is a token that he is a ehosen man of God, and one of his eleeted." Sir Thomas Seymour (the Protector's brother) was an instigator to the fraud, in order to raise money for his own politieal purposes. This story is told at length by Strype [Mem. ii. Pt. I. p. 191. 8vo.] and by Ruding, [Coinage, iii. 314, 4to.]

Sir William Sherington is said to have built at Lacoek Abbey the Turret in whieh the Magna Charta of Henry III. is preserved. His monument is in the Parish Chureh. He had no ehildren,

Mem. The story that Sir Robert Long told me of Sir (*Henry*) Sharington's daughter Olave, who leaped, at night, downe from the battlements of the Abbey Church, to (*John*) Talbot, her lover, who caught her in his arms, but she struck him dead, and was with great difficulty brought to life: her father told her, Since she made such leapes, she should e'en marry him.[1]

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and his brother Sir Henry, the friend of Bishop Jewell, succeeded. Henry's heirs were two daughters, Grace, wife of Sir Anthony Mildmay of Apthorp, co. Northampton (whose daughter married Francis Fane, first Earl of Westmoreland), and Olive, who married John Talbot Esq. of Salwarp co. Worcester, fourth in descent from John second Earl of Shrewsbury. After the death of John Talbot, Olive remarried Sir Robert Stapylton of Yorkshire, and resided at Lacock, in her second widowhood, as Lady Stapylton. The estates were divided between the two sisters Lady Mildmay and Mrs. Talbot. The next owners of Lacock were Sherington Talbot the father, who died 1630, and Sherington Talbot the son, who died 1677. The latter was succeeded by his son Sir John. In June 1685 a duel took place during Monmouth's rebellion in the West, between Sir John's eldest son by his first wife, Mr. Sherington Talbot, "a worthy gentleman" says Evelyn, "who had behaved very bravely," and Captain Love, Marshal General of the Artillery. The quarrel arose as to the comparative conduct of their respective men on the occasion of an alarm from Monmouth's men. The duel took place at the White Hart Inn, Glastonbury, and Sherington Talbot was mortally wounded.

[1] A portrait of Olive Sherington is preserved at Lacock Abbey, and her little finger, drawn slightly curved, is accepted by the easy visitor as the mark of personal damage sustained in this wonderful flying leap. Dr. Popham, formerly Vicar of Lacock, in a letter written 1802, declares the whole story to be fabulous. No one who considers the usual height of a Church battlement will be likely to believe it. Whether Miss Sherington did or did not leave her home in any irregular way, ought to have been known in Aubrey's time, for she was still living in 1651, when he was in his 25th year, and her grandson, Col. Sherington Talbot,—a person likely to be acquainted with the fact, if it had really happened—was his "honoured friend." It is however not improbable that village tradition may have transferred to one lady, the alleged exploit of another, *viz.*, one of the Nuns of the Convent who is said, according to a second variety of the tale, to have escaped through a window. That a young lady was abducted, is certain. For in the MS. Cartulary of the Hungerford Family there is an Indenture dated April 19, 4. Hen. VI. [1426], from which it appears that one Godfrey Rokell had carried off, from Lacock Nunnery, Eleanor daughter of John Montfort, a Minor whose wardship belonged to Sir Walter (afterwards Lord) Hungerford, the High Treasurer. There was an old Statute, "De raptu Custodiæ," which provided that if any layman or other, should by force lead away or marry any heir under the age of 14 years, he should pay to the party to whom her wardship belonged the value of the Marriage, and be imprisoned until he had paid the same, and also until he had satisfied the Crown for the trespass. By the Indenture referred to, Sir Walter Hungerford

(The Parish Church.)

In the Parish Church, in Baynard's Aisle, which is the North (*South*) crosse, in brasse on a marble thus:

"Hic jacet Robtus Baynard armiger, vir egregius et legis peritus, in armis bellicis multum strenuus, dapifer præcipuus inter primos pacis conservator diligentissimus, uxorem habens Elizabeth devotissimam, cum totidem filiis et filiabus sub *(enumeratis)*: qui obiit xxvj. die Aug. An Dni. MCCCCC. primo. Quoru. aiab. p'picietur Deus, Amen." Filii 13. Filiæ 5.[1]

In this Aisle is a Gothique Altar Monument of ..... Bluett..

1. O. an imperial eagle G. membered Az. Bluet; Impaling, G. a chevron A. [Cobham; No. 148.]
2. O. *(imperfect.)* Impaling [Cobham, as before].
3. Quarterly: I. *blank.* 2. [Abbot?] 3. & 4. *blank.* [No. 149.]

BOWDON.

Bowdon, I believe, hath been a celle to Lacock; it is of ancient and strong free-

releases Godfrey Rokell and Elena, Abbess of Lacock, from all actions to which they had been liable in consequence of the abduction. In the list of the Abbesses of this House, printed in the Monasticon, there is none of the Christian name of Elena: but in the Registers of Sarum the name is found. "In 1408, William Stephens was presented to the Vicarage by Elena, Abbess of Lacock." Wilts. Inst. p. 96. The following is a copy of the Indenture in the Hungerford Cartulary.

"Hæc Indentura facta apud Farlegh decimo nono die mensis Aprilis anno quarto Regis Henrici sexti, inter Walterum Hungerford militem Thesaurarium Angliæ ex unâ parte, et Galfridum Rokell ex alterâ parte, testatur, Quod prædictus Walterus remisit, relaxavit, et omnimodo pro se heredibus et executoribus suis in perpetuum quietelamavit Elenæ, Abbatissæ de Lacock, et prædicto Galfrido, heredibus et executoribus eorundem, omnimodas actiones *de Raptu Custodiæ* Elianoræ Filiæ Johannis Montfort, ac quascunque actiones personales quas versus eos seu eorum aliquem habuit, habebit, seu habere poterit ab origine mundi usque in diem confectionis præsentium. Ita quod ab omnibus actionibus personalibus ante hæc tempora perpetratis in perpetuum per præsentes sit exclusus. In cujus rei," &c.

[1] An engraving of this Brass, and an account of other Baynard monuments in the church by Mr. Edward Kite, are given in the Wilts. Archæol. Mag. IV. p. 1: See also Mr. Kite's "Wilts. Brasses."

To the South side of Lacock church an ancient house seems to have been attached, which now forms part of the church itself. The new cemetery of this parish was consecrated by Dr. J. H. Monk late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, September 1st, 1854.

stone building; a little chamber chapell yet remaining with the crucifix in the window, March 6, 1625. Here hath been a parke, and till about 1660, the pales stood about it. It is the seate of my worthy and honoured friend, George Johnson, Esqr. Councellor at Lawe. He has trebled this estate; Marl lies about 15 foot deep under the barren sand. Hereabout is found store of *Cinders*, which is the remaynes of a Roman Bloomery; perhaps here might have been a vulcano, as in Surrey. *Mem.* The sand on the hills hereabout is very fitt for a glasse work, and Compton (*Basset*) stone for a furnace. *Mem.* The deep lane from Bowdon to Rey-bridge is very full of nitre, as a warm day will evidence; this hill abounds with excellent blue marle, and marle abounds with nitre.[1]

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[1] There is no account of any "Cell," or House subordinate to Lacock Abbey, at this place. If the "little chamber chapell" was attached to a mansion, it must have been taken down with the old house about 1770. The date "6 March 1625" cannot mean the day and year on which Aubrey made this observation: because he was not born till 12 March 1626. It was most likely a slip of his pen, for 1525.—The name of Bow-don may possibly be derived from the winding of the hill (*dún* in Anglo-Saxon.) A French topographer says, "L'arc que décrit un vallon ou une rivière on appelle le "Bout," en Saxon, Bow." "Where the hill forms a curve, in shape of a *bow*," ["Ove s'incurva il monte, A guisa d'*arco*,"] might be Ariosto's description of Bowdon Hill. Bowdon was part of the property of Lacock Nunnery, and after the Dissolution became Sir W. Sherington's. His niece Grace (one of the coheiresses of his brother Sir Henry) had it for her share. She married (as already mentioned in the note p. 92) Sir Anthony Mildmay whose daughter Mary was wife of Francis Fane, Earl of Westmoreland. The Earl sold it about 1663. Aubrey in his "Nat. Hist. of Wilts," often mentions the luck of Mr. George Johnson in enriching his land with marl. Also that, "in 1666, the diggers found the bones of a man under a quarrie of planke stones. He told me he saw it. He was a serious person and *fide dignus*." Mr. Johnson was a North Wales Judge, Solicitor to the Treasury; and M.P. for Devizes 1681: he was dead before 1696. His grandson James, sometime a Master of Westminster School, and afterward Bishop of Worcester, died at Bath from the effects of a fall from his horse in Nov. 1774. In 1751 Sir Francis Haskins Eyles Stiles Bart. sold the estate to Ezekiel Dickinson Esq. whose son Barnard built the present house. It was purchased a few years ago by Capt. John Neilson Gladstone, R.N. (brother of the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, now Chancellor of the Exchequer) Sheriff of Wilts in 1859, and now M.P. for Devizes. This gentleman built at his sole expense the new Church of St. Ann on Bowdon Hill, besides giving £1000 towards its endowment, and £100 for a School. The Church was consecrated by Dr. Charles Baring, the present Diocesan, 28 July 1857. On the Common is an ancient building placed by the Nuns of Lacock to protect the spring of water by which the Abbey was supplied. There are others of similar kind at Monkton Farley, and Edingdon.

LAKEHAM.

Quære, by Mr. T. G. (*Thos. Gore*), of the old deedes here. Baynard married with the d. and heir of Blewett. *Mem.* There is a report that if the King should happen to kill a deer in the Forest, so near to the River Avon that one might throw a Horne, the Lord of Lakham, by custome, could challenge it for his own, which Sir Robert Baynard did in King James's time, and alleged his graunt for it from a King; *q.* his name. "O my soule," said King James, "he was a *wise* King that made such a graunt."[1]

At Wick Field a quantity of Roman coin was found, of which —— Lord (a Chippenham man born), a Herald painter in the Strand, got a good many. Sir Edw. Bainton had the greatest part. *Q.* his son Henry B. Esq. or rather his Lady, Ann d. and coheir of E. of Rochester. She is a great lover of such Antiquities.

LANGLEY BUREL.

A Deed of John *Burel* to Michael, Abbot of Glastonbury, conveying to him a

[1] Lackham did not belong to the Nuns of Lacock. It has passed through the following hands. Temp. Hen. III, William de Ewe, a Norman Baron. From Hen. III. to *c.* 1350, the family of Bluct, who were also of Silchester, Hants. About the same time (1303) Roger Bigod Earl of Norfolk and Alice (Basset?) his wife had some part of Lackham. And for some years an estate here was held for a term, probably *jure uxoris*, by John Peyton 1346; the same, by Peter de Cusaunce 1352. By marriage with the heiress of Bluct it came to the Baynards, who were owners from *c.* 1350 to 1635. By marriage of the heiress of Baynard it came to the Montagu family. Early in the present century it was bought by Capt. Rooke, R.N: and after his decease, was purchased about three years ago, by the present owner H. B. Caldwell Esq.

Attached to the Manor was a Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. In a Deed (no date) Edward Sweyn gave some land to Lacock Abbey, charged with maintenance of the Lamp of St. Mary. [*New. Mon.*] Sir John Bluct in 1308 granted certain rents to Robert of the Bridge, Clerk, for his life, subject to annual provision of 2 lbs of wax for the Chapel of St. Mary of Lackham. [*Add. Chart.* No. 1533.] In 1346 John de Peyton obtained a license. [*Wyvill Reg.*] Three chaplain's names are preserved: viz. 1349, Stephen Draper: 1352, Walter Fynamour: and 1410, William Hunte. [*Wilts. Inst.*] The site is not known. At the rear of Sir John Awdry's house at Notton are some fragments of carved stone-work which may have come from it. Norton belonged to the Nunnery. Afterwards it became part of the Lackham estate, and was severed about 90 years ago. Lands at Notton, and Bewley (Beaulieu) Court belonged in 1528 to Sir Edward Darell.

croft in Langelegh *Burel*[1] called "Penicroft,"[2] between the croft of John the Miller and that of Walter de la Yate. Witnessed by Sir John of Estingdone (*Easton Piers*) William of Heywood, Milo of Langley and others. [See Appendix No. ij, no date, but about A.D. 1240.]

In the Church in the West Window is this figure, of great antiquity; of a Knight in a robe, girt, and standing on a horne Or, holding on his left arm a shield. [Pl. ix. No. 152]. (In his Mon. Brit., Aubrey adds; "head and upper part covered with maile. His scucheon like the Knights' Templar's, temp. Hen. III. At his feet lies a golden, not horne, but like those Tubes in Olaus Wormius and that at York.")

It is likely that this is the figure of Johannes Burel. It is very old glasse worke.[3]

Mem. that in the old time there was a way of donation of Lands by a Horne. *e.g.* Ulphus, a ruler in Deira, being old and childless, came to the High Altar at St. Peter's, at Yorke, kneeled down and drank wine out of a Horne, and then layed it on the Altar, and thereby gave all his Lands to God, and St. Peter: the likeness of this Horne is in stone, in severall places of the side of the choire which he built. The Horn itself Thomas Lord Fairfax hath amongst his rarities. But the Horne *here*, appeares to be a hunting Horne: perhaps he was a Raunger or Lieutenant of some Forest about these partes. *Vide* Ola. Wormii. Mon. Danica. where is mention of Hornes. *Mem.* Painting in glasse came into England but in King John's time, Mr. Dugdale saith. The Carta above was in Hen. III.

Mem. Vide iterum the shield: If the chief be Or., and what colour the 2 mullets be.

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[1] This authority, more than 600 years old, is however not the oldest for the origin of the name of this Parish. In Domesday Book, "*Borel*" holds, under Edward, Earl of Sarum, "Langefel" and "Terintone;" meaning Langley, and Titherington adjoining. This family continued till about A.D. 1300.

[2] "Penicroft" is still the name of a ground, near Peckingell Mead.

[3] The strange figure (No. 152) is drawn exactly as Aubrey's rude sketch represents it: but the glass was most likely broken, or badly set, when he saw it, as the head-dress is unintelligible, and the horn is placed where the legs should be, instead of being under the feet. There can be no doubt that it was a Knight in mail-armour under the long surcoat of temp. Edw. I. and earlier. The horn was probably a badge of some forest tenure. One of the name of Burel married an heiress of *Woodland* co. Devon: and the arms borne by him very much resemble these, but have three leopard's faces instead of three mullets on the chief.

My brother Wm. sayes that in this chiefe are 3 mullets of 6 points, pierced, sans colour, and that there are 2 shields more which I did not see, like Powlet and Courtney. [Pl. ix. No. 150. 151.]

Duke of Lancaster.

Sir William Burgh, Lord Burgh. Burgh bears, Az. 3 fleurs de lys ermine.

Mem. In a Booke that was Mr. Camden's, in his own hand, of the shields in Westminster Abbey, now in the hands of John Saintlow Esq. of (*Little Fontmel*) in the County of Dorset, is this shield [Fig. 153]; which is the Seal to the original Deed, dated 3. Eliz. belonging to Samuel Ashe Esq.: (*viz.* 1. and 4. De Burgh, Earl of Gainsborough. 2. Percy quartering Strabolgi. 3. Cobham.)

Berkeley. —— Reed. —— White. —— Ashe.[1]

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[1] The names of different owners of Langley, probably noted down by Aubrey upon inspection of documents. All are correct, so far as they go, but, as will be seen, others are known, viz., Delamere, Cobham, and a Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland.

The Lordship of Edward of Salisbury under which (as mentioned in the first note to page 96) Langley was held by "*Borel*" at the Conquest, included the Honour of Trowbridge, which descended in course of time to the Dukes of Lancaster. [See note to Leland's Tour, Wilts. Mag. I. 152]. In the Inquisitions, Langley is twice mentioned [4. and 6. Hen. IV.] as held under the Honour of Trowbridge: consequently under the Duchy.

The Burel family disappear, (as stated p. 96) about 1300. In 1304 it belonged to Sir John Delamere, owner also of Leigh-Delamere: who with Alice his wife obtained in 1332 a license for an oratory in their manor "of Langley and Lye" [Sarum Reg.] His last Presentation to Langley Church was in 1342. That the manor was then transferred to Sir Reginald Cobham of Sterborough, would appear from the Will of his widow Joan Lady Cobham, (daughter of Thomas Lord Berkeley), dated Aug. 13. 1369. [Test. Vetust. p. 81]. "I will that my house in Southwark be sold to pay my Lord's debts: and to found prayers in the parish church of Langele-Borell for the souls of Sir John Delamere Knt., sometime lord there, Sir Reginald Cobham, Sir Thomas Berkeley, and for the souls of my benefactors. If Reginald my son shall appropriate that church for the maintenance of two priests to celebrate Divine Service there for ever, as it was intended and conditioned by the said Sir John Delamere *when he sold that lordship of Langele, with that of Lye, to my husband*, in the presence of the Lord Berkeley my father, then I will, &c." But the actual purchaser seems to have been the lady's father; for the Berkeley evidences, (Fosbrooke's Extracts p. 134 and 136), state that in 1343 Thomas Lord Berkeley purchased the Manor and Advowson of Langley Burrell of Sir John Delamere, and gave it the same year, with £2000 in money, to his daughter Joan on her marriage with Sir Reginald Cobham. In the Wilts Institutions Lord Berkeley is the Patron of the Living in that year. The Arms of Cobham are still on a wooden boss on the roof of the aisle, and the church is traditionally said to have been built by one of

(The Church.)

In the Chancel two seates only, and a piece of an old freestone Monument, defaced. A black marble gravestone, with ..... but the Inscription now illegible. In the wall between the Church and Chancell, a Hole, I suppose for confession.[1] In the East Windowe of the North Aisle is this coat. [No. 154.][2]

In the North Aisle, in wood: 1. (No. 155, The Pope. 2. No. 156, A pestle and mortar. 3. No. 157, Cobham). 4. Courtenay, as before. 5. (No. 158, I. B. ? John Burel, or John Burgh, both ancient owners. *Ed.*)

In the South Aisle, in stone in the wall are these. 1. Cobham, as before. 2. The Pope; as before. 3. (159) Three sickles conjoined in fess. [Hungerford.][3]

(Aubrey has also drawn the two following, but does not say in what part of the Church they were. No. 161, An Estoile. No. 162, A Saracen's head wreathed. *Ed.*)

In the South side of the Church are Two coats in wood. 1. (No. 160 Burel impaling *blank*. 2. Cobham, as before.)

The Bells were cast 1607, so nothing of Antiquity there.

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that family. But the original fabric is much older: the pillars that divide the North aisle from the Nave being low and circular with Norman capitals. The Cobhams probably enlarged it. Their names occur several times in the Presentations. In 1460 the Patron, in right of his wife Margaret Cobham, was Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland: (*mis*printed in the Wilts Institutions, Earl of West*minster*.)

By marriage with Anne daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Cobham of Sterborough the manor passed to Edward de Burgh, second Baron Burgh of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln; who was Patron 1489. (His grandmother was a Percy, and her mother an heiress of Strabolgi. Coll. Top. et Gen: vi. 88. This explains the shield No. 153). In 8. Eliz. (1565) U. Burgh sold it to John Reed: [Chap. House Fines]; who in 20. Eliz. (1577) was "exonerated of Homage for the Manor held of the Earl of Sarum," (Jones's Index to Records.) In 1601 it had passed to Henry White, then owner also of Grittleton. About 1660 his grandson sold it to Samuel Ashe Esq. the ancestor of the present owner, the Rev. Robert Martyn Ashe.

[1] In the Decorated style, and in form of a spherical triangle. Archæol. Inst. Journ. iii. p. 302.

[2] Perhaps for Malory. In 7. Edw. iii. (1333) about the date of the additions to Langley Church, one Stephen Malory sold land in this parish and in Titherington Lucas to John Turpyn.

[3] Probably in compliment to that family, sometime Lords of the Hundred and Manor of Chippenham.

In the Church-yard, on the South side of the Church, lye two Sisters in a free-stone Monument. There was a Canopie of stone over them, not long since taken away. These two Sisters were Benefactors to the repairing the Causeway towards Keilway's Bridge. *Q.* of the gift of Maud Heath, for the repairing of Keilway's Bridge and the Causey.[1]

In the Church-yard wall is an ancient covering of a gravestone. Mr. Hughes, of Wotton Basset, sayes that here was lately digged up the figure in stone of him that built this Church. *Q.*

Anno Domini 1652, was printed a booke for Ralph Smith, at the signe of the Bible in Cornhill near the Royal Exchange, called "*The Wiltshire Rant,*" being "A Narrative of the most unparalleled Prophane Actings, Counterfeit Repentings, and Evil Speakings of Thomas Webbe, late pretended Minister of Langley *Buriall*, intruder to Henry Norborne, B.D., by Edward Stokes, of Titherton Lucas, Esq." (It has 83 pages, and the mottoes are Isaiah lix. 4. 5. 6, containing two *jeux de mot* on the name *Webbe;* "They hatch cockatrice eggs, and weave the spider's *Webb.*"—"Their *Webbs* shall not become garments. &c." *Ed.*)

There was such Blasphemy and uncleanness among the zealots of these parts, all which is sett forth in this book, by the author, a sober prudent person, that in after ages 'twill scarcely be believed: most of the parties I myself knew. The Bacchanalia of the Romans were not more licentious.[2]

[1] See Wilts. Arch. Mag. I. 257, for a history of Maud Heath's Causeway. It is not known that any *second* person was concerned in this Benefaction. Moreover, the "Canopie" Aubrey speaks of has come to light, and contains the half effigies, not of two sisters, but, (by the dress) of a man and wife.

[2] Mr. Edward Stokes the author of "*The Wiltshire Rant,*" was a Justice of Peace: of a family sometime resident in Langley Burel, Kington St. Michael and Tytherton Lucas. A copy of it is in the British Museum Library, under "Stokes." The circumstances which led to this publication were these. "About the year 1649" (to use the writer's words) "one Thomas Webb came as an Angel of light into these parts, with a great forme of Godlinesse, in sheep's cloathing: whereby he gained with ease the affections of many, not only hypocrites, but sincere hearted christians who took him to be only as he seemed to be. As new things, so new or strange persons, affect much. So new brooms sweep clean: this man seems to be of a blameless life and conversation: and being furnished with cunning and expression, makes use of it to his best advantage; and so rouls up and down till at last he takes up his rest at Langley Burrell, and having obtained the

Mem. In this parish is a place called Watling-street. *Q. de hoc.*[1]

LEIGH DELAMERE.

I find the coate of Sir Robert Delamere, G. 2 lions passant guardant. [Pl. ix. No. 163.] The coate of Sir Geffrey Delamere (*of Suffolk*) Or, a fesse between 2 barres gemelles Azure.

Mem. In 17 Eliz. Leigh-Delamere was the landes of John Thorneborough Esqr.[2]

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parsonage there he preached and practised for some short space, but none could spy out his wickednesse. This young stripling, having formerly made himself a preacher, forsaking his lawful calling, becomes a Parish Priest or Parson; and being settled to his content and obtaining a glebe worth £70 a year, he cunningly, to increase his fame, refused the Tythes, protesting against them as an unjust Tax; by which means he obtained the good will of divers of the most ignorant Parishioners: and others looked upon him as a conscientious man, not knowing what he had been nor what he was."

The other chief actor in this history was Mrs. Mary White, wife of Mr. Henry White then owner of the manor of Langley. Between her and Thomas Webbe a criminal intimacy sprung up; which being promoted by the two families having agreed to live under one roof, (the manor house), scenes of the most disgraceful kind were enacted for some time. At length the matter being taken up by the neighbourhood, informations against the two chief persons were laid before two magistrates, Mr. Edward Stokes and Mr. William Shute, by whom they were committed to Salisbury Jail. Adultery was made a capital offence by the Long Parliament: a severity of law which defeated its own object. So the Jury, being "for life or death," acquitted them. Upon their release Webbe proceeded to London to appear before the Committee for Plundered Ministers, in consequence of certain Articles laid against him by Mr. Stokes. To the series of scandalous crimes and misdemeanours with which he was charged, Webb was required by order of the Committee to give answer before the County Justices at Chippenham, Mr. George Ivy, Sir Edward Baynton, Mr. Shute and others. Upon these articles and depositions he was ejected from the Parsonage of Langley in September 1651. He then published a Manifesto called "A masse of malice against Thomas Webb (late Minister of Langley Burell) discovered." It was in reply to that effusion, and in vindication of himself and his brother magistrates, that Mr. Edward Stokes wrote the pamphlet called "The Wiltshire Rant:" such a picture of blasphemy, immorality and cant as had, it is to be hoped, no parallel, even in those times of spiritual extravagance.

[1] A by-lane now leading only to fields. This name for a road was not uncommon. It is supposed to be that of some mythological personage, in Anglo Saxon Heathendom. It was also their name for The Milky Way in the Heavens.

[2] This Parish is named from a Norman family near Caen, of which, when settled in England, there were branches in different counties, chiefly in Wilts, Somerset, Oxon., Herefordshire

(The Church.)

In the porch over the dore, in a nich, is the figure of a woman, St. Margaret. *Mem.* The Sevington revell in this parish is at St. Margaret's tide.[1]

The upper end of the Chancel hath thirteen niches for Christ and twelve apostles, six of each side, in the manner as it was at All Soules' College, in Oxford, before the new painting by Fuller.[2]

In the windowe of the North side of the Chancell, standes an escutcheon, [No.

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and Essex. In Wilts their name survives also at Fisherton Delamere. They were landowners at Steeple Lavington, Foxley, Winterbourne Gunnore (so called from a Lady, Gunnora Delamere,) Langley Burrell, and other places. At Nunney, co. Somerset, are some monuments with effigies: and the ruins of their Castle. Sir Peter Delamere is the first of the Speakers of the Commons whose names have been preserved.

This Manor, in Hen. III., was held by them of William de St. Leger. In 1343 they sold it, (see above, "Langley Burrell," p. 97, note 1.) to Thomas Lord Berkeley who settled it on the marriage of his daughter Joan with Sir Reginald Cobham. Among succeeding owners three names are supplied by the Sarum Institutions: viz. in 1424, Robert Blamford: in 1465, Thomas Norreys, and in 1521, Wm. Thornborough. It belonged in 1634 to the family of Chivers of Quemerford near Calne: in 1730 to that of Vince, and was purchased, from the two sons of Col. Henry Chivers Vince by the late Joseph Neeld Esq. of Grittleton.

[1] Though it gives the name to the whole parish, Leigh-Delamere is but a small portion of it, consisting only of the Church, Manor Farm, Rectory, and a new Almshouse, built and endowed by the late Mr. Neeld. The village is Sevington, about one mile westward. In the Archæologia, 1837, and in the Wilts. Mag. I. p. 203, is an account, with a Plate, of some Saxon coins and other relics found there in that year.

[2] In the margin of his MS., by a little drawing with his pen, Aubrey has corrected himself. There were only nine compartments: the largest in the centre: three smaller ones on each side: and again a larger one at each extremity. The church, with which Aubrey ought to have been familiar enough, as he was born within a mile of it, and was taught his first lessons, partly at the then Rectory, and partly (as he elsewhere says) "in the chancel," was entirely taken down in 1846: but the chancel, with its Arch, Reredos, and curious Bell Turret, were re-erected at Sevington as the village school. The old Bell Turret is well known to English Archæologists. It is described in Archæol. Journal, I. 37, but with a poor Plate. Also in the "Builder," VI. No. 287, and II. 606, where the woodcut of the octagonal spire is incorrect. There are no ribs running up between the several faces. The best drawing of it is by Wm. Twopeny Esq. in a recent volume of plates of "Ancient Timber work." The New church was built upon the old site, and the model of the Bell Turret imitated, with one or two additions. In stating that the cost of the New church was borne solely by the late Mr. Neeld, the writer of these Notes on Wilts. Topography, takes this opportunity

164] Gules, a chevron Or, under a crucifixe. The old glasse in the other columne is defaced. When I went to schoole there, a little boy, I remember it all painted glasse. Mr. Ph: Kinsman, the rector, saies there was an inscription mencioning the Founder of the Church, by the name of Ridley; and the windowe opposite to it had then severall scutchons, now, 1661, all gonne; now only remaines I. H. S. and M. R. [No. 165].[1]

Under the Communion table; "Here lieth Robert Latymer, sometime Rector and Pastor of this church, who deceased this life the second day of November, Anno Domini 1634."

This Mr. Latimer was schoolmaster to Mr. Thomas Hobbes in a private school at Malmesbury, *i.e.* at Westport, next to the smyth's shop as is now, 1666, opposite the (*Three Crowns*) an Inne. He afterwards taught children here. He entered me into my accidence.[2]

Before Mr. Latimer, one Mr. Taverner was Rector here, who was the parson that maried my grandfather and grandmother Lyte.

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of adding, that to the same Gentleman's friendship he is indebted for the opportunity of writing them at the Rectory of Leigh-Delamere. Mr. Neeld died March 24, 1856, and was buried in a family vault under the North Aisle.

[1] The old church, (St. Margaret's) was of about A.D. 1190, Early English with some Norman features. The chancel had been altered into Perpendicular: at which time the Early triplet East window was blocked up in order that the stone reredos might be placed there. The name of Ridley has never been met with in any ancient notices of the parish. It seems most probable that the original church had been built by the Delameres. The shield *Gules a chevron Or*, if it had, as it may have had, charges on the chevron, would be that of Cobham. With a slight difference of colour it is that of Dudley: and being *under a crucifix*, perhaps denoted an ecclesiastic. It happens that Richard Dudley, sometime Master of the College de Valle Scholarum at Salisbury, and Precentor of the Cathedral, gave in 1537, to Oriel College Oxford, lands in this parish to support a Fellowship, or Exhibitions. It is not impossible that he may have embellished the church, and that Mr. Philip Kingsman the Rector, mistook the name of Dudley, for Ridley. "P. K." the initials of this Rector, were found on the old Parsonage house taken down in the first year of the present writer's incumbency, 1846, and have been duly preserved over the door of the new one. "P. K." died 1691, and his gravestone is built into the New church wall.

[2] Mr. Latimer's gravestone is now inserted at the East end of the New church outside. For some account of him, and of Aubrey as his scholar, see note in Wilts. Archæol. Mag. IV. 99. 100.

Q. Mr. Seacole Chivers daughter's Inscription.[1]

LITTLETON DREW.

(Church.)

Anciently the Parish Church was a mile and a halfe from hence in the place called Dunley Chapell, and for convenience the Lord of the Mannour and parishioners agreed to build the Church here. The inhabitants say that the South part of the Church was built by Drew about 200 years since, more or less. The North side was built by the Parish. In the South side of the Church here, is a monument, in the wall, of a woman Drew. The South windowe of about H. 4. From the Drews this Mannour came to Mompesson and Welles by two coheires; so they divided, and Wells had it, and about 165..., sold it to the Lord Herbert, of Chepstowe, eldest sone of the E. of Worcester.[2]

[1] Against the East wall of the South aisle.

"Stande looke downe: and behold the stone under which was laide the Body of Elizabeth Eldst daughter of Secole Chiver Esquier Lord of this Mannour. The Miracle of her Age for Reason, Language, and Religeon, Who deceased August 10th, 1653, Mense Ætatis Suæ 33°" i.e. two years and nine months old. This young prodigy was half-sister to Mary the wife of the Right Hon. John Methuen, Chancellor of Ireland. Others of the Chivers, and some of the Vince family, are buried in a vault under the South Aisle.

[2] The popular derivation of "Littleton *Drew*," from "the *Druids*," seems to be altogether a mistake. The same derivation has been given to the names of Drew's Teignton in Devonshire, and Stanton Drew in Somerset. It is certainly remarkable that at both those places there are some of the antiquities called Druidical; at the one, a cromlech, and at the other, stone circles: and also that, *near*, but *not within*, the parish of Littleton, there is a cromlech. This stands in the parish of *Nettleton*, to which accordingly the distinctive name of Drew ought to have been given, if it had been really derived from Druidical origin. But notwithstanding the curious fact that such antiquities do exist at or near these three places, Druid is not the proper derivation. It cannot be shown that the Druids ever gave their title to any *parish* in *England*. The Index Villaris contains not a single instance. The only places, the second or distinctive name of which bears any approximation to the word Druid, are the three above mentioned. Yet it is quite certain that at the very period when the fashion most prevailed of naming places from their owners, all these three severally belonged to a family of the name of Drew. So far as regards Drew's Teignton, the question is settled in "Archæol. Journal," V. 321; and in "Topographer and Genealogist," II. 209: as to Stanton Drew, in "Collinson's Somerset," II. 432. In the

Dunley.

(A Deed undated, but *c.* Hen. III.) Quitclaim by the commoners of the Pasture called *Donelweye:* (to the Abbot of Glaston, then owner of Nettleton, Grittleton, &c. *Ed.*)

["Walter Dru, Lord of Liteltone, and others, release to John, Lord Abbot of Glastonbury, their right to common of pasture westward of *Donewolweye* in the Abbot's manor of Netelingtone. Also in the marsh between Donewolweye and a cart-way. Witnessed by Sir Godfrey de Wrokeshale, Roger de Lokingtone, Henry de Cerne, Reginald Burel, Knights, and others." See Appendix, No. III.]

Mem. I do believe *Donewolweye* to be that which is now called Dunley, where till about 1640 remained the walls of a chapell, in the north-west quarter as you stand in the point where the Fosse-way is crossed by the way that leads from Clapcote to Aldringtone.

Q. Mr. T. G(ore): If Kingswood men came to Dunley to offer?[1]

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oldest records this parish is always called simply Littleton. It never bore the name of Drew until it belonged to the family of that name, one of whom, Walter Drew, is called "Lord of Littleton" in a Deed relating to Dunley given above by Aubrey, which from the names of the witnesses is about A.D. 1290. See also "Testa de Nev." p. 142 and 158.

Thomas, Earl of Stafford, held the Court Leet of Littleton in 1302. The Mompessons were also of Seagry, (which see.) Sir William Courtenay was the actual vendor to Lord Herbert. From that nobleman (afterwards second Marquis of Worcester) the manor has descended to the Duke of Beaufort. Littleton Field, then an open common lying between the village and Dunley, was enclosed about 1841. Sir John Neeld is a proprietor in the eastern part of the parish. The church was restored, through the exertions of the Rev. Gray Lawson the present Rector, and re-opened on 6th May, 1856. A village School was built in 1850 by subscription among the friends of the Rev. Anthony Austin late Rector: and the Parsonage house was rebuilt by Mr. Lawson in 1852. In taking down the church, part of the remains of a stone Cross was found. The Advowson used to be in the patronage of the Bishop of Sarum, but in 1852 it was transferred by an Order in Council to that of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

[1] Dunley is still the name of several fields at the Eastern end of Littleton Drew parish: as well as of some on the other side of the Foss, in the parish of Hullavington. It anciently gave the name to a small Hundred, which in Rich. I. was escheat of the Crown, and in the hands of "William of the church of St. Mary." In Hen. VI. "Donlewe Hundred" was held by Lord Hungerford, under the Abbot of Malmesbury. Some particulars of it are given in "Abbrev. Plac. 13." In 1583 the Manor of Alderton, and lands at Surrenden (in Hullavington,) were held of the Queen as of her Manor of Dunley: the former by the Gores, the latter by Hamlyn.

LOKINGTON.[1]

In the Church is nothing of antiquity; marble, or rather liasse pillars, to old windowes like those of Kington St. Michael, and Sarum Cathedrall, whence it is to be judged that it was built about that time, *i.e.* a little after the finishing of Sarum Cathedrall Church.[2]

In this village is a fine spring called Hancock's-well, which is mentioned by Dr.

The site of Dunley Chapel may still be traced in the corner field exactly opposite Sir John Neeld's "Foss Lodge," at the Cross Roads known as the "Elm and Ash:" so called from a tradition that a felon was buried there and that two young trees on or near his grave grew up so closely together as to seem one. Whether this small chapel ever was, as Aubrey says, the Parish Church, is very doubtful. It was more probably a way-side chapel for the benefit of the crowds of pilgrims travelling to the Monastery of Hailes in Gloucestershire, by whom the Foss road (on which Dunley Chapel stood), used to be traversed. (See Bishop Latimer's account, *suprà* p. 87, note 2). At another place where four roads meet, also on the Foss, near Long Newnton, there appears to have been some building of similar kind. In modern times such sites are generally seized upon for public houses. By "the Kingswood men" Aubrey means probably the tenants of Alderton Grange which belonged to Kingswood Abbey. He fancied that being near, these may have belonged, as parishioners, to Dunley instead of Alderton.

[1] The Manor and Advowson of Luckington belonged in 34 Edw. III. (1360) to Sir Thomas Bradston of co. Glouc., under the Honour of Trowbridge. Of Sir Thomas, (an extinct Peer, not mentioned by Bolton,) there is a particular account in the Berkeley MSS. [See Smith's Extracts, p. 136.] His daughter Elizabeth was wife of Sir Walter de la Pole, and died owner 1428. Their daughter Margaret de la Pole was wife of Thomas Ingoldsthorp, and their son Edmund was the heir to the estate in that year. [See Napier's Swynecombe, p. 295.] In 1442 Thomas Burton Esq was owner in right of Agnes Chamberlayne his wife. In 1531 the patronage belonged to the Comptons, ancestors of Lord Northampton. From about 1600 to the early part of the present century the principal owners were the Fitzherberts, from the last female of which family it passed by will to that of the present possessor Mr. Jones. In 1315 the Querle family had some lands here: and in 1400 St. Maur had one third of an estate. The ancient name was Lokyngton.

[2] The church of St. Michael contains some fine portions of Early English style, and is quite capable of being restored to a very beautiful edifice, but it is now in a most unbecoming condition. Elegant Purbeck marble shafts are choked with vulgar stone panelling, and a small side chapel has been converted into a "manor pew," patched up with the relics of a carved stone reredos and a wooden screen. Many of the church windows are blocked up. There is a stone pulpit, and, at the chancel door, a curious porch.

Childrey in his "Britannia Baconica."[1] Being precipitated by a lixivium of pot-ashes, it yields a sediment of nitre, turning a little to yellow, *i.e.* a kind of fine flower of such a colour. The vertues of it testified by Mr. Fitzherbert, Lord of the Mannour, Mr....., Minister there, and other inhabitants: It cures the Itch and Scabbe; it hath done much good to the eies. I tried this water also by evaporation of two quarts, and it yielded as above.

Mem. I find store of deep blew marle hereabout, which sort much abounds with nitre. In it is often a vitriolate wood, black and burning like coal.

V. "Monumenta Druidum,"[2] and Nat. Hist. of W. (p. 20).

SHERSTON MAGNA.

It lies on the North limitts of this Shire, from whence it hath its denomination: perhaps anciently a mere, or Shire stone, might be set up. Saxon, *Scire*, signifies division: from whence a pair of shears.

Here are sometimes found Roman Coines; about 1650 was a prettie quantity found in the field, by ploughing. I have one silver piece of Constantine the Great, on his head a kind of chaplet of roses, not laurell: his hair is a kind of flaggish hair. On the reverse, "Constantinus Aug." In the Limbe within, an Angell or Genius holding a palm branch; in the left hand, stretched out, something like a snake involved; underneath the Genius, T. S. C.

As I remember, in the fields, here is a barrowe or more.

[1] Joshua Childrey D.D. Archdeacon of Salisbury, 1663. The book alluded to was entitled "Britannia Baconica, or the natural rarities of England, Scotland, and Wales, historically related, according to the precepts of Lord Bacon," &c. London, 1661, 8vo., the work which first suggested to Dr. Plot his "Natural History of Oxfordshire." Hancock's well is still resorted to for the cure of sick dogs, bad legs, and the like.

[2] In the MS. to which he refers Aubrey describes a long-barrow (now commonly called the "Giants' Cave") adjoining Badminton Park, near the "Shoulder of Mutton Gate." "It is covered with oaks and other boscage. Here were discovered 1646 five or six small caves about 11 feet high, 7 or 8 feet long, floored, lined and roofed, with great stones that grow plentifully hereabouts. V. Childrey, p. 45." This large Cairn is entirely formed of stones, and the sepulchres or kist-vaens, have been opened several times since Aubrey's days: but nothing of importance seems to have been found.

In the wall of the Church Porch on the outside, in a nich without inscription or scutcheon, is a little figure about 2 foote and a half high, ill done, which they call **Rattle Bone**, who, the tradition is, did much service against the Danes, when they infested this part of the countrey; the figure resembles more a priest than a soldier; something looks like a Maniple, and his Robe is a kind of Cope. [Pl. x. No. 169.]

Mem. The old woemen and children have these verses by tradition, *viz.*

"Fight well Rattlebone,
"Thou shalt have Sherstone."
"What shall I with Sherston doe,
"Without I have all belongs thereto?"
"Thou shalt have Wyck & Willesly,
"Easton towne and Pinkeney."

These are hamlets belonging to this parish. Their tradition is that the fight was in the ground called the Gaston. *Quære*, what it signifies? At Malmesbury, here, at Ashwick, and at Marsfield, are grounds of this name, but at about all these places have been fights: most of them are arable land.[1]

On the north side of the Towne is a signe where a castle stood, which they call Castle ..... Here hath been heretofore a Market, which was kept on Fryday: the towne was burnt temp. H. 8. since which time it hath been disused: 'tis strange it is not revived, for it stands very advantageously. The Charter is in the Church Chest.

[1] The men of Sherston still uphold with undiminished tenacity the local traditions of the formidable Rattlebone: and the little figure above-mentioned, which is merely that of a priest holding a book against his breast, is interpreted to be the great Sherston Champion, severely wounded in the fight, but heroically applying a tile-stone to his stomach to prevent his bowels gushing out! There was a great battle between King Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane in A.D. 1016 at a place called in the Saxon Chronicle "Sceorstan:" which many consider to have been in Worcestershire, but Bishop Gibson (on Camden) places here. But none of them can be right, if as the History says, Canute marched the night after the battle to Winchester, and Edmund the next morning to Old Sarum. Price (Old Sarum, p. 40,) thinks it was at the village of Sarston near Amport in Hants, a few miles East of Ambresbury in Wilts. A battle there may have been also at Sherston, for where in this County, one may almost ask, has there not been one? but the name of "Gaston" is no indication of a battle-field, as it simply means "a grass-inclosure:" in Anglo-Saxon "gaers-tun."

In the West windowe of the North Aisle:

[Pl. ix. No. 166] Beauchamp. [No. 167] Spenser. [No 168] Quarterly Beauchamp and Newburgh. Within it should have been inserted an Iscutcheon of Spencer as *juxta.*

Mem. Spenser had to doe at Sherston 300 or 400 years since.[1]

It belonged to the Priorie of Kington St. Marie's juxta Kington St. Michael, given by ..... V. Legier Booke.[2]

[1] The Manor of Great, or as it was sometimes called "Much-Sherston" was granted by Hen. III. to Matthew Besil. In Edw. I. John Besil was holding it for his life. In 1316 the same king settled it on his daughter the Princess Mary a Nun of Ambresbury, as part of her maintenance. In 1334 Edward son of Humphrey Bohun Earl of Hereford was a land-owner here. In 1349 the Manor, and Advowson of the Rectory, belonged to Hugh le Despenser and Elizabeth his wife, widow of Lord Badlesmere. In 1375 to his nephew Edward Lord Despenser who married the heiress of Burghersh; and afterwards to his son Thomas, Earl of Gloucester. According to an Inq. a. q. d. [Jones's Index] this Earl in 1400 gave the Manor, with Broadtown and Winterslow to Thomas de Percy, Earl of Worcester, who was beheaded 1402. Earl Thomas Despenser's daughter and heiress Isabella married Richard Beauchamp Earl of Worcester, (No. 168) and after her first husband's death she married, by dispensation, his nephew Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick. By the second marriage she had a son Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, to whom the Manor and Adowson belonged in 1445. The Beauchamp and Despenser estates ultimately passed by an heiress to Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker," to whom Cox [Mag. Brit.] says that Sherston belonged at his death in 1471. The Tropenell family of Chalfield were owners here, and their Pedigree mentions Thomas Ivy as Lord of Sherston in 1483, [Hist. of Chalfield, 7]. In 1585—8 Sir Edward Seymour Lord Beauchamp and Earl of Hertford was Lord of the Manor. A volume of Court Rolls of that period is amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodl. Library B. 440; Thomas Estcourt Esq., Simon Cothrington Gent., Thomas Gore, Francklyn, Webb, and others were then Freeholders.

[2] This is a mistake; see note on "Sherston Pinkeney," *infrà.*

If this is the "Sorstain" of Domesday Book, the Rectory at the conquest was attached to the Foreign Priory of St. Wandragesil in Normandy. But for some time after A.D. 1299 the Rector was nominated by the Crown: the Vicar by the Rector. In 1340 it belonged to the Despensers, afterwards to the Beauchamps. The Rectorial Tithes of Sherston and Aldrington with the appointment of Vicar were then given by Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, to the Abbot and Convent of Tewkesbury. (The Abbot already possessed, in 1389, the rents of "Le Gore juxta Sherston.) At the Dissolution, the Rectory was transferred to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester: whose lessee generally nominated the Vicar of Sherston, and also allowed, by the terms of his lease, £20 a year for a Curate to Aldrington Chapel. Some lands at "Sceorstan," Wilts, were given by Editha, a Saxon Queen, relict of King Edward, to the support of the Canons of

The windowes here are lamentably spoiled. In a windowe of the South side is left, in the limbe, thus: Orate pro aīa dni Roberti—I suppose, Pinkeney—uxoris ei....

On a tombe, in the Church Yard: "Here lieth the body of Samuel Millard, Clothier, who deceased the 27th day of June, 1667. Ætat. suæ. 48."

Here lieth one who left his art
(First having sought the better part)
Although he made both red and white,
Yet in his owne did not delight.
There are white robes of righteousnesse
His Saviour's workes, this was his dresse;
And though his owne were ready made,
Yet none to those that will not fade;
Now Heav'n crownes him, where all labours cease,
He long endured paine, but died in peace.

The Church howse is in the street, a good howse. A howse, *q.* if it be the Church howse aforesaid, and land, of the value of six or ten pounds per annum was given to the Church, and I think now like to be imbezelled.

SHERSTON PINKENEY.

Now in the parish of Sherston, but I think heretofore, in H. 7, a small Mannor and parish. It belonged to the Priory of Kington St. Marie's[1] juxta Kington St.

St. Mary's Church in *Old* Sarum. A pension of £6 13s. 4d. was paid out of Sherston Rectory to the Cathedral of *New* Sarum, by the Abbot and Convent of Tewkesbury.

The church (Holy Cross) has Norman nave arches with good chevron mouldings. In the chancel a three-light East window with shafts of Purbeck marble, and ornamented canopy. The Tower is only about 150 years old, but rests on Early English arches, at the spring of which is a curiously short shaft resting on a corbel head. There was once a spire. In the North aisle is an arched monument to a Lady, *c.* 1350: and a three-light Early window. In the North chancel wall a "low side window" blocked up. The South chancel was added, *c.* 1460, and has square headed windows. The Porch is handsomely groined, with bosses: over it a small chamber. A fine yew tree and large lich-gate in the church yard: and in the Vicarage garden good remains of a Perpendicular cross.

[1] The Priory of St. Mary's, Kington, had nothing in the parish, except one messuage in Little Sherston, paying an assize rent of 13s. 4d. a year. In Little Sherston, temp. Hen. III., Sir John Grey (of Easton Grey) held some lands by the petty serjeanty of being falconer to the King. In the same reign, Ralph de Pinckeney, (whose name it retains,) held a Fee under the Barony of Castle Combe. From 1279 to *c.* 1560 it belonged to the Giffards of Weston under Edge, co. Gloucester, and afterwards of co. Hants. The Esturmy family were patrons about 1407, after a suit. The Manor was afterwards the property of the Estcourt family, by one of whom

Michael. It was given by ..... Pinkeney. *v.* the Legier-Book. *Q.* The coate of Pinkeney?

From Harl. MSS. "John Tyvètot had one Knight's fee with appurtenances in Sherston Pynkeneye in Co. Wiltes which Thomas Giffard of Weston holds, at 6. 13. 4. a year."

SLAUGHTENFORD. (Now Slaughterford).

That in this Parish was a great fight of old time, is the constant tradition of the Inhabitants, and that a Danish King, or General of the Danes, was killed. The farmer's sonne, of Hall-farme, in the green, where now the quarres be, looking back towards Slaughtenford, was shot through, or over, the walle of the Parke.[1]

Here is a prettie small Church, the most miserably handled that ever I saw, the very barres are taken out of the windowes; here have been two good South windowes, and the doores are gone and the paving, and it serves for any use, *viz.* weavers. The font gone to make a trough.

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the Mansion House was built. Over the porch is the shield of Estcourt impaling Corbet. By marriage with Elizabeth, youngest sister and coheiress, ultimately sole heiress, of Thomas Estcourt Esq., (who died 1704,) the estate passed to Richard Cresswell Esq. of Sidbury co. Salop, to whose descendant W. H. Cresswell Esq. it now belongs. Lands at Sherston Pinkney, belonging to Malmesbury Abbey, are described by name, in Cott. MSS. Faust. B. VIII. p. 256.

Sherston Pinkeney had formerly a Free Chapel of it's own dedicated to St. John Baptist. The building has been long destroyed: and the site seems to have been forgotten. In Philip and Mary this chapel and certain rents belonging to the chapel-wardens were granted by the Crown to Hedges (*Q.* Hodges.) The name of several incumbents, entitled Rectors, are preserved in the Sarum Registry. All the presentations were made by the successive Lords of the Manor, except that of the last Incumbent, Elizeus Roberts, who was nominated by the Crown in 1640. The tithes of Pinkeney go to the Poor of Cirencester.

[1] Slaughterford is a very small hamlet lying at an angle of the valley between Castle Combe and Box: and about one mile from the Chippenham and Marshfield road. It is commanded by Ford hill on the west, on the brow of which are some ancient earthworks: and at no great distance are the very strong positions of Bury Camp, and the old Castle of Combe. It is also about midway between Bury Camp and the *Yatton-down*, which is claimed by some topographers as Ethandun, the scene of Alfred's victory over the Danes. [See Wilts. Archæol. Mag. III. 80. IV. 75 and 228.]

Over the South door thus, [Pl. x. No. 170] A bull's head cabossed (GORE).[1]

One of the Bayliffes of Weavering-Mill was buried in the Church-yard, before the Porch dore, under an Altar Monument, which is torne to pieces. There remains this escutcheon: [No. 171 BAYLIFFE]. The Inscription may be yet found, but I had no time to write it.[2]

In the gravelly stream are excellent troutes.

SOPWORTH.

In the Church here is nothing of antiquity.

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[1] The Manor and Rectorial Tithe of Slaught*en*ford were granted by King Stephen to the foreign Nunnery of Martigny, and were afterwards transferred, in exchange, to Monkton Farley Priory. The Monks had a Court House here and a mill. Farley being an Alien Priory its estates were liable to confiscation [Wilts. Archæol. Mag. IV. 275,] and during some interval of this kind Slaughterford was held for the Prior and Convent by John Marreys, John Gore and Sir Thomas Hungerford, in 1391 (15 Rich. II). Hence perhaps the crest of Gore over the South door of the church mentioned by Aubrey. There may have been alteration in the building at that time, but a church there had been long before. For in 29 Edw. I. (1300) it was found upon enquiry by a Jury "that the Church of Slaughterford was not a mother Church nor several by itself, but was a chapel annexed to the *Church of Chippenham*, which church, with its chapels annexed, was given by Maud the Empress to Monkton Farley Priory." [Abb. Plac. 243.] The *parish* of Slaughterford was never connected with that of Chippenham: but the Prior being Rector and patron of both churches may at one time have treated Slaughterford as a chapelry to the larger church. Afterwards it was annexed to the adjoining church of Biddeston, of which the Prior was also Rector and patron: and so it has continued to the present time. Slaughterford is not mentioned in Sarum Registers till 1719, when Mr. Mountjoy (then of Biddeston) presented to it and the two Biddestons together. They are now in the gift of Winchester College. After remaining in ruins from Aubrey's time the body of Slaughterford Church was rebuilt, and re-opened in 1823.

At the Dissolution, the Estate and Manor were granted to Sir Edward Seymour (afterwards the "Protector,") from whom they descended to Wyndham Earl of Egremont. About 1840—8, they were purchased by the late Joseph Neeld Esq. of Grittleton. [See Wilts Archæol. Mag. III. 36, "Allington."]

George Fox the Quaker often tarried here. There is another place of the same name between Naseby and Harborough co. Northampton, where King Charles's troops were cut to pieces after the battle of Naseby.

[2] William Bayliffe was principal tenant here in 1640: and another resident was Dominicus Matravers, the very old man mentioned above, p. 77.

"Here lies the body of John Shipway, Gent. Lord of the Mannour of Sopworth, who departed this life the 29th of September 1652."

"Here lies the body of Alice Gore, wife of Thomas Gore, Gent. Lord of Sopworth, who whiles she was living desired that she might bee upon her knees praying to God, dying, which being graunted, she soe departed this life the 9th day of February, 1663."[1]

STANLEY ABBEY. (Near Chippenham.)

Qu. Who was the Founder of Stanleigh Abbey? I have been told it was Mawd the Empress, and that one Anstey, or Ansted, was the last Abbot here, and one of that name had lately £60. per annum out of it from Sir Edward Baynton, whose land it now is. It is very rich land, and lies by the river's side, but in a place in

[1] Hugh de Mautravers was mesne tenant of five hides at "Sopeworde" under the Barony of William de Ow in 1088; under Mautravers, in 1272 Robert de Pont de l'Arche, and 1280 William de Valence. John Lord Mautravers in 1364 left his estates to his two grand-daughters: Joan the wife of Sir John de Keynes, and Eleanor wife of John Fitzalan Lord Arundel. In 1450 Ralph Thorpe of Boscombe and Poulshot had property here: and in 1481 Thomas Selyman a Manor.

The Tropenells of Chalfield also had in very ancient times an estate at Sopworth with the Patronage of the Church. According to a somewhat confused account published in "Walker's History of Chalfield," from an old MS. of that family, Sir Osbert Tropenell divided his estate between two sons Sir James and Walter. Sir James's two daughters Margaret and Lucy subdivided his share, and Margaret who married Hugh Paruns, by deed A.D. 1260, gave her portion at Sopworth to Monkton Farley Priory. Lucy married Leonard Mautravers (?) and their son John "who had the keeping of King Edward to his death," also gave part of his lands to the same Religious House. Walter Tropenell, brother of Sir James gave his portion to his daughter Galiena, and she in 1206 [Wilts. Fines] had exchanged them for lands at Uffcot with Elias de Turri, probably a Prior of Monkton Farley, as the Tropenell History says that Galiena's share also went to the Priory. The Prior had a Court-house, and 180 acres, with the Advowson to which he presented continually to the Dissolution; when all the estates of that monastery were granted to Sir Edward Seymour.

In 1558 William Lord Wyndesore of Bradenham co. Bucks. who married the heiress of William Sambourne of Berks bequeathed by will his Manor of Sopworth to his sixth son Walter Windsore who married the daughter of Sir Geffrey Poole. In 1652 John Shipway was Lord of the Manor (according to Aubrey's inscription) and in 1663 Thomas Gore. He built the house now used as the Rectory. His family were a branch of the Gores of Alderton; descended from Thomas younger son of Thomas Gore Esq. (who died 1532) and Elizabeth Keynell. The estate and Advowson were purchased by the Duke of Beaufort's family. The church is dedicated to St. Mary: and the Registers begin 1697.

the winter time altogether unpleasant. Here is now scarce left any vestigium of Church or house.[1]

Mem. ..... Lechmore, of the Middle Temple,[2] has taken notes out of an old Deed, of a Farme, or Estate that the Abbot of this Convent had assigned for his Concubine, for her life, and to his children by her. M. Pury, of Gloucester, has the very original Deed, *quod vide.*

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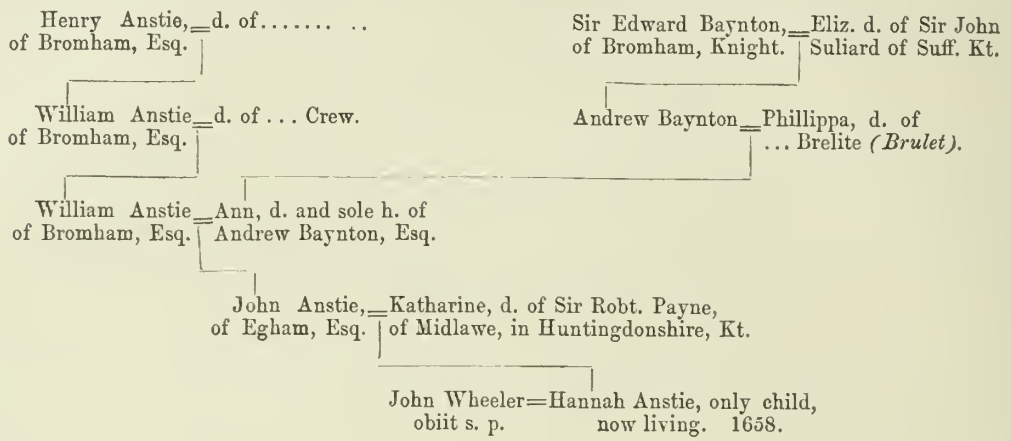
[1] The history of the Foundation of Stanley Abbey (of which hardly a trace is left, but which stood within the bounds of Chippenham Parish, close to that of Bremhill,) was investigated by the late Rev. W. L. Bowles, and his account is adopted by the Editors of the New Monasticon. [See History of Bremhill, pp. 83. 123. Also Gent. Mag. 1823, p, 24.]

Lokes-well, in the Forest of Chippenham, had been given by Henry Duke of Normandy (afterwards Henry II.), and his mother Maud the Empress, to one Drogo her Chamberlain. It was afterwards transferred to a House of Cistercians at Quarrer (now Quarr Abbey, Isle of Wight) founded A.D. 1132 by Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, on condition that the Monks should settle a House of the same Order at Lokeswell. This they did in 1151, by the name of Drown-Font *(Drogonis Fons)*, in allusion to the copious spring of fine water for which the spot is celebrated. Three years afterwards the Brethren were removed to Stanley on receiving a fresh grant of lands within the King's Manor of Chippenham. The water of Lokes-well was made to follow them by an underground channel. Stanley Abbey Church was consecrated A.D. 1270. In order to distinguish it from other places of the same name, it was sometimes called "Stanley Imperatricis." There is no list of Abbots in the Monasticon; but a few names have been met with in various authorities. Ralph: deposed 1204: of whom Mr. Bowles (p. 116—119) states that he was deposed, "for *attending a Convention*" in Ireland without leave: ("eo quod *duxerit Conventum*," &c.) But that is not the meaning of the Latin words. His offence was that he had carried over to, and founded in, Ireland, a Branch establishment of Monks, without having first obtained the usual licence from the Chapter. Other Abbots were, Thomas of Colestune 1205: Nicholas Mendom: William Chinnok, tenth Abbot, who died 1268. William, 1357. That a member of the Anstie family was the last Abbot of Stanley, seems to be only one of John Aubrey's "hear-says." The last Abbot was probably Thomas Morley, who, November 4th, 1537, was consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth to be Suffragan Bishop of Marlborough; [Strype, Life of Cranmer, p. 88;] and in 1540 was presented to the Vicarage of Bradford on Avon. The site of the Abbey, and some lands, were then purchased by the Bayntons of Bromham. An engraving of the Conventual Seal is given in "Bowles's History of Bremhill," p. 83. The original Cartulary is in Trinity College, Dublin. For a notice of the breaking into the Abbey and carrying off the coffers of the Despensers, see "Wilts. Archæol. Mag. III. 249:" and for the adventure of Fulk, Baron Fitzwarren taking refuge there, VI. 117: see also III. 34, 37.

[2] Nicholas, created by Geo. I. Baron Lechmere of Evesham, a celebrated Whig lawyer, died 1727.

Mem. Old Mr. Ansted, *natus* 1588, told me he was born in this Abbey.[1]

Arms of ANSTIE [Pl. x. No. 172] *viz.*, 1 and 8. ANSTIE. 2. BAYNTON. 3. DANDELEY. 4. BEAUCHAMP. 5. ROCHE. 6. DELAMERE. 7. WANTON.



SURRENDEN. (In Hullavington Parish.)[2]

Before the Dissolution, in Henry the Seventh's time, a mannor and little parish.

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[1] "Old Mr. Ansted" must have been the "John Anstie of Egham" mentioned in the Pedigree. His father William married the daughter of Andrew Baynton buried in the South chapel of Chippenham church, [see above, p. 69.] William Anstie seems to have resided at the Abbey soon after the Dissolution. The quarterings in the shield No. 172 are those used by the Bayntons. In the Pedigree of that family printed in Sir R. C. Hoare's "Downton," p. 7, Anstie is miscalled *Annesley;* and Dandeley, *Dudley.*

[2] Surrenden, often called Surrendell, is a solitary House and Farm between Alderton and Hullavington. The greater part of Hullavington parish is in Malmsbury Hundred, but Surrenden is in the Hundred of Chippenham. In Hen. III. it was held under the Mortimer's Fee by William de Middlehope, and Sir John de Easton. In 1565 by John Hamlyn who built a house in 1580. A person of this name was one of the Commissioners for valuing the estates of Lacock Abbey at the Dissolution in 1535. William Hamlyn sold Surrenden to the Gores of Alderton, who in 1583 held it of the Queen as of her Manor of Dunley. From the Gores it passed (together with the Alderton estate, see *suprà* p. 51,) by descent to the Hedges and then to the Montagu family; from whom it was purchased about 50 years ago by the father of the late Rev. W. W. Burne, Rector of Grittleton. In 1858 the Rector bequeathed it to his nephew and successor the Rev. T. B. Lancaster. Part of the mansion house remains: but of the chapel mentioned by Aubrey there is no trace. In Kent the name of Surrenden is a known corruption of the Anglo-Saxon Swithræding-dene. The late Anglo-Saxon scholar Mr. Kemble explains the termination *den,* as

The Church or Chapel remaines yet, but decayed. It is now in the parish of Hullavington, and in the possession of Thomas Gore, Esq. in whose ancestor's hands it hath been for at least a century of yeares. Q. of him when and how it came to them.

Before it came to them it was in the possession of the Hamlins: whose coat was thus. [Fig. 173.]

TITHERINGTON KEILWAYS. (Or East Titherton.)

From Keilweyes it came to the Longs of Dracot, by ——. Arms of Keilways. [Pl. x. No. 174.]

Mem. Both these Titheringtons exceeding rich soile.[2]

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cubile ferarum, a haunt of wild animals, but chiefly swine. He suggests that the many *dens* in England, if successively traced on the map would indicate the lines of uncleared forest which surrounded the earliest *marks*. or family settlements. The mark-men had common rights in the *dens*. Bra-den (broad-den) was one of them. In a field east of Surrenden house is a large solitary stone half buried in the ground, apparently the remains of a cromlech.

[1] Titherington is the name of three contiguous hamlets near Chippenham, which in remote times probably formed one estate. Titherington Keylways (more generally known by its second name only) was severed from the rest by the Family of Keylway. They had already been owners for three generations in 1226 (2 Hen. III); how much earlier is uncertain. The name of Elias de Keylway, among others, is of frequent occurrence in North Wilts charters. They continued owners, and patrons of the Advowson till about 1424: after which date the name disappears here, but is found at Whiteparish in South Wilts, in Dorsetshire and Hants. The Keylway Pedigree in "Wilts. Visit." 1565 and 1623, does not appear to include any of the Christian names found in connection with this parish.

The next owner was Robert Russell, a merchant of Bristol; perhaps the person of that name who was buried in Bremhill Church: [p. 61.] Then follows as patron, and probably owner, John Bagot. About A.D. 1500, the Manor and Advowson were purchased by Sir Thomas Long of Draycote and Wraxhall. By will, 1508, he bequeathed the Manor to his younger son William and his heirs; and two other younger sons successively; remainder to his eldest son. In 1519 it had returned to the eldest son Sir Henry Long, who held it, under the Barony of Castle Combe. He presented to the living in 1526. After the severance of the Wraxhall and Draycote estates in 1610, Keylways appears to have gone with the former, for in 1650, after it had been sequestered by the Parliament on account of Thomas and Robert Long having been delinquents in arms, and had been granted to Vincent Smith, John Long Esq. of Wraxhall, petitioned to have it restored as his inheritance. [*State Paper Office.*] In 1658 the Manorial rights and Advowson

TITHERINGTON LUCAS. (Or West Titherton.)

It hath been a good while in the possession of Stokes and Barrett, in partition. Arms of Stokes & Barrett [Pl. x. No. 175. 176.]

The Church here is a Chapell of ease to Chippenham. In it I find nothing of antiquity. Here are found stones like hafts of Knives, dimly transparent, having a seame on one side: they are found in cases: they are called Belemnites.[1]

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belonged to Walter Long of Bristol (uncle to Hope Long of Wraxhall) and Barbara his wife. In 1844 they were sold by Walter Long Esq. of Rood Ashton to the late Rev. Robert Ashe of Langley Burrell, and in the following year to the late Joseph Neeld Esq. of Grittleton.

Kellaways House and Farm (122 acres,) of which about 54 are in Bremhill parish, belonged in 1737 to Sir John Eyles of South Broom House. In 1740 it was sold to Mr. Paggen Hale. In 1797 William Hale of Locksley's, Herts, son and heir of William Hale formerly of King's Walden, Herts, (owner also of Easton Piers) sold it to Mr. Thomas Crook of Headington near Calne. In 1834 it was again sold, to the present owner William Stancombe Esq.

The name adhering to this parish from an ancient family has obtained an established place in the nomenclature of Geology. A peculiar oolitic limestone is quarried here called the "Kelloway's Rock," containing characteristic fossils of which a list (now requiring some alteration) is given in "Conybeare and Phillips," p. 194: also in "Phillips's Geology of Yorkshire." The deceptive appearance of a bituminous shale in the Oxford clay above this rock has led to sundry useless trials for coal in the neighbourhood of Titherington.

The original church (St. Giles) is called in the Diocesan Register, the chantry chapel of Keylways, until 1450. It is not unlikely that the family of that name built and endowed it, and that it afterwards became a parish church. It was destroyed before 1760: and has since been rebuilt in a different situation, but in very poor style.

The Rev. Henry Brindley, Rector 1785—1819, left a guinea a year for a Sermon to be preached against cruelty to animals. The Glebe of this Rectory lies at Melksham.

[1] This is perhaps the Titherington at which Two Hides of land were held at the Norman Survey by "Borel," who also held the neighbouring Manor of Langley (see p. 96). But the second name is derived from a family of Lucas who were owners of one Knights' fee in 1202, held under the Barons Tregoz of Ewyas Castle, Herefordshire: afterwards under Edward Nevil Earl of Bergavenny. In 1316 the owners were William Percehay, John Turpyn (whose demesne had formerly been Malory's) and Walter Scudamore, whose family were purchasers in Wilts from the Barons Ewyas, at Upton Scudamore. [*Hoare's Westbury.*] In 1352 Sir John Delamere (then of Langley and Leigh) had lands here. Bradenstoke Abbey had some portion of one of the Titheringtons, which was granted at the Dissolution to Mr. H. Goldney.

There is a pedigree of the Barretts in the "Wiltshire Visit." 1565 and 1623. William Barrett, the Historian of Bristol, born 1735, belonged to a family of or near Chippenham. On a garden

WRAXHALL (NORTH).

This was formerly a Commandery.

In the Church, North Aisle. East windowe, is the picture of a man, [No. 177] the head and shoulders mailed. He weares or beares a coate of armes, as also a scutcheon, which is Ermine 2 barres G. [No. 178].[a] He hath a loose flying coate comes below his knee, his legges are mailed and heeles spurred; in his hand he holds a kind of staffe, like a pilgrim's, as high as his eare. Underneath his feet lies a lady all along.

Quære the habit of a Kt. Templar, and what kind of flying coate it is that comes downe belowe the knees. There was, no doubt, some story of Kt. Errantry did belong to this picture.

Mem. The Knight's garment under his coate of Maile, is white, and it is so likewise in the Knight's picture at Langley Burell.[b]

In this Aisle is also the battered monument, in freestone, of a crossed-legged Kt. with a shield by his side, but *sans charge*. The inhabitants say it is the Monument of Sir Geoffrey of Wraxhall, of whose name here is frequent mention.[1]

[a] Mr. Wythie's Ordinary of Arms gives this coat under the names of Sir Walter Bavant, Nugent, Baron of Delvyn in Ireland, and Boteler of Gloucestershire. Parson Wilkinson's Booke.

[b] I should have left the coat alone. Let this picture, and that at Langley, be copied more exactly for the habitt's sake.

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wall at the old Manor house the shield of Barrett is still to be seen: and on a tablet in the church, "Hugh Barrett. 1627. æt. 85." Over the house door is a handsome stone shield, date 1702, Andrews, On a bend raguly cotised three mullets, *impaling* Townsend, A chevron ermine between three escallop shells.

Of the Stokes family there are inscriptions in the church. For Edward Stokes, author of the "Wiltshire Rant," see "Langley Burell *suprà* p. 99. In later times the owners have been the Crookes, and H. G. G. Ludlow Esq. of Heywood.

The church (St. Nicholas) and tithes of the parish were given by the Empress Maud to Monkton Farley Priory A.D. 1150. About 1272 they were annexed to the Vicarage of Chippenham. [Wilts. Archæol. Mag. III. 44.] The church was rebuilt in 1805 out of the old materials, the windows and style of architecture being preserved.

[1] North Wraxhall parish is traversed by the Roman road called the Foss. At the North Eastern extremity of the parish where a glen divides it from Castle Combe, were discovered in 1859 the extensive remains of a Roman Villa, measuring about 130 feet by 33, and containing more than sixteen separate rooms, and passages, &c., with walls and outbuildings extending over

In the windowes at the Parsonage House are a great many Scallop-shells Or, and I think I remember Malette's coate there, [No. 179]. They say Malette had it, or something to doe here, heretofore. The Mannour House hath been ruined a long time; there remain yet the ruins of a pigeon house.

Mem. In the Church here Sir Wm. Button, Kt. & Baronet—the father—built, 165—, a vault in the N. Aisle, where he and his sonne Sir Wm., and his Lady, lye buried.[1] There is no Monument set up for them, but the pennons, which are now

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two or three acres. This was in a field commonly called "The Coffin Ground," belonging to Lord Methuen. An account of these remains, by G. Poulett Scrope Esq., is printed in the "Wilts. Archæol. Mag. VII. 59."

The name of the parish is spelled in Domesday Book "Werocheshalle;" in other ancient records "Wrockeshale." A "Commandry" or "Preceptory" was the title given to any messuage and lands that belonged to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem: the governor of the House being called the "Commander." Aubrey's authority for saying that there was one here is not known.

The shield No. 178 is that of Wroxhall of Wroxhall co. Dorset: and probably also of the family who appear to have been owners here from the conquest to c. 1340. The name of Sir Godfrey de Wrokeshale often occurs in Wiltshire deeds. He was in 1266 a partizan of John Lord Giffard of Brimsfield at the battle of Evesham. [*Fines.*] There was a chantry chapel here dedicated to St. Mary (or All Saints,) probably founded by one of this family.

It is not easy to make out what the figure No. 177 is meant to represent. That Aubrey intended to correct his drawing is shown by his marginal note above, "I should have left the coate alone, &c.:" meaning perhaps that the surcoat should have been left plain, and not drawn as mail armour. From the staff, and rowelled spurs, which are unusual, it is perhaps a Knight Templar, (see the engraving of one in Dugd. Monast.); but if so, the staff ought to be surmounted by a Maltese Cross. Over their dress also, the Templars generally wore a mantle: but portraiture of this Order is rare.

It is doubtful whether the figure of the lady appearing to be under his feet was on the *glass*. There is still in the Church, now under the stove, the "battered" stone effigy of the "crossed-legged Knight, Sir Geoffrey," and by his side that of a lady recumbent. Aubrey may have hastily sketched the latter upon the same piece of paper on which he had drawn the Knight "Templar" from the window: and writing afterwards from memory he may have fancied that his sketch of the lady was also taken from the glass.

[1] After the family of Wroxhalls mentioned in the last note, who appear for the last time in 1351, Ralph de Brokenborough was lord of the manor and patron of the church and a chantry within it, to which he presented in 1361. In 1390 these belonged to the Cervingtons of Longford. [*Hoare's Cawden*, 27.] Edward son of David Cervington sold the Manor and Advowson to Thomas Yonge, M.P., Recorder of Bristol, and afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In

dropping; and though nothing of antiquity, yet for pitie, and for they were my very worthy friends, I will here sett them downe, *viz.*

1st. [No. 180] Crest. A Ducal cap. For Sir William Button.
[181] Arms. 1. Button.[a] 2. [Burnell]. 3. [Bryan]. 4. [Flud?] 5. [Carter]. 6. [Furneaux].
2nd. [182] 1. and 4. Dunch of Avebury. 2. [Barnes]. 3. [Pilkington].
3rd. [183] Button as before, Impaling Lambe of Coulston.
4th. [184] Ditto ditto Dunch, as before.
5th. [185] Ditto ditto Rolle of (Stevenston Co. Devon).
6th. [186] Rolle as before, ditto Dennys.

Mem. The improvement by Sanfoin was brought into this parish with good returns about the year 1650 by Nicholas Hall of Dundry Co. Somerset.

[a] This coate of Button is in the North side of Welles Cath. Ch. in a windowe, towards the Chapter-house, twice.[1]

1453 this Lawyer was committed to the Tower for moving in the House of Commons that in case of issue failing to Henry VI., the Duke of York should succeed. He died 1477. [*Sandford Geneal. Hist.* 336.] Of this family were the Yonges of Colleton, co. Devon. [*Ext. Barts.*] Chief Justice Yonge had a son Thomas. In 1506 the Manor and Advowson belonged to William Malet Esq. of Enmore co. Somerset in right of his wife Alice daughter and heir of Thomas Yonge. (For pedigree of Malet see Hoare's Amesbury, p. 106). Hugh their son was owner 1525: and Thomas son of Richard Malet 1569. There was a Rector, Thomas Malet. Hence the arms in the old parsonage windows. The present one was built by Rev. Michael Wyatt who died 1830.

There had been some division of the original manor so early as 1406, as in that year Edmund Ford of Swainswick, near Bath, (whose brass, 1439, is in that Church. *Collinson's Som:* i. 155) had one third part of it, and presented, apparently in turn, to the Rectory and Chantry. This portion came to the Blounts of Bitton and Mangotsfield. Their heiress married Sir John Hussey (afterwards Lord Hussey of Sleaford co. Lincoln, beheaded 1536), from whom their lands here, and the advowson, were purchased in 1530 by William Button of Alton Priors. In 1667 his descendant Sir Robert Button, Bart., of Tockenham Court in Lyncham (which see), sold the manor and all his property here (the advowson excepted) to William Grove of Broadchalk, co. Wilts, who in 1682 sold it to Mr. James Wallis, from whom it descended to the Methuen family the present owners. The Advowson passed by the heiress of the Button family to Mr. Walker, and thence to G. H. W. Heneage Esq. of Compton Basset. It now belongs to Oriel College Oxford. In the "Wilts Institutions" many of the entries under the name of "Wraxhall" relate to Wraxhall cum Chilfrome, co. Dorset.

[1] There were two of this family Bishops of Bath and Wells. William Bitton, or Button 1247—1264: and William 1266—1274. The name of Bitton, changed by usual Wiltshire pronunciation into Button, seems to have been adopted from the parish of Bitton between Bath and

FORD.[1] (In North Wraxhall Parish.)

[Aubrey here gives, (probably from his own store, as he was sometime owner of Duncombe Mill near Ford), a Latin Deed dated 25. Edw. I. (1296) by which William Ivy de la Ford conveys a house there near the More to John Coule. Witnessed by Sir Godfrey de Wrokeshale, Kt., John Keynel, William Fitz Godfrey of Littleton (Drew) Clerk, and others. See Appendix No. iv.]

On the Seal a quater-foil. The inscription WILLELMVS FIC. [Pl. xi. No. 187.]

YATTON KEYNELL.[2]

In the partition, between the Church and Chancell, which is of very curious gothique worke in freestone, are these escutcheons.

Bristol. The arms of this family are the same as those of D'amnevile, ancient owners both of that manor and of Mangotsfield.

In the Vault under the North Aisle in North Wraxhall Church are these interments. "Sir William Button Bart. (Senior), died January 28 1654." "Sir William Button Bart. (the son) died 8th March 1659," and "Dame Anne Button (Rolle) wife of Sir William died 4th February 1665." It also contains the remains of "Ezekiel Wallis Esq. of Lucknam, died 31st Dec. 1735 æt. 43," and of "his wife Cecilia (Selfe) who remarried John Coxed L.L.D. and died 28th January 1760 æt. 62." The rest are members of the Methuen family, by whom the Vault is now used.

[1] With respect to the meaning of the word Ford, the Rev. W. Barnes (Notes on Anc. Britons, p. 44) says that it is a British word, used by them to signify a road or passage, whether over a stream or on dry land: but that the Anglo Saxons when they adopted it, limited it to a road through water. The Scandinavian word Fiord does not mean a passage or way at all.

"Mount Sylla," as the hill above Ford is called, is possibly a corruption of "*Mons Ellæ*," from some Danish chieftain. In the Chronicles this Latin name occurs for other hills in Wilts. See "Wroughton."

[2] The true name of this parish is Eaton: Kaynel being that of a family to whom it anciently belonged. The inhabitants commonly call it Yatton: except when they wish to distinguish the main village from a hamlet within it called West Yatton: and then they recur to the original word, calling the former, Church Eaton.

In 1316, Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel and Henry de Lancaster, and in 1330 Edmund, Earl of Kent, were chief Lords of the manor. The Kaynels are found in adjoining parishes in temp. Hen. III., and in 1318 the name of William Kaynel first appears as patron of this rectory. In 1473 Richard Kaynel married Edith daughter of Thomas Hall of Bradford; and their grand-

1. Keynell [No. 188]. 2. Yevelton, I guess. [No. 189].

3. Chaderton [No. 190]. 4. Two lions, or griffins, defaced. [*The former; for* Delamere, No. 191. *Ed.*]

In the East windowe of the South Aisle, is the coate of Hall. [No. 192].

On a pillar, on a stone scutcheon is Keynell (as before). On the other side, in a stone escutcheon, Gore [No. 193], and two other scutcheons scraped out.

I have heard my grandfather say that when he went to school in this Church, in the S. windowe of the Chancell, were several escutcheons, which a herald, that passed by, tooke note of, which window is now dammed up with stones, and now no memorie left of them.[1]

The pulpit is of stone, the most curious carving in our country.[2]

On the first Bell this Inscription:

ETERNIS ANNIS RESONET CAMPANA IOHANNIS.

daughter Elizabeth Kaynel an heiress brought a moiety of the manor, and 590 acres here and elsewhere, in marriage to Thomas Gore of Alderton, who died 1532 (ancestor of the Heraldic country gentleman of that name.) This moiety and the Advowson were sold by Richard Gore their grandson to the Snells of Kington St. Michael, (in whose pedigree is an intermarriage with Kaynel of Biddeston,) in 1557. One moiety of the manor of Yatton was held, 1587, under the Lordship of the Hundred of Chippenham. Sir Charles Snell sold it *c.* 1623. [Wilts. Mag. IV. 45.] The Yeoviltons whose arms are on the stone screen were, temp. Edw. III. owners of Easton Piers in the next parish: as well as of lands here. [Wilts. Mag. IV. 75.]

Two Rectors of this parish, George Child, 1661, and his son Williamson Child were very near of kin (the former is believed to have been uncle) to Sir Francis Child, Lord Mayor of London, the founder of the first Bank, in Fleet Street. Aubrey mentions this in Nat. Hist. of Wilts. 70. The name is still found in the adjoining parish of Castle Combe.

[1] In his "Nat. Hist. of Wilts." p. 79, Aubrey mentions that he "entered into his Grammar at the Latin School at Yatton Keynel, in the Church where the Curate, Mr. Hart, taught the eldest boys, Virgil, Ovid, Cicero, &c." Then follows a curious account of the way in which the old Missals of Malmesbury Abbey were destroyed by being used for book-covers, &c. The then Rector of Yatton was Mr. William Stump, great grandson of the wealthy clothier who had purchased the Abbey at the Dissolution. At page 81 of the same work, Aubrey also gives the strange adventures in Guiana of Capt. Thomas Stumpe, one of the Rector's sons.

[2] This pulpit has disappeared. The beautiful stone screen remains, and is in a state of fair preservation.

Mem. Here were of the Lovells living in my grandfather Lyte's dayes: their house was the handsome old built howse near Penny Pool. Q. Lovell's coat.[1]

The soil clay and stoney. Here is a Tile quarry. In the ploughed lands store of yarrowe, and in the feeding grounds plenty of wood-wax, and in several grounds, centaury and wood sorrell, &c. sowre plants. Lady's bedstrawe.[2]

YATTON KEYNES.

Commonly called West Yatton, is in this parish. At East Combe are of the names of Keynes still. I have a release of Thomas Keynes the sonne of William Keynes of Yatton Keynell, to his brother Henry Keynes, of all his estate in the parish of Yatton Keynell. Dat. Anno Reg. Philipp. et Marie, Dei gracia &c. primo et secundo. The witnesses names writt by the scribes, not by themselves.[3]

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[1] There is a pond in the village, commonly called Halfpenny Pool: near which, in the recollection of old persons living, stood about 50 years ago, a house of good quality, of Elizabethan style, with a private chapel attached to it, having niches for Saints, &c. Aubrey alludes to it in "Nat. Hist. of Wilts." p. 41.

[2] The particular quarry meant is probably the very large one at Giddy Hall, of the Forest marble grit, yielding great flagstones. Speaking of these "sowre plants" in "Nat. Hist. of Wilts." p. 105, he observes, "Yet the cheese made at Broomfield in this parish was the best in the neighbourhood."

[3] This belonged to the family of Keynes, of Somerford Keynes, Ashton Keynes, and Dorsetshire. There was a conveyance of lands to Roger de Keynes from Bartholomew Yeovilton and Ralph Cromhale, lords in chief of lands in Yatton in 1336: and the Deed mentioned in the text shows his descendants here in *c.* 1555.

The Abbot of Stanley also had an estate in both Yatton Major and Yatton Keynes, charged with maintenance of a chantry at Highworth. Being held with another of his farms, at Yewridge in Colerne, (about three miles off), the two are described in the Valor as "Euridge cum Yatton." The traces of this connection are not altogether lost: as some years ago the occupiers of Yewridge used to assert a right of sporting over West Yatton. The Abbot of Stanley presented several times to Yatton Kaynell Rectory: but his right was disputed by the Kaynells, and seems to have been alternately lost and won.

In 1640 Thomas Wilde a Bristol merchant was principal land owner. He is mentioned by Aubrey [Nat. Hist. of Wilts.] as having built in 1635 at Longdean in this parish (purchased from the Tropenells) a paper mill, the trough of which was made out of a single oak from Langley Burrell. On a tablet to the Wilde family over the door of the church inside are the arms, Sable a chevron engrailed Or., but this shield is imperfect.

Mem. KEYNES, of Dorset and Somerset [No. 194]. Another KEYNES [No. 195].

Mem. Almost at the lower end of the Conigere (*Rabbit warren*) was the ruines of a Chapell, till about 165... I think there was a Hermitage by it, but a pleasanter romancy place I know not easily where to find.[1] Yatton Revell is at St. James's tide.[2]

Note. A tenant of my father's here, one goodwife Miller, did dentire, i.e. had young teeth, in the eighty-fifth year of her age, or more; this was about 1644. The like is recorded of the old Countess of Desmond in Ireland, who lived to the age of ... yeares. V. that hist.

[1] West Yatton commands a fine view over Ford valley, Castle Combe, Colerne, &c. Near the principal farm house, now the property of Mr. Poulett Scrope, is a small building with a curious merchant's mark upon it. Not far from here is the ground formerly called Yatton Down, but now enclosed; where Whitaker and others place the battle of Ethandun. [See Wilts. Archæol. Mag. Vol. IV and V.]

[2] July 25. N.S. The chapel was probably dedicated to St. James: Yatton Keynell revel is at St. Margaret's tide, 20 July, the parish church being of that Dedication.

DAMERHAM NORTH HUNDRED.

Viz: CHRISTMALFORD, GRITTLETON, KINGTON ST. MICHAEL, NETTLETON.

MEM: that all the Lands that belonged to the Abbey of Glaston, in this Countie, were within the Hund: of Damerham, which for convenience sake is divided into Two parts, *viz.* Damerham South and North.[1]

[Appendix No. V. *A.D.* 1319. *Edmund Gascelyn of Sheldon, as Lord of the Hundred of Chippenham, quit claims to the Abbot of Glastonbury, all his jurisdiction in the Four Parishes above-named.*

"To all &c, EDMUND GASCELYN Lord of the Hundred of Chippenham, greeting. Know, &c., that I have quit-claimed for myself and my heirs for ever to GODFREY by the Grace of God LORD ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY and to the Convent there, all summonses, attachments, distraints, and executions of all briefs, precepts and mandates, of our Lord the King, his Justices, Sheriffs and all other his officers, in Kington St. Michael, Christemalforde, Gritelington and Netelingtone, and

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[1] This Hundred takes its name, not from any place in North Wilts, but from one at the very Southernmost extremity of the County: viz., Damerham (properly Domerham) 11 miles below Salisbury, on the borders of Hants and Dorset. The origin of Broken—and still more, of what are called "Ragged"-Hundreds is very obscure: but that of North Damerham appears to admit of explanation. The Four Townships, Christmalford, Grittleton, Kington St. Michael, and Nettleton, were originally reckoned, the first in the Hundred of Sterkeley (which see), the three others in the Hundred of Chippenham. The Lordship of the Hundred of Sterkeley belonged to the Abbot of Malmesbury: that of Chippenham to the Gascelyn family. The Abbot of Glastonbury, being chief landowner in the Four parishes above-named, arranged for their severance from the old Hundreds to which they had belonged and formed them into one of his own. The Deed by which he obtained this concession from the Gascelyns is the one preserved by Aubrey in the Text, Appendix No. V. But the Abbot was also principal landowner of a large territory in the lowest part of the County including the abovementioned township of Damerham. And upon that Township he fixed as the place for the return of all Writs. This is specially stated in the Glastonbury Terrar. "The Bailiff of Domerham shall receive the return of all Writs touching the Liberty of the Abbot of Glastonbury *throughout all Wiltshire*, and for the same shall answer before the Justices, Sheriff, &c. The Bailiff of Kington, Nettleton, Grittleton and Christmalford,

all lands and fees thereto belonging in Wiltshire: witnessed by Henry Spigurnell,[1] Richard de Rodney, John de Bousser, Knights, &c. Dated at Glastonbury, Monday after Feast of Purification 13 Edw. II."]

CHRISTMALFORD.[2]

In the Church nothing of antiquity left but some stalles yet left about the Chancel.

To the Parsonage belongs a little Mannour in this Village.

Here is, in the green, a very faire Church-howse, where at Midsummer is a famous Revell.

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and other his bailiffs, shall be to him attending and answering." One Bailiff being thus supreme, and the whole district being under one jurisdiction, the whole was included under one and the same name: being naturally divided, by the distance, into North and South Domerham. From the name of the Abbot mentioned in the above Deed, Godfrey (Fromont), this formation of the Hundred of Damerham North appears to have taken place between A.D. 1303—22.

The "Glastonbury Terrar" alluded to, is a fine Register of that Abbey's estates, containing minute particulars of the lands, names of tenants, boundaries and quantities, in the time of Abbot Beere, 9 Hen. VIII. (1517—18.) It forms Harl. MS. No. 3961.

[1] Of Dagnall, co. Bucks. Jacob [Law Dictionary] explaining the meaning, of "Spigurnel," the standing official name of the Sealer of the King's Writs in Chancery, mentions the opinion of some, that it was originally a family name: and that Godfrey Spigurnel, being by King Hen. III. appointed to be Sealer of his Writs, was the first in that office; and therefore in after times the persons that enjoyed the office were all called "Spigurnels."

[2] This name is now commonly written Christian Malford; the second name being pronounced with the accent on the syllable Mal. In its present shape, it admits of no meaning, and sets at nought all the rules that govern the composition of our English local names. It is evidently a corruption: and the old and proper name was "Christmal Ford." In Anglo Saxon, *mèl*, or *mal*, is, a mark, or sign: and "Christ's mal" is Christ's mark, or sign, the *cross*. In the account of the Foundation of an Abbey in the Anglo Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 657, the attestation runs thus: "I King Wulphere have subscribed it, with my finger on *Christ's mal*." "I, the Archbishop &c., grant it, with "*Christ's mal*:" *i.e.* making therewith the mark of a cross: the substitute used in those days, and not unfrequently in our own, for more accomplished performance in the Art of Writing. There are also a few instances of the word used as the name of a locality. In the Codex Diplomaticus, Charter 118, a well known boundary Tree is called "The Christmal Oak." The name of this Parish therefore means "Cross Ford:" and in the village there still happen to be the remains of a stone Cross. This explanation of the name, which has been confirmed by

Deeds from Glaston Abbey Cartulary relating to Christmalford Manor.

[Appendix. No. vi.—A.D. 940. *Grant of Christmalford by King Edmund to St. Dunstan Abbot of Glastonbury.* The original is printed in New Monasticon I. p. 51.

"We are instructed by a Great Preacher in the Holy Scriptures" (2. Cor. iv. 18) "that 'the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal.' Those therefore who possess an abundance of the good things of life, are charged by the Holy Word in this text, not to set their hearts on the passing wealth of this world, but to fix them on spiritual things and press forward to the Kingdom of Heaven. Wherefore, I Edmund by Divine Favour King of the English and Ruler of many tribes have given to my faithful follower Saint Dunstan the Abbot, Twenty Manses at a place by Avon, *which the common people, by a laudable custom and with*

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reference to good Saxon scholars, is still further supported by the words in the Deed of A.D. 940 (Appendix No. VI,) thus rendered above into English. "*A place by Avon which the common people, by a laudable custom, and with a noble allusion, call Christemal-ford.*"

Christmal-ford belonged to Glastonbury Abbey for about 600 years. Soon after the Dissolution, the principal landowner was Edward De Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford. In 1575 Sir John Danvers of Dauntesey purchased the Manor. There was a partition of it between his sons, but by the marriage of his great grand-daughter Ann, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley, it ultimately came to Thomas, 5th Earl of Wharton. His son Philip Duke of Wharton is said to have lost it at the gaming table. The next owner was Thomas Boucher Esq. in 1733, by whom it was sold to Mr. Herbert, and hence passed to the Earl of Caernarvon, now the chief proprietor.

Among other ancient owners of portions of the parish were the Hungerfords of Cadenham, 1578 to c. 1733. Walter Long Esq. 1584. George Worth 1611, Seymour, Hinton, and Ody. "St. John's Mill," near Highbridge, Aubrey supposed to have belonged to Bradenstoke Priory. [See "CADENHAM."]

The Rectory was originally in the gift of the Abbot of Glaston but became severed from the Manor in this way. When Richard I was taken prisoner on his return from the Holy Land at the instigation of Henry IV then Emperor of Germany, one of the conditions of his release was that Savaric, a relative of the Emperor's, should be appointed Bishop of Bath and Wells *with the Abbacy of Glastonbury annexed.* This violent proceeding (A.D. 1199) produced great confusion amongst the Monks. A partition of Estates took place, and Christmalford manor and advowson *(inter alia)* were assigned to the Bishoprick. Subsequently, A.D. 1223, the manor was restored to Glastonbury, but the advowson remained with the See of Bath and Wells: and so continued until a late Order in Council transferred it for the future to the Diocesan, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

The "fair church-house" alluded to, after being long occupied as a Poor-House, has been taken down. The village Revel was not held at that house. The Parish Register does not go farther back than 1653: the earlier volumes having been burned when the Curate's lodging was fired by lightning in 1693. By the "little manor of the Parsonage" is meant the Rectory Glebe. There was never any collegiate church here: and the wooden stalls have disappeared.

a noble allusion, call "Christemal-forde" to hold and enjoy the same for ever, &c. If any one by fraud shall attempt to defeat this our gift, let him reflect that he shall give account before the Tribunal of God at the day of Judgment, and be condemned to punishment with the reprobate whose sentence will be 'Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire.' (Then follow the Boundaries).

Signed by King Edmund, Ethelred his Brother, Wufhelm Archb. of Canterbury, and many others."

Appendix No. vii.—A.D. 1287. *The Abbot of Malmsbury to the Abbot of Glastonbury.*

"That in virtue of his Warrant, he has put the Prior of Bradenstoke into possession of the Service of the Abbot of Glastonbury's men, at the Prior's Mill of Christmalford. Dated at Malmsbury on the Morrow of St. Ambrose."

Appendix No. viii.—*Feudage of the Prior of Bradenstoke.*

"Be it remembered that 9 April 1287, Prior W. of Bradenstoke, (having very often taken upon himself to refuse, considering it to be not justly due from him) hath paid Feudage according to the custom of the country, to the Rev. Father, John, Abbot of Glastonbury, in the presence of Master J. Chancellour speeially deputed by the Abbot for this purpose, for the Mill Mead near the Mill of Christemalforde. In the presence of W. Abbot of Malmesbury, Sir Henry de Besiles, Sir Henry de Cerne, Sir John de Blundestone, Kts. Adam of Ramsbury, Special Clerk and General Agent for the Prior of Bradenstoke, Silvester Doynes, Robert Russell, and many others."

Appendix No. ix.—*Writ of admeasurement of Pasture against the Parson of Cristemalforde.*

"Be it remembered, that in 1243, 27 Hen. III. on the eve of St. John Baptist, Michael, Abbot of Glaston, sued out a Writ at Wilton against Robert Parson, of Cristemalforde, for overstocking his pasture there. The Sheriff appointed both parties to meet and submit to just award, on the eve of the Translation of St. Benedict. A Jury being summoned, viz, Ralph of Sterkelie, William of Crosham, Adam Sturmy, John Lueas, John of Cnapwelle, Henry of Boxe, Ralph of Foxcote, Simon of Foxcote, Ralph Ryal, Robert Mauduit, Adam le Paximinster, and John Gefray, say, that for every hide of land in the said vill, should be reckoned 16 plough oxen, 4 Cows, 2 heifers, 50 sheep, and six pigs."[a]

Appendix No. x.—*The admeasurement of Pasture.*

"The aforesaid Jury say that whereas the Abbot of Glastonbury had sued out a Writ against Wm. of Highway, Robert of Bremleigh, and Alexander of Boxe, for overstocking Cristemalford Pasture; for every virgate there should be reckoned 4 plough oxen, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 3 pigs and 12 sheep. That the Parson and Abbot should have full and equal right of common. But if the Parson incloses his land against the Abbot, the Abbot shall bar the Parson from pasture except for 4 heifers, 1 horse, 6 sheep, and 2 pigs: for which the Parson shall have pasture in right of 4 acres of meadow which he has beyond his inclosure.

Nicholas Haversham was Sheriff at this time.

[a] *Mem.* That Ten acres make one Fardell of land. Four Fardells one virgate. Four virgates one Hide. Four hides one Fee. This was written in a speciall note on the margin of the (Glastonbury) Legier Booke. J. A.

Do. *Memorandum.* Another dispute having arisen between Michael the Abbot, and Robert, Parson of Cristemalford, about Pasture, it was agreed; That the Abbot shall have for every hide of land, feeding for 16 plough oxen, 4 cows, 2 heifers, 50 sheep, and 6 pigs; and the Parson the same in proportion to his acreage, to run every where in the said Manor where the Abbot's cattle run, oxen with oxen, cows with cows, sheep with sheep, pigs with pigs, and heifers with heifers. On condition that the Parson shall open his inclosures after corn harvest and his meadows after mowing; for the Abbot's cattle to run there; the Parson's in like manner to run in the Abbot's ground. Witnesses, Adam Delamere, John de Eston, Philip de Cerne, Ralph de Foxcote, and others."]

GRUTELINGTON, now called GRITTLETON.

In the Church here is nothing of Antiquity to be found. The Rector hereof is now, 1670, Dr. (*Thomas*) Tulley, Principall of Edmund Hall in Oxford. *Mem:* To this Parsonage, is a little mannour belonging, in this Towne, the like whereof I know not but at Christian Malford.[1]

[1] The principal Manor, and Advowson, of Grittleton belonged for 600 years to Glastonbury Abbey. After the confiscation they were sold by the Crown in 1544 to the family of Gore of Surrendell and Alderton: from whom in 1601 the Manor was purchased by Henry White Esq., of Langley Burell. In 1707 his descendant Priscilla White, a coheiress, brought it in marriage to Joseph Houlton Esq. of Trowbridge, and of Farleigh-Hungerford, co. Somerset. He was ancestor of the late John Houlton Esq., sometime Lieutenant-Colonel of the Somerset Militia, who sold the estate in 1828 to the late Joseph Neeld Esq. On the site of the ancient residence, just before his death in 1856, Mr. Neeld erected the present House.

The advowson was severed from the Manor in 1604, and passed through various hands. It now belongs to the Rev. Thomas Burne Lancaster, Rector. The "little manor" spoken of by Aubrey, is only a farm that happens to have been frequently bought and sold with the Parsonage, but forms no part of it. Clapcote, in this parish, was held in 1243 (under Glastonbury Abbey) by the Fitzurse family: in 1334 by John de Hales: in 22 Hen. VI. by the Blounts of Bitton. It was sold at the Dissolution to Mr. Gore the purchaser of Grittleton. Afterwards it belonged to the Jacobs of Norton, and by their representative Sir Robert Jacob Buxton was sold in 1851 to the late Mr. Neeld. In 1852 a leaden coffin, containing a skeleton and a few Roman coins, was found in draining "North Field:" and in another ground adjoining there were some traces of Roman building.

Grittleton Church (St. Mary) was formerly called All Saints. The nave arches are pointed, with Norman capitals. The tower is much later: about A.D. 1380. The Chancel is modern and poorly built. The Rectory house was built by Dr. Pollok.

On a brass plate, against the Wall.

In obitum Gulielmi Gore, Armigeri, qui
E vivis expiravit, vicesimo die Aprilis,
Anno Salutis 1647.

Gaudeto, Juvenis, pravum dum rideat ævum,
Judicis adventum mente revolve tamen.
Quamvis fata trahunt, finem, dum spiritus adsit,
Respice; sic Munus vita perennis erit.
Eccles. ii. 9.
.... Mors sola fatetur,
Quantula sint hominum corpuscula .... [*Jau.* x. 172].

Mr. (*Walter*) White lies in the Chancel under a black marble whereon is a shield [Pl. xi. No. 196], with which they have nothing to do.[1]

In the Earle of March's Legier book. "Alice femme Walt: Haklut faict a Monsr. Roger Mortimer de tenements in Foxcote." *Q.* if not Foxcote in this Parish?[2]

(From Glaston Abbey Cartulary.)

[Appendix. No. xi.] *A.D.* 940. *Grant by King Edmund to his Servant Wulfric, of land at Grutelington.* [The original is printed in New Monast. I. p. 50.]

After the usual preface. ["In the year of our Lord's incarnation 940 and in the first of his own reign King Edmund, with happy omen bestows upon his faithful Servant Wilfric, not for money, but as a gift for his advancement, 25 tenements at Grutelingtone according to their ancient boundaries: To hold to him and his heirs for ever free from all charges except for bridges, castles, and military expeditions. Let all who infringe this Grant beware of everlasting punishment: and may all who respect it and make such marks of honour still larger, rejoice among the children of Jesus. This document proceeding from our love, has been written in C.... ✠ I, Edmund have signed with the mark of the Holy Cross this my first grant to my Servant Wilfric. ✠, I, Wulfhelm Archbishop with the rest of the Bishops have gladly added my mark.

'First from the Old Ditch above an aged trunk: then along-ways upon the Street: so by the

[1] The arms are those of Hale? impaling Badby. The wife (Badby) was related to Mrs. Walter White (wife of a former Lord of the Manor) and to the wife of Abraham Conham, Canon of Salisbury. [See under "Durrington."]

[2] Fosscote (Upper and Lower) is the name of a part of Grittleton parish: but most of the cottages were taken down about thirty years ago. A Memoir of Grittleton in thin quarto by the present writer was published in 1843 by a former Wilts. Topographical Society.

Street to Holdene ("the hollow valley)" and along the valley to the Springs. Then to Old Gore: so on Clegate to the old trunk: thence to the old Barrow: then from the barrow upon the fowl lake to the Withy: from the withy on to the well near East Foxcotone. From the well west to the Moor: from the moor alongways to the old ditch.'

This possession Wulfric bequeathed after his wife's death to the Abbey of Glaston, which bequest another named Elswine fulfilled."]

[Appendix No. xii.] *A.D.* 1267. *Plea of Right and Assize at Wilton on the morrow of St. Hilary* 52 *Hen. III.*

[A Jury was summoned to try whether a messuage and 12 acres at Grutelingtone is free alms belonging to the Church of Grutelingtone of which Nicholas de Turri is Parson, or a lay fee of Roger Le Chapman. Nicholas saith that one John Le Clerke his predecessor was seised thereof in the time of Henry I, as of right belonging to the Church of G. and that Chapman holds it—who being summoned and re-summoned by the Sheriff comes not. The Sheriff is ordered to take possession. Judgment given in default.

The same Jury also try whether ten virgates are free alms of the said Church or a lay fee of John de Wintershull and Joan his wife. Nicholas saith that John Le Clerke his predecessor was seised—and that Wintershull holds: same result. The Jury say that to the Church the messuage and twelve acres formerly belonged, but that John Le Gros who was seised, as Parson, in Henry I. did in Henry III alienate the same in marriage with his daughter to William Ludington: and that W. L. gave it in marriage with his daughter to one Richard Le Dol. That the premises therefore belong to the Church of Grittleton: Nicholas to be put in possession, and Chapman and Wintershull at the mercy of the Court.]

KINGTON ST. MICHAEL.[1]

(Manor.)

The Manor House at Kington was the Graunge of the Lord Abbot of Glastonbury. It was bought by (*Nicholas*) Snell, the Abbot's Reve, who payed halfe the money to the King: the arrears he kept in his hands, foreseeing the Fall of the Abbeys.

Nicholas Snell new built the howse. The White Rose within the Red [Pl. xi. No. 197] common in those days, and the cognizance of the Queens of England, common in the two Queens dayes, viz, a Phœnix O. on a Tower A. [No. 198.]

In Kington Parke is a well called Marian's Well. Here is a noble Carp Pond of about ..... acres.

[1] The History of Kington St. Michael Parish by the writer of these Notes, will be found in the Wilts. Archæological Magazine, Vol. IV. pp. 36—128. The Tything of Easton Piers, though now included in the parish of Kington St. Michael, is in a different Hundred, viz. that of Malmsbury: under which it is placed in this volume. See Index "Easton Piers."

Mem: That before the Reformation the Parke at Kington St. Michael was in common to the Lord Abbot's tenants; and that the grounds of the Copie-holders in Kington neer to their houses, *scil:* westwards of their houses, did in the Abbot's time extend to the ditch in Ryding. This ground runs north from the Mannour house, and was taken away from the Tenants, to enlarge his prospect and pasture, by Nicholas Snell, formerly Reeve to the Lord Abbot, who bought the inheritance with the arrears of Rent detained in his hands, foreseeing the destruction of the Church-lands. Also the Tenants, Copy-holders, had parcells belonging to their respective Copie-holds in the west-field, then common, now enclosed, which was also taken from them by their new Land-lord Snell. So heretofore they were able to keep a whole plough; but since, having but work enough for half a plough, they live poorly and needily.

This information I had from my Grandfather Mr. Isaac Lyte: from his Father who remembered it: as also from Jo. Brome the Clerk, from his Father who did remember it.[1]

In the faire pasture ground called "Ryding" is yet visible the 8 or Figure of Eight, for the horses for the great Saddle in Snell's time. So at Draycot.

The Estate is sold to another Family, viz. one Laford a Bristowe-man about 1679.

Mem. Cotel had some estate in Kington Parish: *prout* the Legier of Tropnel: and beareth, Gules, a bend Or. [Fig. 199.][2]

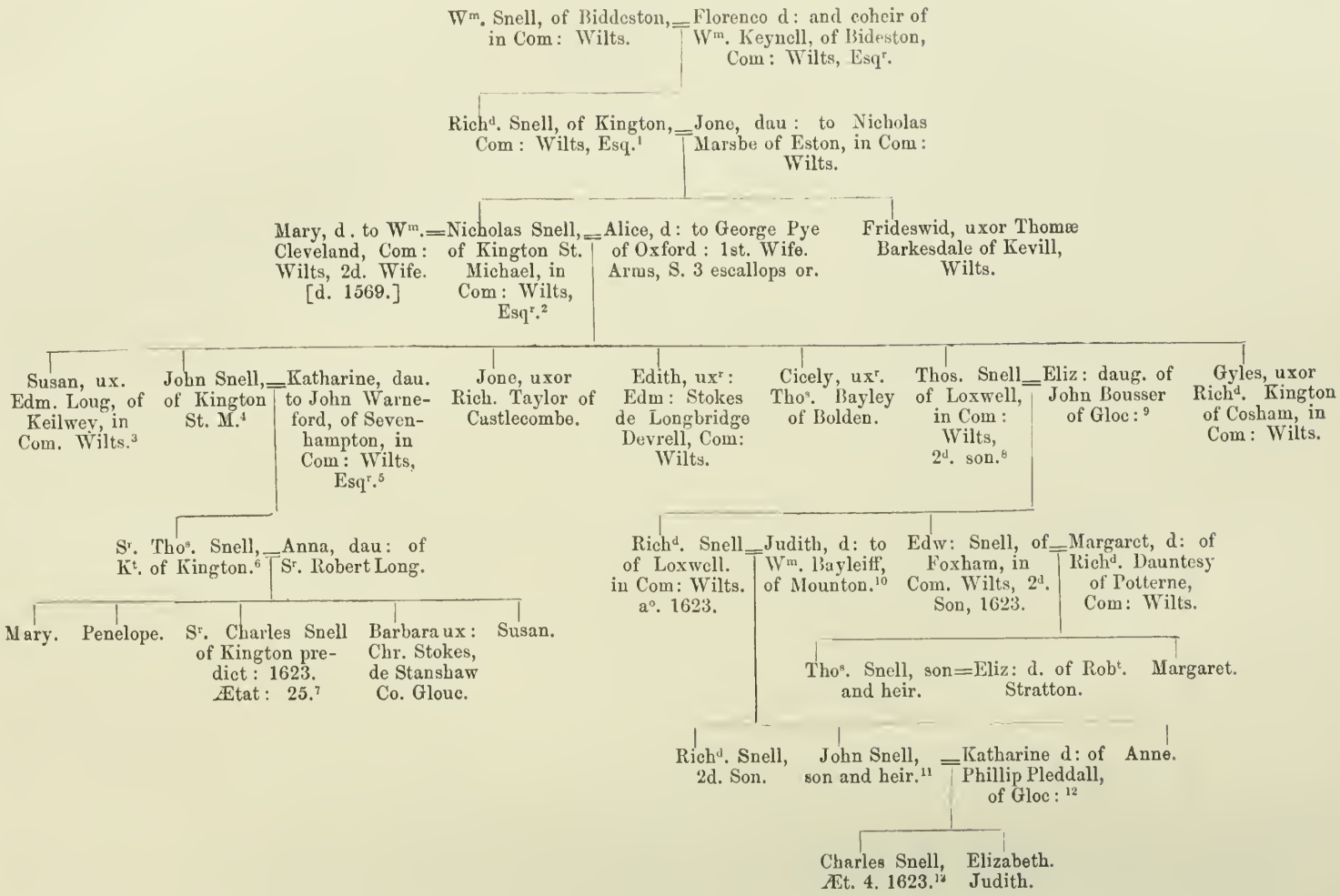
[1] In the MS. of his Monum. Britann., speaking of "Dress," Aubrey says; "When about 1632 I learnt to read of John Brome the Clarke of K. St. Michael, his old father (above 80) who had been clarke there before, dayly wore a gowne like an undergraduate's at Oxford, with the sleeves pinned behind. I doe believe that about the later end of Q. Eliz. time, t'was the fashion for grave people to wear such gownes. Mr. Wm. Shakespeare, Poet, in his monument in the Church at Stratford upon Avon his figure is thus: a Tawny sattin doublet, I think, pinked: and over that a black gown: the sleeves of the gown do not cover the arms, but hang loose behind.

The children's shoes were printed with silver figures, as the back of horn books, with St. George on horseback on red leather, and they wore yellow shoes, which I think they do still."

[2] Jordan Cotele was *Rector* of Kington, c. 1261. See App. xxiv.

PEDIGREE OF SNELL:

Of Kington St. Michael.



Notes to Pedigree.

[1] "Richard Snell was Reeve to the last Abbot Whiting. The office had been in the Snell Family many years; as appears from many Rolls of Accounts, which were in the Manor House in Mr. Wm. Aubrey's time: one of which was entitled "Computus Barth: Snelle *temp.* Walteri Monyton." [Abbot 1341—1374.] [*MS. Note by James Gilpin.*]

[2] Nicholas Snell of Kington was Sheriff 8. Eliz., and M.P. for Chippenham, 1555, 1558, 1563. For Wilts, 1557. For Malmsbury, 1571. He died April 1577 and (by Will, proved 11 May, following) was buried in Kington Chancel. Anne, his third wife was buried at Kington, Dec. 1573.

[3] Edmund Long, of Titherton Keilways near Chippenham, 1556: younger brother of Sir Robert Long of Wraxhall: and uncle to Anne Long who married Sir Thomas Snell.— Susan wife of E. L. remarried Hugh Barrett of Titherton.

[4] John Snell; was buried at Kington Dec. 1587.

[5] Buried at Kington Oct. 1566. Susanna, a second wife, was buried Aug. 1570.

[6] Sir Thomas had one Brother Henry: and three sisters; Mary, married at Kington Nov. 1582, to John Berkeley of Beverstone Esq. Elizabeth, married at Kington Feb. 1593 to John Younge: and Agnes, married at Kington 1596, to Bowyer Worsley Esq. John Berkeley had a son Maurice who married at Kington 6 Aug. 1614, Barbara daughter of Sir Walter Long of Wraxhall and Draycote.

[7] Sir Charles Snell was baptized at Kington 16 Nov. 1590 and buried 25 Nov. 1651, the day after his death. He was unmarried. Administration of effects granted to his Sister Mary Gastrell otherwise Snell. 8 July 1652. He was the last male owner of the Manor of Kington which at his death was divided among his three sisters, or their representatives.

[8] Of Lockswell (on Bowdon Hill) within the Parish of Chippenham. He was buried at Chippenham, Oct: Will proved Dec: 1607.

[9] Bowssar of Stone, co. Gloucester 1606. Erm. a cross checky O. and G. between 4 waterbougets.

[10] Buried in chancel of Chippenham Church on North side Dec. 1628.

[11] Sometime of Alderholt, co. Dorset: and of Hill House in Parish of Box, co. Wilts. Buried at Box, June 1658. Will proved 1662.

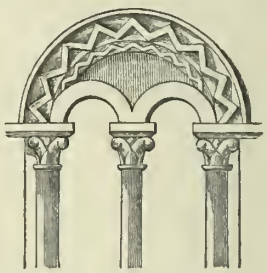
[12] See pedigree of Pleydell, Ashmole's Berks.

[13] Charles Snell of Hill House, Box; and Alderholt co. Dorset. Baptized at Chippenham 1618. Buried at Cranbourne Nov. 1671. He married Anne eldest daughter of Christopher Stokes of Stanshaw, near Yate, co. Gloucester, by Barbara daughter of Sir Thomas Snell Kt.

(The Church.)

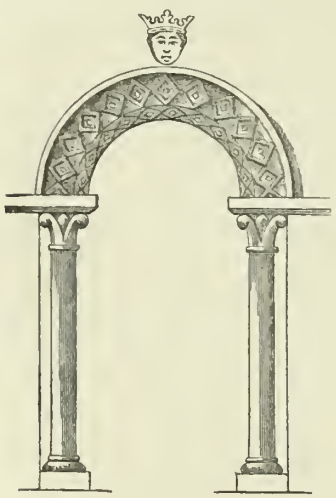
Kington was called Kington Monachorum or Kington Moine.

I doe guess Michael, Abbot of Glastonbury, dedicated it to Michael the Archangel, and built the steeple, and I believe did sett the spire upon the old Tower which is too weake and cracks, and will shortly fall. The Tower is, by the Windowes (*see Woodcut* 1,) much older than the spire.



1. Window formerly in the Tower of Kington St. Michael Church.[1]

Mem. Michael, Abbot of Glastonbury, lived in the time of 27. Hen. III. A.D. 1243. The fashion of the windows of the Church speak this King's reign. (South Porch. *See Woodcut* 2.)



2. South Door.
Kington St. Michael Church.

Over the Keystone of the Arch of the South door is a head crowned, [Pl. xi. No. 200], which I guess to be King Ethelred whose Seate this was. Also a Gothic arch over the North door. The like Door is at the Priory Chapell.

(Chancel East Window.)

In the East window of the Chancel are, in 3 severall columns, these 3 figures [Pl. xi. 201.]; Thomas Nye, Margaret his wife, and Christina their daughter.[a]

In the middle of the Chancell;

"Here underneath this stone lieth interred the bodie of Sr. Charles Snell, Knight, who deceased the 24th day of November in the yeare of our Lord 1651, aged 61."

In the East windowe under the escutcheon [Pl. xii. No. 203] is this inscription, viz.: "IN MEMORIAM CAROLI SNELL MILITIS QUI OBIIT 1651." The field in Keynell's coat should be sable, not azure. The crest is a demy talbot Arg. [No. 202.]

[a] ☞ V. A long roll of parchment which Mr. Thos. Stokes shewed me, wherein is mention of this Dominus Thomas Nye, which name is still in Sussex, and some antiquities of them, V. Surry MSS. The foresayd roll will shew about what King's raigne he was here. I believe, by this windowe, t'was in H. 6th.

Mem: Judge Littleton is pourtrayed on his Monumt. at Worcestr. Ch: in this habit (*i.e.* T. Nye's) in brasse, as it is to be seen before Sr. Edwd. Coke's Comment: He lived in the Reign of K.. ...(Hen. VI. and Edw. IV. *Ed.*)

[1] The woodcuts of this Tower window and of the South door, are taken from drawings by

Sir Thomas Snell was buried the 2d. day of September 1612, and lies interred in the middle of the chancell. He was a good Astrologer; understood Navigation; was a Captain in the Island-voyage.

Near to him; Arms, [Englefield impaling Browne. No. 204.] and inscription.

"Here under this stone lyeth the bodie of the late Dame Jane Englefield widow of Sir Francis Englefield, Baronet, deceased: Eldest daughter of Anthony Browne Esqr. eldest sonne to Henry Lord Viscount Mountague of Cowdray in the Countie of Sussex. This.....d... e... departed this life ....enteenth of September in the yeare of our Lord 1650 aged 75 years. Of your charitie say one Ave and a Pater-noster."

In the South-east corner lieth the body of my Father, under a stone thus inscribed, and now almost out.

"Hic jacet quod reliquum est Richardi Awbrey Armigeri, qui obiit 22 die mensis Octobris, MDCLII."

Mem. My Father and Mother are buried in the South-east angle of the chancell here. I doe hope to live so long to erect a little Inscription of white marble to the Memory of my father: about an ell high or better.

P. M.

"Richardi Awbrey Armig. filii unici Johannis Awbrey de Burlton in agro Heref.: filii tertii Gulielmi Awbrey L.L.D^{ris}. et e Supplicum libellis Eliz. Reg. Mag^{ri}: Viri pacifici et fidelis amici. Uxorem duxit Deborah filiam et heredem Isaaci Lyte de Easton Pierse, per quam suscepit tres superstites, Johannem, Gulielmum, et Thomam, filios. Obiit xxi°. die Octr. An°. Dni. 1652. Ætat: 49.

Alexander Brome has an Elegy on him in his Poems which he made at the request of his next neighbour and friend Mr. Isaac Lyte, Alderman of London, my Kinsman. He should have added my Father's Christian name.....I would have a blank of two lines for my Mother.

Mem: In the Chancell windowe, which is over my father's grave, was, when I was a boy, the greater part remayning of the Picture of the Ladie Bodenham, in her cope and robes, who gave that window. In the Limbe "Orate pro aia" (vel bono statu) "Domine Cecile Bodenham Priorisse que hanc fenest....."

Aubrey in one of his papers, called "Architectura Chronologica," among his MSS. "Monumenta Britann:" now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

About the West End of the Chancel;

"Here lyeth the body of DOROTHY late wife of Mr. Thomas TYNDALE and daughter of William Stafford Esqr. who departed this life upon the twentieth day of July 1664, aged neer 72."

"Here lieth the body of THOMAS TYNDALE Esqr. who departed this life the thirteenth day of February 1671, aged 84 yeares, and seaven months." Arms of Tyndale. [No. 205.]

"Memento Mori."

"Under those two stones lyeth the bodies of NICHOLAS GASTRELL gent. whoe departed this life the 15th. and was buried the 20th. day of February in the yeare of our Lord 1662, and aged 83 yeares and seven monthes. Also the body of MARY his wife who departed this life the 22d. and was buried the 23th day of October in the year of our Lord 1661 aged 73 yeares and 5 months."

Shield of GASTRELL. [No. 206.] The crest is a lyon's head Or., with a garland Vert about his neck.

In the South Aisle.

In the sealing, which is painted and gilt in pannells of plaister, [seven shields].

1. [No. 203] SNELL quartered with KEYNELL.
2. [207] An A interlacing a B. *Q.* ABBOT BEERE of Glastonbury?
3. [208] A saltire impaling *blank*.
4. [209] Arms of the Pope: Az. 2 keys in saltire and a cross in pale.
5. [210] A Portcullis Or.
6. [211] Az. a stag at gaze Or.
7. [215] A Marshal's bolt Or. Cognizance of CERNE of Draycote.

In this aisle lies buried John Power of this parish, a practitioner in Physique who was buried 1647 upside down. By him lyes his Brother Zachary, both *sine prole:* An.....

In a windowe of the South aisle in two columnes is a King sitting, [Fig. 212] and a Queen in an inclining posture [Fig. 213] which when I was a boy, I was told it was King Ethelred and Queen. But finding in the Legier Book of Glastonbury that they lived here (?) and gave their mannour of Kington and Langeley to that Abbey, I cannot conclude whose else it should be: It being a common fashion in those days, to place in the windows the Effigies of pious Benefactors, for examples to stirr up others. This is donne from the glass itself. It is not unlikely that this was the King that first built the church after Christianity was here in use.[a]

[a] King Ethelred lyes buried in the choire at Wimburne Minster in Dorset under a black marble whereon is in brasse the figure crown and sceptre as in [Pl. xii. No. 214.] "In hoc loco quiescit corpus Sancti Ethelredi Regis Westsaxonum Martyris qui A.D. DLXXXIxxij: xxiij die Aprilis per manus Dacorum paganorum occubuit;" written in moderne Gothique characters, not in the old Saxon.

(Middle Aisle.)

In the middle aisle, under the great stone, of the Inscription whereof is now no signe left, lyes Isaac Tayler of the Priory, brother to ..... Tayler, Vicar.

By the Font lies buried Mr. Thomas Lyte of Easton Pierse, Father of Isaac Lyte my honoured Grandfather. The Inscription is now quite obliterated. He was buried May 14th. A.D. 1627. Ætat 96. V. Register, near 100.

By him under a black marble, lyeth his sonne Isaac with this Inscription. [A shield of Arms, No. 216.]

"P. M.
Isaaci Lyte de Easton Pierse, Gen:
uxorem habuit Israel, Filiam
Tho: Browne de Winterbourne Basset, Gen:
Convixit illi annos 52.
Obiit anno ætatis suæ octogesimo tertio.
Feby. XXI. MDCLIX.
Posuit Johannes Awbrey.

(North Aisle.)

In the North aisle under our seate lies buried my deare Grandmother, M^{ris} Israel Lyte. On a stone which is under the seate, thus:

"M.S. Israel Lyte, relicta Isaaci Lyte de Easton Pierse, quæ obiit . . . die Feb. A^{o}. Dni. 1661."

If it shall please God to enable me, I intend to sett up this following Inscription in a decent white marble. Mr. Chr. Wase made this Inscription.

"Here lies the body of M^{rs}. Israel Lyte, daughter of Tho: Browne of Winterbourne Basset, Gent., the Relict of Isaac Lyte of Easton-Pierse, Gent., with whom she lived .... years; a modest and sober matron; pious and charitable; an excellent menagere; delighting to be at home, yet hospitable within her bounds, to admiration: Having by him only one Daughter, Deborah, the wife of Richard Awbrey of Burleton, in Heref: Esq: Surviv'd her husband 2 yeares and rendered her Soule to God in peace: the 24 day of Feb^{r}: in the yeare of her age 83: of our Lord 1661.

John Awbrey, her Grandsone, in duty to ye memory of her tendernesse and diligence in his Education hath placed this Monument."

In a window over my Grandmother Lyte's seat, are these two pieces of stained glass. [No. 217.]

The Register booke here, which is one of the fairest in the countrey, began the

6th day of October An: Dom: 1563: written by John Tayler, then Vicar, who was buried 1580. The next Vicar was (*Nicholas*) Fawkener, who dyed ..... (1612).

Mr. Richard Hine succeeded Mr. Fawkener: and was here above 50 yeares. Mr. John Ferris succeeded him.

May 4th. A.D. 1582. The Plague began in this Parish, and rested ye 6th. of Aug^st^. following: 13 dyed of it; most of them of the Family of the Kingtons.

Nicholas Snell gave the Chalice. No Inscription, but on the cover of it is the crest of Snell, viz. a demy Talbot.

Inscription on the Bells.

On the great Bell "✠ SANE . . TE ♣ MI CA ♣ EL ♣ ORA PRO . . . BIS."

He meant "Sancte Michael ora pro nobis." The next bell, second, was cast 1618, the first was cast 1620.

Here was a daintie little bell 1600, stolen about 1649. Not long after, the little Bell at Sutton Benger was stolen too.

One Adam Milsham an old wealthie batchelour who was born in this parish gave in 1637, the clock and chimes, and £10, to the parish; the interest to pay for the lookeing to them. A smyth was clerke in the troublesome times, and converted the iron of the chimes to his owne use. A clocke the Parish hath gott lately again.

(Church Yard.)

Under a tombe by the Ch: porch lies Adam Milsham aforesaid. The inscription, now illegible; he "*died An^o^.* 1642. *Cito pede præterit ætas.*"

In the Ch: yarde near this,

"Here lyes the bodyes of Richard Hine, Clerke, and Anne his wife. He was Vicar of this Parish 50 yeares and upwards, and buryed the 28th. day of Aug^st^. 1663; being 78 yeares. She was buryed the 30th. of Jan^r^. 1666, being aged 73 yeares.

"Spe Resurrectionis insimul obdormiunt."

In the S. side thus,

"1664.

"Under this Tombe here doth reside, as you may well remember,
"The bodie of Simon Neck, who dyed the 4th. of November.
"His age was 78 yeares, then his wife was fifty nine,
"Who dyed the last of May '47, and here she doth lye by'n.'

Under a stone, now illegible, lies honest old John Wastfield, a freeholder at Langley, in this parish. He dyed above 80 years of age, about 1644.

(Woodrooffe's Charity.)

Old (*Wm.*) Woodrooff, by his Will 166(4), gave (20^{s}. *a year to the poor, and* 10^{s}.) every yeere to the Vicar here to preach an Anniversary Sermon.

(Cross.)

The Cross stood at the Y goeing to the Priory. In those dayes here was a little market Frydayes for fish, egges, butter, and such small gear. Perhaps chiefly for the Nunnes. On Michælmas day, here is a Fayre much resorted unto by the young people, famous for ale and stubble geese. Q. when the first charter for it was graunted? (A.D. 1266.)

In the Legier booke of Glaston, is mentioned Mayden-well in this Parish.

Q. Where is it: and what virtue? Perhaps Alice Grig may know it. Biddle-well lyes between Kington and Swinley. It turnes milke. In Mr. Stokes's well at Kington was found store of spod.[1]

Maudlin's bower.

DEEDS relating to the ancient Manor of Kington, extracted from the Legier Booke of Glastonbury in the hands of Ralph Sheldon of Beoly Esq., called "Secretum Domini."

[1. Appendix No. xiij. *A.D.* 934. *Grant of Kington by King Athelstan.* The original is printed in New Monast. I. 59.

"I Athelstan, King of Anglia, raised by the power of the Almighty to the throne of All Britain freely give to my faithful servant Atheline a certain portion of land, viz., Fifteen cassates in a place which the inhabitants call "At Kingtone," to hold for his life free from all service with all its appurtenances, and on his decease to bequeath the same to whomsoever he may please, as his heir for ever. Whosoever shall presumptuously infringe this donation, let him perish in eternal fire with Judas the Traitor and blaspheming Jews.

Dated at Buckingham 12 Sept. A.D. 934. Witnessed by Constantine the Viceroy, and others."

2. Appendix No. xiv. *A.D.* 987. *Grant by King Ethelred.* New Monast. I. 51.

"I Ethelred by the Grace of God King and Monarch of all the Island of Britain, out of deep

[1] Spod, in Latin "*spodium*," cinders after the melting of iron. Bailey's Dictionary.

regard for the welfare of the Abbey of Glaston have given to God and his Mother the Virgin Mary for ever, a certain Farm of 40 manses with woods, &c., called Kingtone: which Elswith formerly wife of Duke Elphege purchased for 40 mancuses of pure gold from King Edgar of glorious memory. To be held by the Abbot so long as the Faith endures in the realm of England. Dated A.D. 987. Witnessed by Dunstan Archb. of Canterbury and Oswald Archb. of York."

The FITZURSE family, at Swinley, Langley, and Clapcote in Grittleton.

3. Appendix No. xv. *A.D.* 1243. *Jordan Fitzurse acknowledges service due to the Abbot.*

"Know that I Jordan Fitzurse and my heirs are bound to Michael, Abbot of Glastonbury and the church there in 40s. sterling to be paid at two terms, viz., 20s. at Michaelmas A.D. 1243, and 20s. at Christmas following for scutage due to him for 1½ Knight's Fee which I hold of the Honour of Glaston, in Langley, Clapcote and Swinley. Whereof I have already paid 20s. on account of the same scutage, being that granted to our Lord the King Henry son of K. John when he sailed over to Gascony in the 26th. year of his Reign. And to such payment in full at the terms aforesaid I have bound myself and my heirs and have been distrained by the Abbot. In testimony, &c."

4. Appendix No. xvi. *His Deed in completion thereof.*

"Know, &c., that I Jordan Fitzurse and my heirs are bound to answer to the Church of Glaston for the service of a Kt's. Fee and a half. To wit, in Langley half a Fee, in Clapcote half a Fee, and in Swinley half a Fee. And that this may not be forgotten I have hereunto set my seal. Witn. Sir Robert Blakeford, Sir Henry de Hertham, Sir Wm. de Estone, John de Abbotstone, Sir Roger de Dantesey, Wm. de Haywode and others."

5. Appendix No xvii. *A.D.* 1243. *Jordan Fitzurse acknowledges a Knight's Fee and a half in Swinley, Clapcote and Langley.*

"Be it remembered, that 1243 Michael *(of Ambresbury)* Abbot of Glaston by his Bailiffs at Kington distrained Adam and Roisia of Clapcote for scutage of a Knight's Fee which they hold of the Honour of Glaston in Clapcote and Swinley, viz., For the scutage granted to King Hen. III for his expedition over sea to Gascony (1242). Whereupon A. and R. showed that they had paid the same to Jordan Fitzurse of Langley: that they hold the said fee of him: and he of the Abbot. Then the Abbot distrained Jordan for his fee at Langley. Whereupon Jordan demanded his chattels again, declaring that he is not bound for the scutage as the Abbot says. The Abbot not releasing, Jordan went to the Sheriff of Wilts, Nicholas de Haversham, and complains: gives a surety and recovers the chattels. The Sheriff summoned the Abbot by his Bailiff of Domerham, to show cause, &c. After reasonable interval, the Abbot appears in person at Wilton at Midsummer, and Jordan, by his son Jordan his attorney. Jordan being thrice called for his answer, gave none: and after an interval being called again, admitted that he would not prosecute. Whereon it is agreed that the chattels of Jordan, delivered by the Sheriff, viz. XXV beasts, be restored to the Abbot. And being restored to the Abbot's Park, Jordan came and acknowledged his debt to the Abbot for the scutage of the Fee wh. Adam and Roisia held at Clapcote: and for the half fee wh. he holds himself at Langley: and so forthwith paid it."

Heywood, in Kington.

6. Appendix No. xviii. *A.D.* 1255. *Quitclaim by William de Haywode.*[a]

"To all, &c.; William de Haywode greeting: Quitclaims for himself and his heirs, to Roger, Abbot of Glastonbury (*Roger Forde* A.D. 1261—61) and the Convent there, all his right in an acre of arable in Kington Monachorum lying between the land of the Parson of Kington and the Cross of Roger Morin; and running East and West.

Witnessed by Sir John of Eston, Jordan Fitzurse, Richard Marshall, and others"

7. Appendix No. xix. *Another Quitclaim by the same.*

"William de Haywode quitclaims to the Abbot 4 acres of land in the East Field of Kington Monachorum; whereof 3 lie in the West Dene between the cropped ground of the Abbot on one side and a certain stream of water on the other: and one lieth in East Dene at the end of the acre which Hugh the woodward formerly held—near the stream aforesaid, &c. Witnessed by Sir John de Eston, John de Abbotstone, Jordan Fitzurse, Robert Curteys, &c."

8. Appendix No. 20. *A.D.* 1285. *Chirograph between the Abbot of Glastonbury and Robert of Haywode, touching a certain ground in Kington, which Wm. le Wayte of Chippenham gave to the Abbot of Malmesbury.*

"To all, &c.—Robert of Haywode—greeting. Know all men that whereas Wm. le Wayte of Chippenham and Edith his wife gave &c., to the Abbot and Convent of Malmsbury XXI acres and a half and 1 perch of land in Kington, as by deed &c.; And I by my deed have confirmed the said gift for myself and heirs, &c., to have and to hold the same in perpetual alms of my Lord the Abbot and Convent of Glaston: And whereas the said Wm. and Edith have been used to pay to me Royal Service so far as regards the said ground: I by this present Deed have bound myself and heirs, &c., to the Abbot and C. of Glaston: as the chief Lords of the Fee, to pay to them Royal Service when the Relief runneth due, as well for the aforesaid land as for my own land, whensoever it happeneth by my decease or that of my heirs: and to perform all services secular, Royal, and others, for the said Abbot and Convent of Malmsbury, the past alienation of the said land notwithstanding. In testimony whereof, &c.

Witnessed by Sir Godfrey de Wroxall, Reginald Burel, Henry de Cerne, Knights, Richard Horne, Adam Harding, Roger de Caynes, and others. Dated 2. April 1285."[b]

Edenworth, (? Edingworth, Co. Somerset.)

9. Appendix No. xxi. *A.D.* 1255. *Letter of Ernald du Bois, touching a tenement at Edenworth.*

This letter (in old French) is among Aubrey's Kington Deeds: but as there is no such name in

[a] *Mem.* The Toft of William of Haywod's howse is yet visible in Haywood; and not far from it, in a ditch, a well called "Marian's well."

Mem. The Germans call July, "*Heumond:*" "Heu" is "*secare*;" as we retain *hew*; as to *hew* a piece of timber. This month being so called for that then they cutt their grasse to make hey, which word comes from "heu;" And so likewise "Heywood;" inasmuch as to say "Bois taillê," or "Coppice-wood." Quod N.B.

(Heywood is still the name of a farm and coppice in Kington. In A.D. 1224 William de Heywood held here one sixth of a Knight's Fee: and the Abbot of Stanley one virgate, quitclaimed to him by Wm. Burell. *Ed.*)

[b] This was in the time of John by the divine providence Abbot of Glaston: who granted to the Abbey of Malmesbury free ingresse, so that they did not overstock to the damage of the Convent of Glaston. J. A.

Kington, it seems to relate to some other property of Glastonbury Abbey. An Ernald du Bois was Justiciary of Forests: but there were others of the name. See Lipscombe's Bucks. IV. 538.]

"To the Honble. and Rev^d^. Father, Robert by the grace of God Abbot of Glaston, Ernaud de Bois Greeting and all honour. It hath been set forth to us, Sire, by Sir Thomas Beauchamp our Cousin, who holds of us a Tenement in Edenworth with appurtenances, which Tenement we claim to hold of you and your church, that you have caused him to be distrained for the Homage which you demand of us for the same: And whereas, Sire, we are in great sickness and feebleness of body so that we could not journey unto you, we pray you as heartily as we can, for Gods sake and for the love you bear us, to respite the distress until we shall be in such bodily health as to be able to come and do the said homage. For we well know, and wish and are bound to acknowledge that we hold and claim to hold the said Tenement of you and of your church and that to you and your church we are bound to Homage and Royal Service, whensoever it falleth due, according to the ancient custom of so doing. In Witness whereof we send these Letters Patent sealed with our Seal."

Kington.

10. Appendix No. xxii. *A.D.* 1255. *John of Artherne, excuses himself from doing suit in person at the Hundred Court of Kington.*

"To the venerable and our beloved in Christ, Robert, by the grace of God, Lord Abbot of Glastonbury, John Artherne greeting, with reverence and honour.

Seeing that through hindrance of much business I am not able, an it please you, this year to do the suit at your Hundred of Kington, as, like the freeholders of the said manor, I am bound to do in person, I beseech your Lordship, to admit Roger Rugge as my attorney for the same. Dat. Sep. 47 Hen. III."

11. Appendix No. xxiii. *A.D.* 1270. *Quitclaim by Wm. de Wayte of certain rights of road.*

"Know, &c.: That Whereas Wm. le Wayte of Chippenham prayed by two briefs of our Lord the King that Robert *(Pederton)* Abbot of Glaston: should allow him 4 rights of outlet towards the Abbot's wood of Haywode in his manor of K. through the middle of a certain bank which lies between the wood aforesaid and some crofts held by said Wm. as part of a tenement formerly belonging to Wm. de Haywode; so that he might have a way for carrying his corn, &c.; It is at length amicably agreed between them, at Michaelmas A.D. 1270, (53 Henry I.) that the aforesaid Wm. hath allowed, &c., the two middle outlets to be stopped up for ever: and for this concession, the Abbot grants that Wm. and his heirs shall have for ever two outlets only towards the said wood through the said bank, viz., one from Wyk Croft and the other from the Croft which Walter de Haywode formerly held of the aforesaid Wm. de Haywode.

Witnessed by Sir Godfrey Foliot, Sir John de Eston, Sir Sampson of Box, Knights. Richard Horne, Martin de Pedworth and others."

Kington Rectory.

12. Appendix No. xxiv. *A.D.* 1251—61. *Jordan Cotel, Rector, to the Abbot.*

"Jordan Cotel, Rector of the Church of Kington, binds himself never to alienate, to any

Religious House, or Parson of a Church, without the consent of the Abbot, an acre of land which he had of Wm. of Heywood, part of the Fee of the Abbey."

13. Appendix No. xxv. *A.D.* 1269. *The same.*

"The same Rector agrees with the Abbot, to abide by the decision of certain arbitrators, touching a piece of ground sometime the Abbot's Pinfold, a curtilage, and 2 heifers seized by the Abbot. Dated at Mells, St. Denis's day."

14. Appendix No. xxvi. *A.D.* 1269. *An Agreement between the said Rector, and Abbot Robert Pederton, touching the feeding of Inwood.*

"Whereas the Abbot had deprived the Rector, of Common of Pasture for all his cattle, had erected certain houses at Kington Langley, and obstructed a road between the wood of Inwood and 'La Sterte,' &c.: It is agreed that the Rector's pigs shall run with the Abbot's at all times, in Inwood, provided that the said pigs go in and out, through the middle of the Abbot's courtyard, and no way else. That the Rector shall have right of road for carriages; the Abbot to set up a fence whenever the ground is sown; and when the crop is removed, the Rector to have free ingress for cattle with the Abbot's, to 'La Sterte,' in lieu of which he quitclaims all common of pasture at Inwood, saving for the pigs as aforesaid: and releases the Abbot from all damages incurred by building the houses."]

PRIORY ST. MARY'S.[1]

(For Aubrey's sketch, see Pl. xiii. No. 218).

This is a very pleasant seate, and was a fine Nunnery wherein were ..... Nunnes; they were Benedictines, and under the jurisdiction of Glaston.[2] Mrs. Tyndale has told me that it was Maud the Empresse was the foundresse. In the Legier booke of this howse I cannot find who founded it, nor get the favour, tho' no danger, to see the donation. Mr. Sherwin hath bought this estate.

The Coppice, and that ground between Easton Pierse and this place, was given out of the Wood-close by S^r^. John of Eston, to the Nunnes here, to pray for his soule, & of his wife & children: tempore.....

Below this wood, on the other side of the Rivulet, is a little meadow, called "the Minchin," which word in old English is a Nunne: so, Mincing *i.e.* Minchin—Lane in London, where was a Nunnery. On the east side of the howse is a ground facing

[1] See Wilts. Archæol. Mag. IV. p. 51.

[2] This is incorrect. The Nunnery was under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Salisbury. In the "Langton" Registers at Salisbury is a curious forged document by which in 1490 the Prioress attempted to exchange the Bishop's jurisdiction for that of the Abbot of Glaston. See the particulars of this story in the Wilts. Archæol. Mag., just referred to.

the east, and the delightfull prospect on the south east, called the Nymph-hay. Here old Jaques, who lived on the other side, would say, he hath seen 40 or 50 Sisters—nunnes, in a morning, spinning with their rocks[1] and wheeles and bobbins. He said the number often was 70; he might not be mistaken perhaps in the number of woemen; for there might be as many, nuns, lay sisters and pensioners; but Nunnes *only* not so many. Their last Priest was Parson Whaddon, whose chamber is that on the right hand of the porch, with the old-fashion chimney.

Mortimer Earl of March was a great Benefactor here. [Arms. No. 220.]

Mem: In the Legier Booke is mention of Eleanor ..... Priorissa.

The Lady Cicelie Bodenham was Lady Prioresse here. In the parlour windowe was, and in the Buttrey yet, the coat of Bodenham with a mitre to which were two chains Or. Also the coat [No. 221], of Bodenham and ..... *viz.* Az. a fess Or between 3 chess rooks, quartering G. three bars checky A. and S. This coat is at Foffont Church in this County, but with barry of *six*, checky ... and G. She (*Lady Cicelie*) was Prioress of a little Nunnery there, and built the S. aisle of that church, where her coate is. Perhaps she might be preferred thither.[2]

Also in the parlour window, this coat [No. 222] G. 2 bars nebulè O., above the coat a Mitre. The Lord Lovell's coat was *barry* of six nebulè O. and G: which in Mr. Wythie's Ordinary is by the name of Basset, but Lovell's coat, of Co. Bucks, is the same, with a canton ermine.

Ralph Basset and Tho: Basset bear, Undeè gold and red. *S^r. W. Dugdale's usage of bearing of armes*, p. 19. I am confirmed by Sir W. Dugdale. This is Basset.[3]

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[1] A "rock" was a distaff; from an old French word, *rocque*. In his Mon. Britann: MS. ii. 38, Aubrey says, "Rocks are now utterly unknown in those parts. I never saw any but in Staffordshire, where the poore women spin with them in the streets. They are certainly of the elder house to a spinning wheele."

[2] Lady Cicely Bodenham was promoted from Kington St. Mary's nunnery to Wilton, of which she was Abbess at the surrender. The Manor of Fovant belonged to the Nuns of Wilton, but there was no separate religious house at Fovant.

[3] But he forgot to alter his drawing (copied in our plate xiii. fig. 222) which is that of the arms of Lovell. There has been no Bishop of the name of Lovell. Fulk *Basset* was Bishop of

In divers pannells of glass about this howse are the letters B. D. The last Ladie Prioresse was the Lady Mary Dennys of Gloucestershire: [No. 223] this Lady Dennys lived a great while after the Reformation, and died within the memory of man in Somersetshire.[1] *From my grandfather Lyte.*

In the Chapell, which was very fayre, is neither glasse, chancell nor monument remayning. Formerly, and lately, in the garden, where chancell and consecrated ground was, have been digged up severall coffins of freestone: and one stone was found of about two foote diameter. To what use it served I could never learne; it was about the thicknesse of a grinding stone, having in the centre on one side a heart held between two handes [No. 224]: it was found at the foote of a grave, in which there was found a Chalice.[2]

The windowes of the Chapel of Priory St. Marie's [No. 219] like those in the Tower of Merton Coll. Oxon. (? *Ed.*)

In the old Hedges belonging to this Priory, and in the hedges of the Priory Downe are yet a good number of Berberry Trees and which t'is likely the Nunnes used for Confections, which art they taught the young Ladies that were bred up there: for in those days the woemen were bred at Nunneries. No such schools as at Hackney and Sarum for woemen until after the Reformation.

Moreshall in this parish belonged to this Priory. Q. who gave it?[3]

KINGTON LANGLEY[4] (in Kington St. Michael.)

At Langley was a Chapell dedicated to St. Peter, it is now converted to a dwelling

London 1242—1259: Arms. *A.* 2 bars nebulcè *az.* Aubrey probably made some mistake in copying this shield.

[1] She died 1593 at Bristol and was buried in the "Church of the Gaunts on tho Green." Old MS. at C. C. College, Oxon.

[2] In Aubrey's MS. "Remains of Gentilism" fol. 146, he says this stono was found in 1637 *in the chapel:* and was 16 inches in diameter: both the hands were right hands. Mr. Thoms ["Anecd. and Tradit." Cam. Soc. p. 107] says "this kind of sepulchral stone was placed where the heart of a deceased person was interred apart from the corpse" (?). Two hands supporting a heart was the device on a seal used by Reginald Husee, 3 Edw. III, with the legend "Cor immobile." [Hutch. Dors. II. 69.] The same emblem may be seen on a monument in the church of Hinton Charter-House, co. Somerset.

[3] Only one or two of the fields. See Wilts. Archæol. Mag. IV. 47. [4] See Ditto.

howse; it is about the middle of the village on the north side of the way.

Old John Wastfield told me that he had been Peterman in the beginning of Her Majestie's Raigne. The Revell is still kept the Sunday following St. Peter's day, (June 29.) it is one of the eminentest Feastes in these partes.

The family of Gengel (mentioned in Deeds, Appendix xxxi. and xxxii.) continues yet in this parish, and it was but about 1664, that the ancient estate here of them was sold to one Samuel Martin; it is about an hundred poundes per annum.

LANGLEY FITZURSE.

In Langley is another little Mannour called Langley Fitzurse. The Hill that leades up to Langley from Kington, is to this day called Fitzurse-hill. The Estate is now Mr. Bampfield Sidenham's who bought it of the heirs of the Lord Hopton. It is a very ancient-built howse with a great Hall, and moted about: here is the chapell bell yet left. There is a piece of a tradition yet left among the old people that a king once lived here.

[DEEDS, extracted by Aubrey, from GLASTONBURY ABBEY CARTULARY, relating to Kington Langley.

1. Appendix No. xxvii. *A.D.* 940. *Grant of Langley by King Edmund to his Servant Wilfric.* Printed in the New Monast. I. p. 60.

The first two lines of the original Latin are Hexameters. The introduction is a specimen of the strange bombast commonly used as preface to legal documents in those days.

"O Cross! that excellest and rulest over all Olympus, glorious law and foundation of the throne of Christ our Lord, my Alpha and Omega; bless with thy mark the beginning, middle and end of this present writing. Thou also more brilliant than the stars, and more holy than any gifts in the sight of Christ, hast endowed with the fullest rights the Royal House of Edmund King of the Anglo-Saxons. WILFRIC, enriched by Sovereign bounty is able to proclaim with truth, so that to all others by the character of this document it may be made known, *viz.* That under favour of God, in the nine hundred and fortieth year, since, to the world, waiting for the Holy Spirit, the Virgin Mother presented her Divine progeny, and in the second year of his Reign, the said King endows the said Wilfric with 30 Tenements at Langley, to himself and his heirs. Let all therefore now and for ever ponder the wise saying of a Christian writer: "Render, O ye rich, unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's. Do works of piety and justice, and you set an example to the Catholic Church." [Then follow the boundaries.] Confirmed by King Edmund to Archbishop Wulfhelm at the well-known town of Chippenham."

2. Appendix No. xxviij. (no date.) *Reginald Bosket gives his land at Combe and Langley to the Church.*

"Know, &c.: that I Reginald Bosket with the consent of Herbert Frankchivaler my Lord, and Juliana his daughter, my wife, have given, &c. to God and the Church of St. Mary of Glaston: all my land at Combe and Langley which I received in marriage with my wife: three shillings per annum being reserved to me and my heirs in lieu of all services. For this grant, Roger Fitz-Edwin (?) has given me 10s: to Juliana my wife 12d. and to Thomas my heir 12d. and to Herbert Frankchivaler 12s.: since out of special love to the said Roger, now a Monk of Glastonbury, we have made the said gift. Witnesses, Alured Ferling, &c."

3. Appendix No. xxix. Herbert Frankchivaler *consents to the grant.*

"Know, &c: (concluding thus). This Deed was read in full assembly on St. Giles's day at Exeter. Witnesses, Julian Pokehelle and others, all good men of the Hundred of Langley."

4. Appendix No. xxx. *Milo Fitzurse to the Abbot.*

"Milo son of Milo Fitzurse de Langley grants to Robert, Abbot of Glaston, a Perch of land on the South side of Maydenwell, in Langley North field, to enlarge his Mill of Bidemill."

5. Appendix No. xxxi. *A.D.* 1273. *Roger Gengel of Langelegh and Alice his wife, to the Abbot.*

"Know that whereas Robert, Lord Abbot of Glaston, has granted to us for life half an acre which Robert Long of Langelegh once held there and by reason of his poverty surrendered, rented at 12 pence, or one sheep of the same value, and the customary service of mowing Pegingehulle Mead, the same shall revert at our death to the said Abbot: &c. Dated at Kington St. Michael."

6. Appendix No. xxxii. *Thomas Gengel's gift to the Church of Glaston.*

"Gives one perch and a half of land in Langelegh lying under Bidemille Mill in the North field of Langley. Witnesses, Sir John of Eston Kt., Thomas Delamere, and others."

7. Appendix No. xxxiij. *(before A.D.* 1261.*)* *Jordan Fitzurse to the Abbey.*

"Jordan Fitzurse of Langley gives to Robert de Pederton, Monk of Glastonbury, for his life, and to the Abbot and Convent for ever, a Mill and Pond, near the spring called Maydenwell in the manor of Kingtone, for the supply of the mill pond. Also five perches of land. For the above, Robert has given two marks sterling. Witnessed by Sir John of Eston, Kt., &c.

8. Appendix No. xxxiv. *A.D.* 1280. *Reginald Burel, Lord of Langley.*

"Whereas disputes have arisen between the Abbot of Glaston and his men of Kington St. Michael and Langlegh on one part, and me on the other, concerning the impounding of beasts trespassing within the woods of Langley Burel: Reginald engages to put a fence on that side of the woods which abuts on the common pasture of the Abbot; and if the fence is broken, to drive out beasts without impounding them. Witnesses—Henry Cerne, John Grecnsted, Kts.: Thomas Delamere and others. Dated Marlborough Monday after St. Denis, 9. E. I."

(Camely, co. Somerset.)

9. Appendix No. xxxv. Aubrey includes the following among his Kington Langley Deeds: but he seems to have mistaken the name of Burel for Burnell one of which family was also a Benefactor to Glaston Abbey, to which "Camleigh" belonged; [See Collinson's Somerset II, 125 and New Monasticon, I, p. 15.]

"John Burel (should be *Burnell*) of Camely grants to his daughter Agnes a house and curtilage in Camely near the croft of Alexander his brother, and 5 acres called "La Gore," for the rent of a pair of white gloves, value one farthing. Witnesses, John Crumhale of Faringdon, Philip Kether of Littleton, Anquetil of Hinton, &c."]

NETELINGTONE.

At Nettleton, for so it is now called, is a well built Church; but the windowes all broken by the fanatique rage of the late times. The Church-howse was the handsome stone house thereby, with a crosse at the end of it. The bells are all new cast.[1] Q. When the Revell is here.

[1] A large part of the parish and village is called Burton. The Manor and Advowson of Netlington belonged till the Dissolution, to Glastonbury Abbey. Among Sir H. Ellis's "Original Letters" Vol. II, 379, is one from Abbot Whiting placing this Rectory at the disposal of Secretary Thomas Cromwell, instead of Batcombe which he had asked for. The Manor and Advowson were purchased at the Dissolution by the Botelers (owners of Badminton for 400 years till about 1608). Early in Queen Elizabeth's reign John Astley purchased them: and after other changes during the same reign, they came to Sir Richard Grobham of Great Wishford, a gentleman who was said to have made a very large fortune as Steward to the Gorges family of Longford Castle. [History of Branch and Dole, p. 46.] Sir Richard died childless 1628 and left his estates to his sister's son afterwards Sir John Howe, Bart. These consisted of the Manors of Great Wishford, Steeple Langford, Stapleford, West Kington, Nettleton, Netheravon cum Hackleston, Combe, Compton, Bemerton and Quidhampton: the Hundred of Malmesbury, the Hundred and Borough of Highworth, the Advowsons of Wishford and Netelington, and Rectory of Enford, all in Wilts. In this family Nettleton remained till the death in 1804 of John Howe, fourth and last Lord Chedworth. In 1806 the Manor and Advowson were purchased by Andrew Carrick of Clifton, M.D.: after whose death in 1837 they were sold by his Trustees.

The Priory House (part of the Abbot's estate) was taken down in 1852 and a new one built on the site by Mr. Hill. Five hundred and twenty six acres of common were enclosed in this Parish by Act of Parliament, 1812. The Blounts of Bitton had a small estate here, in 1443.

The Church (St. Mary's) is of different periods. The pillars and arches between the nave and aisle, and the font, are Norman. The windows have had good stained glass. The Pulpit is of stone, with vine-wreath carving. There is a Tower at the West end, and a pretty porch on the North side. John Hewett, Rector here 1455, is mentioned as one of the "Penitentiaries" for the Deanery of Malmsbury.

In the Church yard was this old Epitaph, not long since legible:

Here lies a traveller old madam Besse,
Honest Charles Hales his wife I guesse.
She was his dear one, we'll not belie her;
And so's mine too; wou'd shee lay by her.

In this Parish, in a field that faces Combe Castle, is an ancient monument called Lugburys: it lies Northward and S-ward. ..... paces long.[1]

From Glastonbury Abbey Cartulary.

[1. Appendix No. xxxvi. *A.D.* 943. *Grant of Netelington by K. Edmund to his Servant Wulfric.*

"Our Lord Jesus Christ being King for ever: The Catholic Fathers admonish us from Holy Writ, to remember how this transitory world, though daily older by the lapse of time, yet is waning whilst it grows, and is shortened whilst it is prolonged: and that by frequent sudden injuries of various assailing forces, the end of all things is perceived to be nigh. By the means of earthly things that perish we should therefore purchase to ourselves, heavenly things that will endure. Wherefore I Edmund, King of the Anglians, and ruler of other neighbouring tribes, have vouchsafed to bestow upon a certain Servant of mine named Wolfric, for his obedience and fidelity, Twenty Tenements, called in English "Twenti-Hide," at a place which by the confluence of people has long been called 'At Netelintone'—To be a perpetual inheritance: &c., &c. Now if any son of Belial shall venture to impugn this our purpose, may he be condemned at the Day of Judgment to everlasting fire, unless in this world he shall have repented in tears. [Then the boundaries.]

Done A.D. 943. by Edmund, Odo Archb. of Cant., &c. This land was left by Wulfric after his wife's decease; which bequest, Elswin, becoming Monk and returning to the Monastery, fulfilled."

2. Appendix No. xxxvij. *A.D.* 956. *Grant of Netelington by K. Edwy to the Abbot and Monastery of Glastonbury.* [The original printed in New Monasticon, I. p. 50.]

"Christ being the Disposer of all kingdoms. I Edwi in the first year of my reign, swaying the sceptre of the realm of England, grant to my singularly faithful Abbot of Glaston Elswi 20 Tenements at the place commonly called by the inhabitants, 'At Netelintone.' To be inheritable, and free of charge, except, &c.

Done A.D. 956. ✠, I Edwy the King have irrevocably consented. ✠, I Edgar the King's brother have cheerfully agreed. ✠, I Odo, Archbishop, have confirmed, with the sign of the cross."

[1] Of this Cromlech-Tumulus a full account, with illustrations, by Dr. Thurnam of Devizes, is given in the "Wilts. Archæol. Mag." Vol. III, p. 164. See also "Gent. Mag." 1827, part 1, p. 161. The Tumulus has been levelled; but the Cromlech remains.

HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE AND STAPLE HUNDRED.[1]

BLOUNDESDON (St. Andrew's).[2]

STANDS nobly, it is beheld by a stately prospect from the South-west: it is a faire gothique house, with a great Hall after the old fashion, built by the Lord Chandois temp. Hen. 8. In the Church or house is nothing for an Herald. *Traditur*, that the Church here was sometime larger than it now is, and that here was a village adjoyning, as appeares by the ruines, which howses were swallowed up by the Mannour house.

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[1] This is an union of Three Hundreds formerly separate.

1. HIGHWORTH. In the Latin Hundred Rolls it is called "Altel-burgh," and sometimes simply "Worth." The Lordship belonged in 39 Hen. III. (1254) to Baldwin Redvers, or De Insulâ, Earl of the Isle of Wight, and, he being a Minor, it was in the hands of the Queen as his guardian. It made no return to the Sheriff. In 1280 Adam Stratton held it. [See "SEVENHAMPTON."] In 1316 it belonged to Margaret the Queen Dowager widow of King Edw. I. In 1 Edw. VI. (1547), having been then also part of the late Queen's jointure, it was granted, with Cricklade Hundred and the Bailiwick of Bisley, co. Gloucester, to Thomas Lord Seymour of Sudeley. At the Dissolution the Bailiwick of the Hundred was leased by the Crown to John Warneford. The Hundred and Borough belonged to John Howe, Lord Chedworth, who died 1804: and in 1806 were purchased by William Crowdy Esq.

2. CRICKLADE. The Lordship of this Hundred also belonged to Baldwin de Insulâ as above: and likewise made no returns to the Sheriff. In 9 Edw. II. (1316) it was also the Queen Dowager's, as above: when it included Cricklade, Polton, Ashton Keynes, Cerncote, Somerford Keynes and Latton.

3. STAPLE, or STAPELEE. King Henry II. gave the Lordship of this Hundred to Odred his Falconer, whose heirs, Adam de Peryton and Hugh Peverell, held it in 39 Hen. III. (1254), free of the Sheriff; they held their own View of Frank Pledge, and had return of Briefs, "by ancient Liberty." In 1275 the Lordship belonged to the families of Keynes and Paynell: in 1316 to the Despensers. It included Chelworth and Purton. [See the Hundred Rolls.]

[2] About three miles from Swindon. In 1282 Roger de Writele gave land in Blunsdon to the Abbess of Godstow. For the estate which he held he did suit at the court of Adam Stratton of Sevenhampton. A Charter of A.D. 1321 (Inq. a. q. d.) witnesses that the Advowson was in

In Mortimer's Leiger Book: "Duo feod. milit. cum pertinent. in Bloundesdon, in Com. Wiltes, quæ Johannes As tenet, et que ad xiij[l]. vi[s]. viij[d]."

HIGHWORTH.[1]

I have been credibly informed by Mr. Ph. Laurence that at the Bull in this

that year appropriated by Robert Hungerford to the Monastery of Ivy Church: but this gift seems to have been defeated. This Manor (held under Dunstanville of Castle Combe and Mautravers, jointly, see Wilts. Archæol. Mag. II. 282) and the Advowson, belonged A.D. 1201—1348 to a family whose name is variously spelt, As: Ace: Aze: Aas: or Wace. A Henry de Blunsdon was Almoner to Edw. I.; a chantry, with a priest to pray for his soul, was founded in Sarum Cathedral *c.* 1398. In 1361—98 the manor belonged to Fitzwarine; in 1440 to Andrew; in 1445 to John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury, [see "North Bradley;") in 1454 to James Audley; in 1459 to John Ferris (or Ferrars) who was Sheriff of Wilts. This family was twice in trouble. In 1. Hen. VII. Ferris of Blunsdon was attainted as a partisan of Rich. III.: and an Edmund Ferris of Blunsdon St. Andrew was included in the attainder of Edmund Delapole, 2nd. Duke of Suffolk, in 1513, when the manor was granted to Sir Giles Brydges. His son, Sir John, was created 1554 Baron Chandos of Sudeley, and lived here. Henry, 2nd. Earl of Clarendon was owner in 1667. This family presented to the living the Rev. Josiah Pullen, afterwards Vice Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; whose favourite elm is still known as "Joe Pullen's tree," on Headington Hill near that city. About 1770 the Clarendon family sold their estate. The Kecks of Great Tew, Oxon, were proprietors here in 1714, whose estate has passed to its present owner Mr. Calley.

Bury Blunsdon is so called from an ancient Burgh or Camp on a hill. This is described by Sir R. C. Hoare, Anc. Wilts. ii. 39, as different from many that he had seen, and as presenting some singularities he could not account for. The manor belonged in 1300 to Golafre, holding under Ryvers.

Connected with Blunsdon Gay are found in 1316 Adam de Gay; in 1398 Mortimer, Earl of March; in 1437 Lovell of Titchmarsh; in 1469 Roger Bavent. Alexander Heydok had one third of the manor in 1544. Michael Dennys one third in 1564. John Samborne Jun. one third in 1570. (Jones's Index.)

At Broad Blunsdon (St. Leonard's), the living of which is attached to Highworth, among other owners were, in 1316 Margaret Queen of England: Gilbert de Ellesfield, 1319: Walrond, a very ancient family here (see *Fines*) and Montacute Earl of Sarum. For a description of a brass in the Church of Broad Blunsdon to a Lady, name unknown, A.D. 1608, see "Kite's Wiltshire Brasses," p. 80.

[1] The ancient name was simply "Worth," place or village, sometimes Latinized into Vorda. From the situation, it became Alta Worth, Altel-burgh, or High-worth. At the Conquest it was demesne of the Crown. From Hen. III. to Hen. VI. the families of Mandeville, and Ryvers of

Towne, at one Hartwell's, is to be seen a skull of a vast bignesse, half as big again as an ordinary one: which see.

LATTON. (In Cricklade Hundred).

About 1670 was found in a ploughed field at Latton near Cricklade, a pavement of *Opus tessellatum*, which they told me was chequer-work of about 2 or 3 inches square. Colours of the stones were black, white and red. [*Mon. Brit.*]

This estate belongs to Down Amney.[1] In the church is nothing for an antiquary

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Tormarton co. Gloucester were principal owners: and at Freshdeane, the De L'isles. Hampton retains the surname of Robert de Turville, 1316. In 1365 Sir Thomas Hungerford gave to Edingdon Monastery various lands in Hampton and Westhorp, late Ryvers's, Walter Berton's, and Aylmer's, with a ferry at Freshdeane: for the Foundation of Obits to his family. Mr. Lemon's "Domestic Calendar, State Papers," p. 169, mentions "Particulars of the manor of Escrope (Esthorp) in Highworth, late in the tenure of Thomas Lord Seymour, on payment of a certain rent, 2lbs. of wax, a pair of gilt spurs, 1 rason of ginger, and 1 pair of gloves. Weldon's suit."

The Tithes of the Parish were given by Wm. I, to Osmund, Bishop of Old Sarum. (In Henry the Second's Charter to that Church, A.D. 1162, Highworth Rectory is called "Ecclesia de Wydha.") The Prebend of Highworth was ordained and made by Margery Ryvers. [See "SEVENHAMPTON."] There is a List of the earlier Prebendaries in "Antiquities of Abbey Church of Bath and Salisbury," p. 325. The Parish Church was used as a garrison by the Royalists in 1644. The Warnefords are buried in the South aisle. John Potenger Esq. controller of the Pipe, son of Dr. J. Potenger, Master of Winchester School, was buried at Highworth in 1733: Arms, a bend lozengy between 6 fleurs de lys. In "Hone's Year Book" p. 915, is an account of some curious proceedings at the funeral of a female gypsy in August 1830. A. D. Hussey Esq. of Salisbury is Lay Rector.

There was a chantry of St. Nicholas endowed out of lands at "Stodley grange and Mighale" both near Lydiard, Thickwood (in Colerne), Yatton Keynell, and Clapcote (in Grittleton), of which the Abbot of Stanley near Chippenham was patron. In 1456 he presented John Salve. At the Dissolution a chantry-house was purchased by Reve and Cotton, two speculators in church property.

[1] "Latone and Eisy" were united by a Saxon Earl. They were given by King John to Cirencester Abbey; and, under the Abbey, Latton was held on lease by a branch of the Stutville or Estoteville family who settled here, and were thence called De Latton. Many particulars of them are given in Ashmole's Berks, iii. 330—363. Camden ("Remains") contends that sirnames were first given for distinction of families, which afterwards descended to the eldest son only, the rest taking their names from their possessions. He quotes this case as an example. In the Monasticon is a copy of a curious grant (1305) by the Abbey, of a Corrody, or maintenance

to observe.[1]

Mem. The Priory by Cricklade in the rode to Cirencester.[2] The East window in the Chapell is like that at St. Abb's by Pembroke College in Oxford.

The country people say, that as Creekelade hath his name from Greeke being taught there, so this place hath its denomination from the teaching here Latin. Perhaps both their names, as to part, come from the British word Laith, which is a marasse, which well agrees with both these places: so Long-leat, laith, is as much as to say Long-marsh.[3]

LYDYARD-MILLICENT, *alias* NORTH-LYDYARD.[4]

In the Church, in the South Aisle, is an ancient large seate, now belonging to Antony, Lord Ashley, Chancellor of the Checquer, on the timber of the seate thus: I.H.C. MARIA DER (?) ROBERTUS RUSSELL ME FESTE.

consisting of fourteen white loaves and nine gallons of beer every week so long as they live, to John de Latton and Isabel his wife, for surrendering their rights in a lease granted to his father. Prater was a family here in 1565.

At the Dissolution Latton was purchased by the Hungerfords of Down Ampney. The Manor, and Rectory impropriate, were in this family in 1629: from whom, by their heiress, it passed to Dunch of Wittenham, Berks.

[1] The Church was originally Norman, of which style some portions remain. The chancel was rebuilt in 1835 by the Earl of St. Germain's, of Down Ampney.

[2] The Prior of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Cricklade had some land at Latton.

[3] This absurdity of "Greek and Latin lades" has been sometimes seriously repeated by writers who ought to have known better. The derivation of the name Latton is simply *Lay*, summer pasturage, and *tun*, enclosure. That of Long-*leat* is from *leat*, an aqueduct or water-course. See Wilts. Archæol. Mag. III. 282.

[4] Some account of the descent of this manor may be gathered from that of Melcombe co. Dorset with which in ancient times it seems to have been connected, as to ownership. [Hutchins, II. 423.] It is probable that in order to distinguish it from Lydiard Tregoz, this parish retained the Christian name of a Lady who was owner *temp.* King John. In a Fine of that date, "Hugh son of William granted to his brother Richard the Vill of Lidiard after the death of *Milisent* his mother." Her *own* family name is lost, but she was probably the wife of a Clinton: as in Hen. III. and Edw. I., the Clintons of Coleshill co. Warwick were landowners here: either in their own right, or under

PYRTON or PURETON.[1] (In the Hundred of Staple.)

This was collected by my ingeniose friend Mr. R. Browne of Magd. Hall, Oxon.

the Newburghs, and then the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick. In 1347 Clinton's estate was held by Ralph Basset of Drayton co. Stafford, and about 1457 by Robert Turges who was also patron of the Rectory, to which, in 1465 William Browning, in right of his wife Alice Turges, presented, and in 1515, Baskett. All these names occur also in the descent of Melcombe abovementioned. The Baskett family disappear about 1576 when they sold their estate to Wm. Richmond *alias* Webbe. [Of this family there is a Pedigree in the Wilts. Visit. 1623.] After 138 years, the Webbes sold in 1714 to Sir John Askew. The daughter of his brother Ferdinand Askew, married Colonel Blunt: from whose family the Manor passed by sale in 1811 to the Rev. Henry Thomas Streeten. The Lordship of the Manor had been for some years a subject of dispute, but by a recent Trial at Salisbury (1860) between the Streeten family and the Earl of Shaftesbury, it has been awarded to the former.

Among other names of ancient landholders here are, Robert le Archer 1280, Robert Russell 1307, Roger Normaund 1349, John Russell 1472, William Lock 1587. In 1274 Godfrey de Aspail gave land to the Priory of Bradenstoke. In 1476 John Yorke held some land for a chantry at Ramsbury.

Of the Font, which is circular and Norman, of about A.D. 1150, there is an engraving in "F. A. Paley's Baptismal Fonts." The Rectory in the 14th century belonged to the Priory of Newent co. Gloucester: afterwards was in the gift of the Crown: and from 1460 to the present time has passed through many different patrons. It now belongs to Pembroke College, Oxon.

[1] The name of Purton was anciently spelled Piri-ton, or Pury-ton, meaning, in Anglo Saxon, the Pear-tree inclosure. The Rectory and principal Manor, described as "35 hides of land on the East side of the wood called Braden" were given by King Chedwalla to Bishop Aldhelm for the foundation of Malmsbury Abbey. At the Dissolution the Abbey's manor was in lease to Margaret Pulleyne, widow, and some part of Braden was then leased by the Crown to the Earl of Warwick. The Rectory was granted to Brydges, Lord Chandos of Sudeley. In 1629 the Manor and Advowson belonged to Sir John Cooper father of the first Earl of Shaftesbury. The Earl's grandson, the Hon. Maurice Ashley (who dropped the name of Cooper,) M.P. for Weymouth, and Translator of Xenophon's Cyropædia, resided, and with his wife Katharine Popple, was buried here. [See Inscription, Hutchins's Dorset, II, 216.]

Lord Chancellor Clarendon's house now belongs to the Earl of Shaftesbury. On a chimney piece is the shield of arms of the Chancellor's grandmother, one of the Sibell family: viz., a tiger looking backwards in a mirror. (See "Tisbury"). This coat was also on the church windows of Thame, co. Oxon. In his "Life," vol. I, p. 9. octavo, Lord Clarendon mentions that in his 17th year being seized with an illness at the Middle Temple, his friends much feared a consumption, so that his uncle" (Sir Nicholas Hyde of Marlborough, Lord Chief Justice) "thought fit to send him into the country to Pirton in North Wiltshire whither his father" (Henry Hyde who married Mary Langford of Trowbridge) "had removed himself from Dinton" (where the Chancellor was born,

"This is a very faire Church, sometime doubtless a place of great devotion, as appeares by those many niches in the walles within and without to sett images in, &c. At the East end of the Chancell without are two Angells holding some kind of vegetative between them, which I suppose to be either a laurel or olive branch.

All the windowes in the Chancell are seminated all over with estoilles or starres of 6 points.

On the North side of the Altar, in the wall, is an old marble tombe, but the

1608:) "choosing rather to live upon his own land, the which he had purchased many years before, and to rent Dinton, which was but a lease for lives, to a Tenant." It was also at this house at Pyrton that, he says, whilst he was reading to his father in Camden's Annals, in Latin, the particular passage relating to a certain *John Felton* who had fixed the Pope's Bull against the Bishop of London's palace gate, a person of the neighbourhood knocked at the door and told them that a post had just gone through the village to Charlton, the Earl of Berkshire's, to inform the Earl that the Duke of Buckingham was killed the day before by another *John Felton*. His two elder brothers dying, the Chancellor succeeded to this property. He married for his first wife Anne daughter of Sir George Ayliffe of Grittenham House in the adjoining parish of Brinkworth. She died in the first year of marriage, 2nd. July 1632 aged 20. Ashmole [Berks. I. 2.] mentions her monument, with portraiture of herself and an infant, in Purley Church, Berks: with this inscription: "Vale anima candidissima! Vale mariti tui quem dolore et luctu confeicis, æternum desiderium! Vale fœminarum decus et sæculi ornamentum!" The Clarendon property now belongs to Worcester College.

The two coats of arms, mentioned by Aubrey as in the church windows, were those of the Keynes and Paynell families, who in 1274 were landowners under Malmesbury Abbey. The former were Hereditary Keepers of Braden Forest. "Keynes's Place, or Court" came in 1376 to Wentiliana sister and heiress of Sir John Keynes, Knight. In 1413 it was Sir William Brantingham's. [See also Hutchins Dorset, I. 127.] "Paynell's," shortened into "'Nele's-Place," passed by an heiress Margery Paynell, to John Ponger, or Poucher, 1349. The Earls of Sarum, and of Lancaster, had some ancient interest in the parish, and among owners in temp. Edw. III. and IV. are the names, of Aylmer, Walrond, Russell, and the Lord St. Amand. In 1565 Robert Shermore. About *temp.* Elizabeth the family of Digges from Kent settled here: their descendants at Marlborough. In Charles I. and II. Nevil Maskelyne. The Astronomer Royal of that name was buried here in 1811. Lord Clive of Plassy, the celebrated Indian General who died 1774, married Margaret daughter of Edmund Maskelyne Esq. of Purton. Anthony Goddard was of Purton 1737. In 1472 some land here maintained a chantry in Ramsbury church: and there was also a payment of rent to Maiden Bradley Priory. In the "Archæologia," vol. XXXVII. p. 304 there is a carefully drawn Map, and an Article on the ancient bounds of Braden Forest, by J. Y. Akerman Esq.

The Church, St. Mary's, but called St. Nicholas in a Fine of 9. Edw. III., has *two* towers, on one of which is a spire. The words "Johannes Passus" (John in Martyrdom) perhaps refer to some stained glass representation of the execution of St. John.

Inscription with coates of armes being in brasse, on purpose to perpetuate the memories of the dead, gave occasion to sacrilegious hands to teare them away.

In this Church have been very fine paynted glasse, but now so broken and mangled, that there is little to be recovered.

In a crosse Aile, on the South side, in the third column of the East windowe is this coate: [No. 225, KEYNES.] In the South windowe, in the same Aile, are severall Inscriptions, with severall Bishops with their Mitres and Crosiers.

This coate, [No. 226, PAYNELL] is in the last windowe on the South side of the Church, and this inscription has been shuffled, I know not how, by the glazier, into the first columne of the same window: "Johannes Passus."

In this parish was the Chancellor Hyde's habitation when a private gentleman, before the civill warres."

RODBOURNE-CHEINEY.

From Mr. R. Browne.

"In the Chancell, on the South side of the Altar, is a monument erected to William Holcroft, Gent. He was buried about fourty years since, or thereabout. This was Dr. Whistler's wife's father, viz. Alderman Lowther's Relict.

"In the name of God, Amen. Here lyeth the body of WILLIAM HOLCROFT the sonne of Thomas Holcroft and Margery Sandis his wife, the youngest daughter of the Lord Thomas Sandis; the sayd William Holcroft at the time of making this his monument, had to wife Dorothy Bedingfield, the daughter of Thomas Bedingfield, of Bedingfield, in the county of Suffolke, Esquire, and by her had five children, namely Thomas and William Holcroft, Elizabeth, Dorothy, and Mary Holcroft, for whom hee prayed God to bless them, saying, Christ is to mee life; death is to mee advantage. Anno Domini 1621, July XXVIII."

Four shields. [No. 227.] HOLCROFT.
[No. 228.] Do. impaling (SANDYS.)
[No. 229.] Do. impaling ——— (? Woolberg, Young, or Fydelow. See Glover's Ordinary of Arms.
[No. 230.] Do. impaling (BEDINGFIELD.)

This monument was made by him in his lifetime.

In an Aisle adjoining to the Chancell, now belonging to Edward Webb, Esqr., this coate, in the third columne of the second windowe, [No. 231.]

In the second columne of the same windowe a pigge salient, with a bell about his neck, [No. 232], respecting a man at his beads, now broken: I presume he was Saint Anthony. In the limbe (*edge*) of the window: Anno Dni. milesimo...

These letters are in the first columne of the 3rd windowe; in a circle I.*P*.C. [No. 233], and stand, I suppose for I.H.C, *i.e.* Jesus: how the P should come in there I know not. In the limb is Orate ..... Benefactoribus. In this windowe this escutcheon; [No. 234, Richmond alias Webb].

In the limb of the 3rd window, on the north side of the Church,

Pray for the welth of William ..... for the welth of Thomas Sawyer and Caterne.

The Vicaridge howse is very ancient, and, as I have often heard the reverend late deceased Vicar say, was an *itinerating-howse* to the Monastery of Hales in Gloucestershire." [1]

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[1] In the greater number of instances the second name of this parish is spelled in old records, Chanew, Chaneu, Chanow, &c.: which seems as if it rather came from Chaneux, a different family from Cheyne of Wilts. In Edw. I. Ralph Le Chanu was the mesne lord under Richard, Earl of Cornwall, as of the Honour of Wallingford. He had also the Advowson. The Rector in 1308, by whom the Vicar was appointed, is called "Richard le Ostage." On the death of the Earl, the Crown granted the Lordship and Advowson to Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester, by whom in 17 Edw. II. [1323] the advowson and some lands were given to the Abbey of Hayles, co. Gloucester. In 43 Elizabeth [1600] Lionel Bostock, gent., had at his death the late monastery's manor. [I. p. m.] A family of this name was at Abingdon, Berks.

In 1587 the chief estate belonged to Edmund Richmond alias Webb, whose mother was heir of Anthony Pulleyne, of this place. [Wilts Visit. 1623 "Richmond."] It still belonged to the Webbs in Aubrey's time. Wotton, and Yorke, are names found here in Edw. IV.

At Haydon, Haydon-wick, and Morden in this parish occur the names of owners, viz., Sanford 1202, Tregoz 1298, Aylmer 1361, Le Warr 1370, St. Omer 1404, Wrofton (Wroughton) 1408, Fitzwaryn and Montacute 1414, Nevill, Earl of Abergavenny, 1476.

Thomas Rodbourne, Warden of Merton College, Oxon., and builder of the fine tower there, afterwards Bishop of St. David's, who died about 1442, is said by A. Wood to have been a native of this parish. [Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, "Rudborne."]

Mr. Nicholas Adee, Vicar 1670—1713, published in 1682 a Visitation sermon preached that year at Cricklade from Luke xx. 14, called "*A Plot for a Crown*": in which he applied the parable of the Husbandmen who cast out the Heir in order to seize his inheritance, to tho case of the rightful Prince and the excluders in Parliament. The times being "nice," he was obliged to clear himself by a Preface.

In shield No. 231 the sinister may possibly refer to the Sawyer family, whose name is

SEVENHAMPTON, not far from Highworth.

In an old, and very faire and gilt and painted MS. in folio on velam, which was the Missale in the hands of Mr. Hood, Pastor of Coulsdon in Com. Surrey, which heretofore belonged to this place, I find written as followeth:

[Appendix No. xxxviii.] Extract from a Latin Deed in which one of the Warneford Family 'Confirms to God and the Chapel of St. James of Sevenhampton, and to Elias there, a house, and land which .... Warn.... my father, of good memory, gave to found a Daily Mass for his soul, with *Dirige* and *Placebo*, &c. Witnessed by John Fitz Piers, Robert de Waltham, Roger Foliott, Peter Jordan, Chaplain, and others."[1]

In the Kalendar (*i.e.* of the Missal above-mentioned), in the Month of August, I find thus, *viz.*

"9. Aug. The Obit of John Warneford, A.D. 1393."

In the same Kalendar:

"21. July. St. Praxedes Virgo. The Obit of Margery Ryvers, Lady of Sevenhampton, who ordained and made the Prebendary and Prebend of Heyworth." No year of the Lord.[2]

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mentioned in Aubrey's text as in an inscription on the church windows. Burke's Armoury gives for Sawyer "a *fess* between three sea-pies;" but for Sayer, a kindred name, "a *chevron* between three sea-gulls," as in the shield No. 231.

[1] Aubrey has not preserved the date; but the next extract from the Kalendar of the same Missal, probably supplies both the Founder's name and the year, 1393.

[2] Sevenhampton (in Anglo Saxon, Seofen-hám-tun, the enclosure of seven farms), commonly called Sennington, is a hamlet of Highworth. It was of the Lordship of William de Ewe at the Norman Survey. In Hen. III. an estate here was held under the Crown by Margery de Ripariis, or de Ryvers, of Tormarton, co. Gloucester, who, according to the memorandum preserved by Aubrey, founded the valuable Prebend of Highworth, in the Cathedral of Salisbury.

The Manor belonged in 1262 to Baldwin de Redvers, or de Insulâ, Eighth and last Earl of Devon of that name: whose heir was his sister Isabella widow of William de Fortibus Earl of Albemarle. She was Hereditary Chamberlain in Fee of the Exchequer, which office, together with this Manor, and the "hamlets of Highworth, Stratton and Cricklade" she granted by Deed to Adam de Stratton, Clerk, for which he did homage and obtained confirmation from the Crown. (Madox). For some offence he was imprisoned, and his estate, of which 926 acres were in demesne, was seized by the Crown. It was assigned as dower to Margaret Queen of England widow of Edw. I.

In 6. Edw. II. (1312) the King's tenants at Sevenhampton, Stratton and Highworth complained

SOMERFORD KEYNES.

In the church is not to be found the coate of Kaynes, [Pl. xi. No. 194], nor any thing else but a monument—on which are these Arms, STRAUNG quartering HUNGERFORD [Pl. xiv. No. 235]. The inscription was made by H. Hungerford Esq.

PIE LECTOR.

Dormientem hic habes ROBERTUM STRAUNG Filium Unigenitum et Posthumum Roberti Straung de Somerford-Keynes in Agro Wilts Armigeri et JANÆ uxoris, filiæ Anthonij Hungerford de Black Bourton in agro Oxon. Militis. Qui e quinis Sororibus tres habuit Superstites, Quæ [concurrentibus maritis] fragile hoc erexerunt Monumentum in Fratris Sui memoriam: qui e vivis decessit 14° die Junii Aⁿ° Dm̃.1654. Ætatis suæ 23.

"Ον φιλεῖ Θεὸς ἀποθνήσκει νέος"

(*He whom God loves, dies young.*)

"Non jacet hic Straung, attamen hic jacet ille Robertus
Qui modo Straung fuerat, Straung abit, ille manet."

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that though they were not of Ancient Demesne of the Crown and were not wont to be tallaged (taxed for the King's aid) in times past, but had paid their common charges and prestations like the rest of the Towns, yet nevertheless the King's officers had charged them with tallage as if they had been of Ancient Demesne. Search was made in Domesday Book. Sevenhampton was found to have belonged to William de Ow, and Stratton to Nigel the Physician. About Highworth they could find nothing either in Domesday or other records. They were accordingly adjudged to be discharged of tallage. There is a long Deed relating to this matter in "Madox's Firma Burgi." p. 6. note. Afterwards these manors were dower of Isabel, widow of Edw. II. In 1378 the Duke of Brittany had surrendered the town of Brest to the King of England until the war should be ended, on condition of having a large sum of money, and a Castle and Manor assigned him in England. Castle Rising in Norfolk was the one chosen, and with it the Manor of Sevenhampton and Hundred of Highworth, which he held until the restoration of Brest in 1396. *(Fœdera.)* Henry VII. settled the three manors abovementioned as jointure on his Queen. Among ancient landholders in the reigns of the Edwards were the Abbess of Godstowe, William Aylmer, Clinton Earl of Huntingdon, and Sir Robert Knolles. Certain lands belonging to Elizabeth St. Omer (of Britford) who married 1st. Richard Horne and 3rd. John Syward were sold by her daughter and heiress Joan Atte More to Walter Lord Hungerford in 1435.

The Warnefords of Warneford Place in Sevenhampton, according to the old Kalendars quoted by Aubrey, were here so early as 1393. John Warneford was Sheriff of Wilts 1589. Sir Edmund 1683. They were supporters of the Parliament in the Civil Wars. The South East chapel in Highworth Church belongs to this family. Dr. Samuel Wilson Warneford, Rector of Lydiard Millicent, Wilts, eldest son of Rev. Francis Warneford and Catharine Calverley,) who died January 1855 aged 92, endowed the Queen's College and the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, with £29,500: and was a most munificent benefactor during lifetime to various societies and charities. A memoir of him, printed for private circulation, was written by the Rev. Vaughan Thomas B.D. of C. C. College, Oxon.

In the church-yard is a tombe-stone with Inscription of ..... Coldwell, son of Bishop Coldwell of Salisbury, who was a tradesman in London, and broke and became a Steward in this family.[1]

STRATTON ST. MARGARET.

From Mr. R. Browne.

"Here is nothing very remarkable either ancient or moderne, only in the N. wall of the Church is an old niche, but without any monument. In a windowe on the South side, is the picture of St. Katharine with her wheele and another broken

[1] Somerford Keynes is in Cricklade Hundred. In the Monasticon is a grant [Malmsbury No. VI.] to Bishop Aldhelm of "40 cassates of land on the East side of the River Thames near the Ford called Summerforde": these are also mentioned in Domesday Book as belonging to the Abbey: and Moffat (Hist. of Malms. 181) places them at Somerford Keynes. It certainly lies nearer to the Thames than either of the other Somerfords, but in the list of the Malmsbury Abbey estates at the Dissolution there is no mention of property of that extent at any place called Somerford. At that time the Abbey had only a trifling payment of 3s. 4d. from Little Somerford, and 1s. for Angrove.

Hutchins (Dorset I. 110.) says that Ralph de Kaynes (son of a Norman Ralph de Caineto) had the manor of Somerford given to him by King Henry I. in marriage with the daughter of Hugh Maminot a Baron in Kent. His grandson Ralph forfeited the estate by joining the barons in rebellion against King John. In Edw. I. Hugh Paynell held Somerford under William de Kaynes. In 1280 Robert de Kaynes died seised of this estate, of Chelworth, the custody of Braden Forest, part of Ashton Keynes and Purton and Colcote manors. Somerford was held in 1316 by the favourite Despenser: in 1354 by William Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon: and in 1361 by Sir Theobald Mounteney of Minchinhampton co. Gloucester. In 1365 the Manor and Advowson were granted by Edw. III. to his daughter Isabella on her marriage with Ingelram de Courcy. In 1400 to Edmund Duke of York. Hen. VII. settled them in jointure. They were purchased from the Crown in Philip and Mary by Robert Strange: whose last male representative, Robert, died (see inscription above) in 1654, æt. 23. His fine monument is in the North aisle. By one of his sisters and coheiresses the property passed to the Foyles of Hampshire. The three sisters were Mrs. Margaret Foyle, Mrs. Southby of Carswell, and Jane, Lady Jocelyn. The young man's mother was Jane, sister of Sir Edward Hungerford of Farleigh and Corsham, and daughter of Sir Anthony Hungerford of Down Ampney.

The church has some masonry which is considered to be Saxon. In the North wall is a very ancient outside-door: there is an hour-glass by the pulpit, and a painting of St. Christopher on the wall. The old manor house is standing. Geo. Soley Foyle and J. Pitt Esqrs. were joint Lords of the Manor in 1805.

in the first columne, which I suppose to be St. Margaret the Tutelar saint of this Church.[a] Here are no coates of armes, only on the tombe of one LACY *alias* HEDGES, [No. 236]; and on one KEMBLE's tombe, [No. 237.][1] Neither of these have been interred above fourty yeares.

Here is likewise a tradition that this was a Market-towne in the time of the Saxons.

Merton, Bishop of Rochester and Founder of Merton College in Oxford, had once the cure of soules here; he afterwards purchased the mannour and gave it to his college."[2]

[a] Q. If she stands on a Dragon?

[1] There was a family of Kemble of Stratton 1565 and 1660.

[2] Walter Rodbourn, Rudborn, or De Merton (see above p. 157) who was in Holy Orders so early as 1237, is *said* to have been Rector here. He gave the Advowson, and lands, to his College, and endowed a Vicarage. The College obtained a fair and market 26 Hen. VI. (1447.) The Abbey of Turon, or Tirron, had a pension from Stratton in 1291. An Alien Priory here was confiscated and its property given by Hen. VI. to King's Coll. Cambridge.

Stratton is in Cricklade Hundred. The name is a corruption of Street-town, from a Roman street which passed through it. The entire parish was held at the Conquest by Nigel, the King's Physician. In Edw. I. there were four properties held under the Braose family, as of their Honour of Kington co. Hereford, by Gardun, De la Folye, Feonay, and Le Bret. Besides these were other owners, Walerand of Blountesdon, free of service; Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and Margery Ryvers who held under the Crown; and Baldwin de Insulâ, whose estate seems to have descended in the same course as that held by him at Sevenhampton. In 1316 Margaret, Queen of England, had both the Strattons in dower. In 1363 Humphrey de Bohun had the manor of Stratton St. Margaret. On the partition of the Bohun estates in 1421 between King Hen. V. and his cousin the Lady Anne Plantagenet then Countess of Stafford, Stratton fell to the latter. In 1414 it had been held by her husband's nephew Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. In 1445 the "grange within the King's manor at Margrete Stratton" is described as "roofless and the thatch rotten." In 1544 there was a grant to Sir Thomas Brydges. Chelrey, Bonville and Orgoyle were also ancient names here. In 10 Rich. I. a virgate of land was held by the service of attending the army with a horse to carry the lord's clothes. Some of the land belonging to Margery Ryvers and Le Bret above mentioned, afterwards belonged to a family of Espringham, by whom they were sold to Burton, and from his representatives were purchased in 1439 by Lord Hungerford who gave them to his younger son Sir Edmund, of Down Ampney.

Gough speaks of the Font in Stratton Church as of *c.* 1280. [Sep: Mon: ii. p. 1. Tab. 8.] By Order in Council 1852 the Vicarage was transferred from the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury to that of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

KINGSBRIDGE HUNDRED.[1]

CHISELDEN.

BY the Communion table a gravestone of marble, with brasse, with this inscription, viz.

Here lyeth the bodye of Frauncis Rutland, Esquier sonne and heire to Nycolas Rutland of Micham in the countie of Surrye, Esquier, who marryed the daughter of Thomas Stephens, Esqr. and had 4 sones and 2 daughters; he died the XXVII of August, 1592.

The escutcheon is lost; he was a courtier and dyed in the Progresse.

On the Chancel N. wall hangs, in a table, the escutcheon of CAWLEY impaling BOWER, [No. 238]. Cawley's Crest is a demi lyon O. surcharged with a bend G. with 3 mullets A. holding a battle-ax, the top A.[2]

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[1] Now includes the old Hundreds of Thornhill (containing Wanborough, Liddington, Chiselden, Hinton, and Overtown), and Blackgrove (containing High Swindon, Lydiard Tregoz, and Binknoll.) So early as *temp.* Edw. I. complaint was made against the Sheriff of Wilts for holding, upon his own authority, one Court for the three Hundreds conjointly, to the great inconvenience of the said Hundreds. [H. Rolls. 276].

[2] The Boundaries of "Ceosel-den" are given in Codex Dipl. No. 730. They mention Holcombe, A stone cist, and Blackman's barrow, as ancient places of interment *Ceosel* is Anglo-Saxon for gravel or sand, (hence the "*Chesil*-bank,") and *dene*, vale or plain. "Chesel-dene" is reckoned in Domesday Book among the manors of the Abbey of St. Peter of Westminster: but in 1316 it belonged to the Abbey of Hyde near Winchester. A small portion was held (Edw. I.) by the Foliots under the Honour of Wallingford. In Hen. IV. Wroughton, and Roche, had some interest here. The Abbot of Hyde had the great Tithes and presented to the Rectory. The Rector presented to the Vicarage. At the Dissolution Sir Thomas Brydges of Keynsham purchased the Manor and Advowson. Between 1581 and 1616 it was bought by — Stephens. Of this family there is a short pedigree in Wilts Visit. 1623. The effigy on brass of Francis Rutland, who married Mary Stephens and died in one of Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, together with a Pedigree of his family from the Herald's Visit. of Surrey A.D. 1623 (Harl. MS. 1561) is given in Kite's Wiltshire Brasses, p. 73. The next and present owners, by purchase, were the

In Nave Ecclesiæ. "Here lieth the body of Richard Harvey, Gentleman, who departed this life Jan. 16, and was buried Jan.. . 1668, æt. suæ. 80."

In the Chancell, by the North wall, near the altar, is an altar monument of free-stone, with blanke escutcheon, *nomine* Ridforn: he was Lord of Badbury, in this parish.

On the hill above this Badbury is an ancient fortification, and the Clark tells me that he has seen it written in ancient writings Battle-bury.[1]

CLIFF PIPARD *vulgò* PEPPER.[2]

Here is a handsome Church, and have been very good windowes.

Calley family. The arms on the escutcheon mentioned in the text were those of William Calley Esq. and his wife Anne daughter and coheir of William Bower of Fiddington in West Lavington. Mr. Calley was involved in trouble by his opposition to the Royal cause in the Civil Wars, and hence for a long time was traditionally believed to have been the "Will: Cawley" whose signature was affixed to the Warrant for King Charles's execution. But Mr. Waylen in his History of Marlborough p. 248 has shown that the real Regicide was of quite a different family. That person was of Chichester, and was buried at Vevay in Switzerland in 1666.

Burdrop is properly Bury-thorp. Thorp is a Danish word for village: and in Denmark is often corrupted into "trup" or "drup," as Norup for North-thorp, Möldrup for Mill-thorp. Burdrop belonged to Hyde Abbey, to which it was given 34 Edw. I. partly by Agnes de Cardeville, her grant being dated at Cardeville-wyke. Sir Thomas Brydges at the Dissolution, and Stephens, were successive owners. Now, Mr. Calley. In the Cartulary of Hyde Abbey (Harl. MS. No. 1761, pp. 104, 109) are many deeds relating to Chiselden, Hoddesden and Burithorp: including a "Consuetudinarium de Chiselden." The Arms of Calley of Burdrop are the same as those of Caley of Yorkshire.

[1] *Battlesbury* is a camp near Warminster. That at Badbury, now more commonly called Liddington Castle, is described in Sir R. C. Hoare's Anc. Wilts. ii. p. 39.

The Manor of Badbury was given by King Edred to Abbot Dunstan of Glastonbury, A.D. 955. The Charter, printed in New. Mon. I. 51, contains the Anglo-Saxon boundaries, in which mention is made of "The Ten Stones." During the great dispute with the Abbey, the Manor was assigned to the Bishop of Bath from 1204 to 1218, when it reverted to Glastonbury. Folyot held under the Monks in Edw. I. Aubrey names Redfern as an owner after the Dissolution.

Hodson in this parish was formerly spelled "Horderes-ton, or Hoddesdon." It also belonged to Hyde Abbey. In Hen. VI. John Wroughton had some lands both here and at Burithorp.

[2] Clive (*Clivus*, brow of a hill) frequently occurs as a local name in Wiltshire records. The two most common (surnamed from respective owners) are Cliff-Pipard, and Cliff-Wancy (now

Clevancy. See "HILMERTON.") Among the many "Clives" in Domesday Book, this is identified as one of the estates of Gilbert de Bretevile, by part of his territory being there called *Tornelle* (*i.e.* Thornhill in this parish.) De Bretevile's estates afterwards formed part of the Fee of Bigod, Earl Marshal. Under him they were held by the family of Columbars: under them by the Pipards. This Norman name is found in co. Somerset, Gloucester, Devon, and Oxon. (At Freshford near Bath it is corrupted into "Pipe-house.") At Cold Ashton co. Gloucester their manor passed to Boteler, Earl of Ormond. The heiress of the Devonshire Pipards married Warin de L'isle; her shield, A. 3 bars gemelles az. Leland mentions the Pipards of Hasely co. Oxon. as men of fair possessions whose heiress married Lenthal. [Itin. II. p. 35.] Of the Wilts branch there are a few local notices. Roger Pipard was the King's Coroner 1274. Robert was of Fittleton 1278. William was Forester of Savernake 1281. Isabella, in 1291 gave Mackingdon (Mannington) manor in this neighbourhood to Lacock Abbey. Giles was of Salthrop. A Philip Pipard of Cliff, was Rector of Trowbridge so late as 1347.

The Columbars family was a collateral branch of the Barons Columbars, extinct in 1342. In *temp.* John they had Pipard's Cliff, Binknoll, Broad Hinton, and Chisbury near Bedwyn. In Hen. III. Michael Columbars married Joan daughter of John Cobham C.J.: and issue male failing, about 1284 he disposed of most of his estates to his father-in-law. Henry, son of the C.J. and first Baron Cobham, gave Cliff Pipard to his second son Thomas Cobham in 1306. He bore 3 lions on the chevron of the Cobham shield, but Henry his son (1308) 3 crescents. In 1525 the manor was sold to William Dauntesey, Alderman of London, Founder of the West Lavington "Dauntesey School and Almshouse." By him, 26 April 1530, it was transferred to John Goddard, Gent. of Aldbourne, ancestor of the present owner Horatio Nelson Goddard Esq. Other names connected with Cliff Pipard are, in Hen. III., Ralph Lovel, holding under Castle Combe Barony: in 1296 William St. Maur: in 1368 Robert De L'isle: in 1476 John and Isabella Latton: in 1535 Henry Brounker.

The Rectory belonged to the Cobhams: and the Rector appointed a Vicar. About 1398 the Advowson was severed from the Manor and given by John de Maydenhith, (called in Wilts. Inst. p. 87. "Dean of Cirencester,") to Lacock Abbey, where an Obit was kept for him. The Abbess presented to the Vicarage until the Dissolution. John Goddard (above-mentioned) of Albourne, had also a grant from the Crown in 1541 of the Rectory and presentation to the Vicarage, late belonging to Lacock Abbey: together with lands in Wanborough, Upham, Wiclescote, Wroughton, &c. The Rectory appears to have been leased out for years: the lessee appointing the Vicar. The remainder of a lease was re-purchased by the Goddards, and their first Presentation was in 1660. Henry Blake was ejected for Nonconformity in 1662.

The Church (St. Peter's) is Perpendicular; with early English features in the Chancel. It is traditionally said to have been built by one of the Cobhams, to whom is attributed the cross-legged effigy (not of free-stone, but of a hard chalk) in the wall, N. E. corner of N. aisle. The Chancel was re-built in 1860 by H. N. Goddard Esq. Some of the stained glass was left in 1710, about which time also some large free-stone coffins were dug up in the church yard. In digging graves at the present time, ashes are frequently met with, mixed with dark rich earth at considerable depth, though the soil of the parish generally is of no great thickness above the chalk. In the green sand of

In the North Aisle is an old Gothique freestone monument, with the figure of a man incumbent, which they say is the monument of the Lord Cobham, who they say died in one of the grounds here. He built this church.

In the South Aisle is a fair marble gravestone with a Knight-like effigies in brasse, but the Inscription is lost; it is the gravestone of ..... Quintin, of Bupton, in this parish. Here is only a poor boy now left of the name and family.[1]

Cliff great quantities of fossil coprolite have been found. On 22 September 1856 a violent tornado, appearing to descend perpendicularly, crushed and wrenched up a great number of noble trees in the grounds of Mr. Goddard at the Manor House. Bacon's Liber Regis mentions "Corton Chapel (destroyed,) annexed to Cliff Pipard": but this would seem to have been in Hilmerton.

Broad Town was anciently held, by Edmund Earl of Cornwall (1299), and Philip Basset, under the Honour of Wallingford: by the families of Bernard, and Parys (whose tenement was called Parys Place), under the Earl Marshal, and then under the Mortimers. The Manor belonged to the Crown in 1400, Edmund Duke of York 1415, Beauchamp Earl of Warwick 1446: George Duke of Clarence *jure uxoris*, 1478. In 28 Hen. VIII. (1536) the manor was granted to Sir Edward Seymour, Viscount Beauchamp, afterwards the Protector Duke of Somerset.

Broad Town now supplies the funds for a General Charity to the county of Wilts. By her will dated 17 May 1686, Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Somerset, ordained that the rents and profits of an estate at Cotmarsh in Broad Hinton, and of her manor of Broad Town, should be applied to apprenticing poor boys; those born within her manors of Broad Town, Thornhill, Froxfield, Wotton Rivers and Huish, having the preference: in default, from the county at large. Her Grace was the youngest daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Alston, of co. Bedford: and was married: 1st, to George, son of Sir Harbottle Grimston; 2nd, John Seymour fourth Duke of Somerset, (great great-grandson of the Protector Somerset) who died S. P. 1675; 3rd, it is believed, to Henry Hare, Lord Coleraine. The license for this marriage issued 17th July, 1682, her Grace being then about 40 years of age. She died 26 October 1692, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. These estates came to her, as survivor, under a settlement made in 1671, after her marriage with the Duke of Somerset. She was also the munificent Foundress of the Froxfield Almshouse.

Near the North boundary of Broad Town Fields, some years ago were discovered a few large skeletons, lying with their feet towards the East: near one of them, the iron head of an arrow. Roman remains are said to have been found on a spot contiguous.

[1] Bupton (properly Bubbe-ton) is in the Hundred of Potterne, the reason probably being that the Bishop of Sarum was chief lord of both. In Hen. III. William Quintin held one Knight's Fee in "Clive" (late Muleple's) under the Bishop, (T. de N.): and William Bubbe a portion of one, by service of Ward at Devises Castle. The Quintins also held land at Ramsbury, under the Bishop: and Woodhill in this parish, (now Mr. Broome's), under Bigod, Earl Marshal. Their old residence at Bupton is now an ordinary farm house. In "Wilts Visit." 1623 is a pedigree, showing their intermarriages with Long of Draycote, Ivy of West Kington, &c.: their Arms, Erm. on a chief Gules, 3 lions ramp. Or. The Brass on the floor of the South Aisle, engraved in "Boutell's

In the Chancell is a monument of wood with this Inscription, & the Arms of GODDARD impaling FETTIPLACE [No. 239].

"Heare lieth the body of Elizabeth Godard, wife of John Godard, Esqr. and daughter to Sir *John* Fettiplace, Knight, who deceased A.D. 1550."[1]

On another monument, the Arms of HUNTON impaling JORDAN [No. 240].

"Epitaphium positum Ricardo Hunton de Bushton[2] Generoso in perpetuam memoriam Elizabethæ Hunton uxoris ejus charissimæ et olim filiæ Gulielmi Jordan de Chittern, Armigeri."

"Quis numerosa tua referat præconia vitâ,
Chara nimis cunctis Elizabetha bonis!
Nulla pio mulier te vicit amore Jehove;
Nulla pio mulier vicit amore viri.
Nec magis ulla suis fuit altera chara propinquis;
Nec magis ignotis altera chara fuit.

Brasses," p. 53, as "probably a Cobham of *c.* 1380," is called by Aubrey with more probability, a Quintin. Bupton also once belonged to the St. Vincent family. In 1860 it was sold by Sir Richard Simeon, Bart., to Mr. Richard Stratton. In 1346 William de Beauver had land here: in 23 Edw. III. Edmund Stokes: in 1587 Gabriel Pile: in 1635 Sir Francis Pile, at Lower Bupton. In 1682 Thomas Goddard disposed of his part of Bupton to that family. Sir Seymour Pile 1699. There was a grant here in Philip and Mary to — Dismars.

[1] The inscription on the old oaken tablet says "daughter of Sir *Robarte* Phetyplace." The date of the year is now defaced, but it was copied a few years ago as 1585: and in the Register of the Parish the burial of Elizabeth Goddard is entered October 23rd, 1584.

[2] BUSHTON. This is a corruption of Bishop-ton. At the Conquest it was held, with Thornhill, of the Bishop of Winchester by the Prior of St. Swithin's in that city. At the Dissolution a lease was granted by the Crown to John Warneford Esq. In 22 Elizabeth there was a grant to William Webb. The family of Hunton was of East Knoyle, [Mere 186]. For their pedigree, see "Wilts Visit." 1623. In 1669 a farm at Bushton was settled on the marriage of Sir Francis Holles son and heir of Denzill Lord Holles, with Anne one of three coheirs of Sir Francis Pile. In 1743 it was sold by Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, to John Walker Esq. of Lyneham. Thence it passed with Mr. Walker's other estates to G. H. W. Heneage Esq. of Compton Basset, and was sold about 1854 to the Rev. G. A. Goddard. The late Mr. Wayte of Highlands, Calne, was owner of some lands. William Spackman was of Bushton *temp.* Charles II. One of this family, Thomas Spackman of Kimbolton co. Huntingdon, endowed the Charity School at THORNHILL in Cliff Parish. He was buried at Cliff Pipard October 29, 1785, aged 76. At Thornhill, an estate which belonged in Hen. III. to the Priory of Monkton Farley, was granted at the Dissolution to the Protector Somerset. Brasenose Coll. Oxon. has now five farms here; some of them being leased to H. N. Goddard Esq. BARN-HILL in the parish of Cliff is perhaps a relic of the name of Barnevil, or Bernevall (now the Irish family of Barnwell), who wereo wners here in Hen. III.

Sive animi memorem seu pulchro in corpore dotes,
Fæminei fuerat gemma decusque chori.
Ergo age, de victâ quid mors inopina triumphat?
Qui citet hanc nuptam, quum requievit, erit.
Obijt 23 Febr. Anno. Redemptionis 1604. Ætatis suæ 37."

This monument stood in the Chancell windowe and was ordered to be pulled down by Dr. Lynne, the Chancellor, when the Communion Table was to be sett altar-waies.

Mem. The Chapelry of Bircingknoll, *alias* Binknoll, *alias* Binoll, in this parish, belonged, as Mr. Brunsdon thinks, to the Nunnery of St. Margaret's *juxta* Marleborough.[1]

HILMERTON.[2]

The windowes of this Church have been very good. In the North Aisle is a niche for a monument, but *sans* inscription, or tradition of the clark's wife.

[1] Binknoll is now in Broad Hinton. It belonged to the Cobhams. The chapel is mentioned in Pope Nicholas's Taxatio (A.D. 1291) as a Rectory belonging to the Priory of St. Denis, Southampton. It is likewise named in "Non. Inq." A.D. 1340. Here also are some remains of an Earthwork nearly triangular intersected by a vallum and foss: and a curious well. Woodhill Chapel, in 3 Edw. I. (1274) was a Rectory belonging to the Prioress of Ambresbury. [Non. Inq.]

[2] The name is spelled in Domesday Book Aldhelmer-ton, viz., the town of some Saxon Aldhelm: but probably not the Bishop of that name, Founder of Malmesbury Abbey, because, although Highway in this parish was at one time the property of that House, and is so described in the Norman Survey, Aldhelmerton is entered in that Record as the Lordship of a foreigner, William de Owe, or Ewe.

In Edw. I., under Bigod, Earl Marshal, Hilmerton was held by the families of Wancy of Cliff-Wancy (now Clevancy), and Bluet (also of Lackham), who obtained a Fair. In 1380 Peter de Cusaunce, *jure uxoris*. In Hen. IV. and V., the Baynards of Lackham. In 1600 William Sadler, also of Wroughton. Soon afterwards the Jacob family.

About 1670 the principal estate belonged to the Norbornes; [see "Calne."] A coheiress of Norborne married Mr. Berkeley of Stoke near Bristol. Their son Norborne Berkeley recovered the ancient Barony of Botetourt which was in abeyance. By the heiress of Berkeley of Stoke, Hilmerton came to Charles, fourth Duke of Beaufort. By that family it was sold in 1803. In 1813 it was purchased from Colonel Ainslie by Thomas Poynder Esq. whose grandson Thomas Henry Allen Poynder Esq. of Hartham Park is now the proprietor.

At Widcombe in this parish ancient owners were, in Edw. I. to Hen. IV., Spilman of Coulsfield-Spilman in South Wilts, and in Hen. IV., William Wroughton. There was a chantry chapel at

In this Aisle is this Inscription in white marble; *Arms.* QUINTIN [No. 241; His wife HAROLD No. 242:]

"Cineres GULIELMI QUYNTYN Armigeri, et MARGARETÆ uxoris suæ, hoc Ambulatorio juxta hunc locum humatæ sunt. Ille nono die Octobris, An. Dni. 1652; Ipsa decimo die Maij, An. 1647; e vivis emigrabant, sed die novissimâ consurgent."[1]

In the Chancell, in brasse, on marble in the floor, *viz.* Hic jacet dns. Johes. Wylkys quondam vicarius istius eccle. qui obiit viii die mensis Maii Anno Dni. MCCCCLXXX. Cuius aīe ppiciet̄ur Deus. Amen.[2] On the shield, a cup with the letters Ihs: [No. 243.]

Wydecombe, in the gift A.D. 1332 of John de Langford, then owner of that estate.

GODACRE (now Goatacre) belonged in Edw. I. and III. to Barneville, and Bluet: in 12 Hen. IV. to Roche. Mr. Poynder is now owner.

CORTON (properly Corston) belonged before Edw. II. to Fitz Elys of Waterperry co. Oxon., and was held under the Honour of Gloucester. By Fitz Elys it was sold in 1324 to Sir John Russell of Bradenstoke and of Bradfield in Hullavington. The Rectory of a Free Chapel once at Corton was sold by the heiress of Russell, widow of Quatermayn, to Walter Lord Hungerford in 1434; by whom the profits were annexed to the chantry of St. Mary in Heytesbury Church. Some lands at Corton were sold by the Russells to Walter Boteler of Sheningford 43 Edw. III. In 1438 Thomas Danvers held "late Quatermayne's."

LITTLECOTE (in this parish) belonged to the Bluets in 1316. In 1857 it was sold as part of the estates of the late Lady Neale.

HIGHWAY originally belonged (as above stated) to Malmsbury Abbey; but by a Composition mentioned (under "BREMHILL,") was surrendered in 1220 to the Bishop of Sarum; and so became part of the Hundred of Cannings. William Horton held it under the See in Edw. I.: and in 22 Edw. IV., Robert Strenshaw. It is now the property of Mr. Tonge.

The Patronage of Hilmerton Church was in the Bluets A.D. 1217. Then, and for many years, the clerk, who was Rector, used to nominate another clerk Vicar. In 1292 the Priory of Ewyas Harold on the borders of Herefordshire received a yearly payment of £2 out of the tithes. In 1393 the Advowson was given to the Abbey of Bustlesham, or Bysham-Montagu, co. Berks. For some particulars relating to the Advowson, see under that Abbey, in the New Monasticon. Since the Dissolution the Crown has been Patron of the Vicarage. From 1662 to 1680, when he resigned, Lancelot Addison, father of Mr. Secretary Addison author of the "Spectator," was Vicar of Hilmerton. He also held the Rectory of Milston near Ambresbury from 1670.

[1] William, son of Michael Quintin of Bupton in Cliff Pipard, married Margaret daughter of William Harold of Cherhill. [Wilts Visit. 1623.] The Quintins, a very ancient Wilts family, had land in Highway so early as 1316. *Ambulatorium* in this inscription perhaps means *aisle*. It generally signifies a cloister or alley.

[2] This brass has disappeared. The name of Vicar Wylkys does not appear in the Institutions to Hilmerton.

In a window, in the Chancell, the workes of mercy, defaced. On the wall, of moderne worke, this scutcheon, CAWLEY[1] impaling BOWER; [as above No. 238].

On St. Lawrence day is a Fayre here.[2]

CLEVANCY.[3] (In Hilmerton.)

Mem. In the Legier Booke of the muniments of the great Earle of March, in the custody of Sir Edward Harley, Knight of the Bath, *viz.* of all his estate in England, Wales, and Ireland, I find thus: "Endenture entre Margarete de Mortimer et Roger de Mortimer son fitz de certaines terres livrées a dite dame en dower," and amongst a great many others, "des tenements que dame Elizabet de Penebrugge et Johan son fitz tiegnent en Clyve-Wauncy."

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[1] The first of the Calleys of Wiltshire is described in the Visit. 1623, as of Highway in this parish. Martha sole daughter and heiress of Roger Calley of Hilmerton, married John Jacob Esq. of Norton, near Malmsbury. On the church floor at Hilmerton are several gravestones of the Jacobs who were also of The Rocks near Marshfield, and of Tockenham. Two charities were founded for Hilmerton by this family: 1. Miss Anne Jacob (third daughter of John Jacob and Martha Calley abovementioned) who died 9th March, 1709, and was buried at Hilmerton, by her Will, proved in London 6th May, 1710, left £100, for the education of poor children. 2. Her niece, also Miss Anne Jacob, who was buried at Tockenham 3rd December, 1787, by Will dated 29th April, 1780, left an annual sum of £10, to be expended, first in keeping in repair the chancel, family monuments and tomb, the remainder of the £10 to the poor not receiving relief.

[2] The Church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. It was restored a few years ago (1840) at the expense of the late Thomas Poynder Esq. The Registers commence 1645.

[3] Properly Cliff Wancy: so called from William and Godfrey de Wancy, Knights, owners temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I, under the Fee of the Earl Marshal. The Wancy family is also traced in Suffolk and Northamptonshire. Some part of this tything belonged at the same time to one Hugh de Doddeford (holding under Tregoz, as of the Honour of Ewyas). This portion was sold to Sir Roger Fitz Elys of Corton adjoining, and of Waterperry, co. Oxon: and again in 18. Edw. II. to Sir John Russell of Bradenstoke, Kt. His descendant Johanna Russell widow first of Quatremain, second, of Crede, sold it 1434 to Walter Lord Hungerford.

In 1280 Roger Mortimer held this manor, (mis-spelled in the Testa de Nevil, "CheneWaunte.") In 1282 Edmund Mortimer was of "Clyve Wancy;" the robbery of his goods is mentioned in a Fine of that date. According to Aubrey's extract (above), the Pembridge family held under them. In 1316 John Pedewardyn was a landowner. In 1331 Gilbert de Berwick. In 1476 Edward Nevill, Earl of Bergavenny. In 1482 Robert Stranshaw. Bradenstoke Priory had some rents: and in 1534 Magdalen College, Oxon, a farm (Val. Ecc.) The Glanvilles of Broad Henton, or a branch of them, were at one time owners.

LYDIARD EWYAS or TREGOZ.

This place is so called to contra-distinguish it from the other neighbouring Lydiard, called Lydiard Milsent or North Lydiard. Whatever the etymologie is, it is obvious enough it received its agnomen from Ewyas, and Tregoz, who successively enjoyed it. One *Ewyas* had this place at the conquest. From Ewyas to (Tregoz, then to Grandison, then to) Pateshull, (Beauchamp, and St. John.) It is now the seat of the Worshipfull familie of the Saint Johns, who are descended in a direct line from them both, as you will find in those verses beneath the Painting of their Pedigree.[1]

[1] Lydiard Tregoz, or South Lydiard, is in the old Hundred of Blackgrove, now included in Kingsbridge. The name occurs in a multitude of forms: as, Lydeyerd, Lidegherd, Lideyert, Lidiarde, Lydyarde, Lydeyarde, Lidyard, Ledyerd, Lydeard, Liddiard, Ladyhart, Lidyhart and Lediar. The derivation is Anglo-Saxon; from *Leod*, people, and *geard*, enclosure. The name of Ewyas is that of a Herefordshire family under whose Barony of Harold Ewyas were held in Wilts, Lydiard, Teffont Ewyas, Upton Scudamore, Somerford Ewyas, and others.

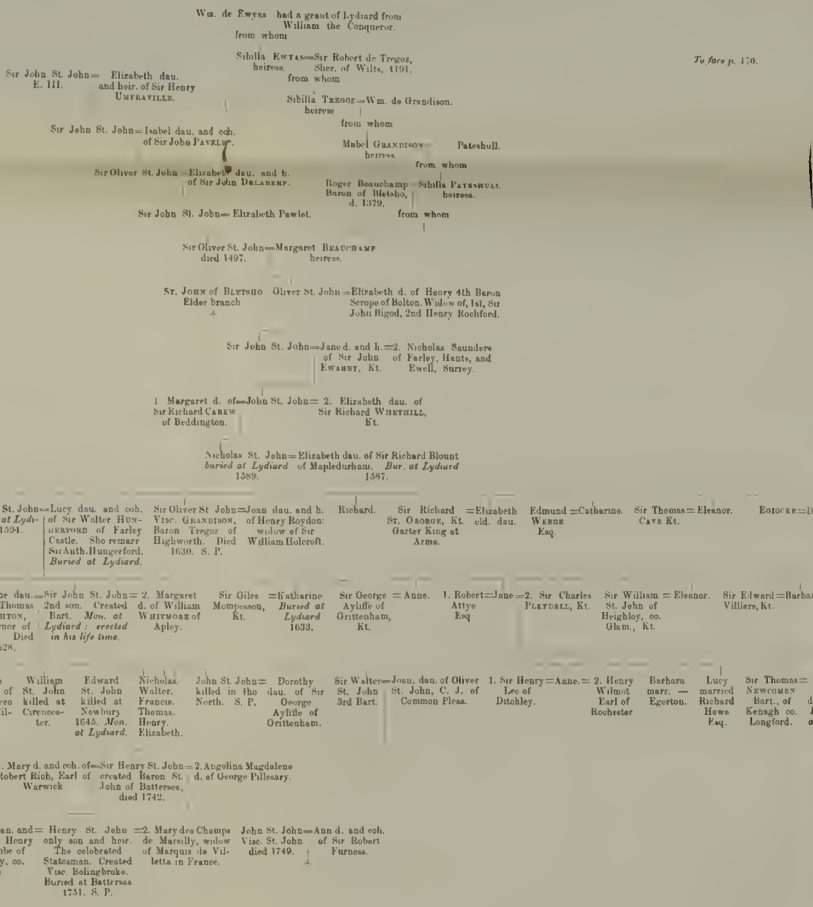
The Tregoz family were of Norfolk and Essex, until a Sir Robert became the head of its most important branch by marriage with Sibilla the wealthy heiress of Robert, Lord Ewyas. Though this Lady was duly married a strange contest arose concerning her in the 11th year of King John. One William de Newmarket (Newmarche) claimed her: but as no less a person than King Richard I. had bestowed her in marriage upon Tregoz, the Royal gift was not to be disturbed, and the plaintiff Newmarch was, in more senses than one, non-suited. She afterwards married Roger de Clifford. Her second son John Tregoz had license from the Crown in 1269 to enclose Shortgrove Wood in Braden Forest. His elder brother, Robert, was created Baron Tregoz of Lydiard. His son, John, second Baron, resided in Devizes Castle. He left (1299) two daughters, coheiresses, Clarissa, wife of La Warre who succeeded to the Ewyas Castle and Lordship; and Sibilla wife of William de Grandison, then of Exon Hill, co. Gloucester, on whom her father settled Lydiard. Other branches of the Tregoz family continued till *temp.* Hen. IV. (For a detailed account, see Topog. and Genealogist, Vol. ii. 124: and for Pedigree of Ewyas and Tregoz, Hoare's "Dunworth," 110.) Mabel, the heiress of Grandison, married John, Baron Pateshull; whose sister and coheiress Sibilla was the wife (4. Edw. III.) of Roger Beauchamp, Baron of Bletsho, co. Bedford, in which family Lydiard remained until the marriage of Margaret Beauchamp (afterwards Duchess of Somerset) with Oliver St. John (who died 1497) ancestor of the present owner, Lord Bolingbroke. The name of St. John is said to have been derived from their original Lordship of St. Jean near Rouen. The most remarkable members of the St. John family of Lydiard were, Oliver created Viscount Grandison, Baron Tregoz of Highworth, a statesman and Lord Deputy of Ireland under Charles I. and James I: (but he was a second son and never Lord of the manor): and Henry, Lord Bolingbroke, the opponent of Walpole and friend of

PEDIGREE OF ST. JOHN OF LYDIARD-TREGOZ.

To explain the Arms and Monuments in Lydiard Church.

By the Rev. J. E. JACKSON.

To face p. 170.



(The Church.)

Here is but little that savours of venerable antiquity, but for modern monuments and ornaments, not unworthy the observation of a student in Heraldrie, it exceeds all the churches in this countie.[1]

The Chancell, and the aisle of the St. Johns adjoining, are adorned with about

Pope. For more extended notiees of the family, see Pedigree, &e., in Noble's "Cromwell," ii. 29. Manning and Bray's Surrey, iii. 330. Britton's Beaut. of Wilts, iii. 32. In the Chapter House, Westminster, is a Deed relating to the Manor and Chureh of Lydiard.

In the Wilts. Arehæol. Mag. III. 247, is a notiee (taken from Rolls in Parl. II. 215) of a violent proceeding at Hook, in this parish, by Hugh Despenser of Fasterne, the favourite of Edw. II.: to eompel a landowner there to give up his property. His hands were bound behind him and he was kept for a week in prison at Fasterne until he had quitclaimed his rights! In 1. Edw. III. Hook, and another property then ealled Lydiard Tyeys, belonged to the Barons Tyeys. [See Ext. Peerage: in whieh their arms are described as Argent a chevron gules.] This family had also in 1322 Chilton and Draycot Foliot: and one of them was eonstable of Carisbrook Castle. Henry le Tyes was a follower *(Valettus)* of John St. John at the siege of Carlaverock. "Lydiard Tyeys" had passed to the Beauchamps, Earl of Warwiek, in 7. Hen. IV.

At Chadington the Prior of Bradenstoke held land under the Barony of Castle Combe. East Chadington was at one time called Chadington Bordeville, from an owner. The Montaeutes, Earls of Sarum, also had some interest here.

Studley Grange belonged to Stanley Abbey near Chippenham: and was charged with £6 13s. 4d. a year towards maintaining a chantry founded by William Ingram in Highworth Chureh.

Maningdon. This (if it is the place meant by "Maghedon,") was of the Fee of Riehard Earl of Cornwall 28. Edw. I.: as of the Honour of Wallingford. The Pipards made a gift here to Lacoek Abbey. One third of an estate belonged to Lovell of Tiehmarsh eo. Northampton in Hen. IV. and Edw. IV. Another portion in 1329 to Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Devon.

Toot-hill is a eommon name all over England. It has been thought (see Bowles's Bremhill, p. 50) that all hills of this name were mounds, on whieh (as at Silbury Hill, according to Mr. Bowles's theory) Mercury the favourite Deity of the ancient Britons was worshipped as Thoth, or *Teut*-ates.

[1] The gorgeous Monumcnts of the St. John Family in this Church had been only recently ereeted in Aubrey's time. A Memorial window to Mr. John King of Blagrove has lately been given, by his sisters the Misses King. It represents the Ascension of our Saviour. In a note by Mr. Dallaway to "Walpole's Anecdotes of Painters," IV. 187, it is mentioned that, when the furniture of Lydiard House was upon one oecasion disposed of by auction, a bust of Lord Bolingbroke by Rysbrach was coneealed by an old servant in a vault under the Church, from which in due season it was restored to light.

30 penons; over the altar doe hang two banners of St. George, two guidons (*standards*) of Ulster, and on each side a Mandilion (*coat without sleeves*) beautified with all their quarterings, with shield, sword, helmet, and crest, made in manner of a trophie, with gauntletts, gilt spurs, and such like badges of Equestrian dignitie.

In the East Windowe, first columne.

(For Oliver St. John, who married Margaret, heiress of Beauchamp.)

On an Olive Tree, fruited proper, hang 6 shields. [Pl. xiv. No. 244.]

1. Ewyas.[1]
2. Tregoz impaling Ewyas.
3. Grandison, impaling, Tregoz quartering Ewyas.
4. Pateshull, impaling, Grandison, Tregoz and Ewyas.
5. Beauchamp, impaling, Pateshull quartering Grandison, Tregoz and Ewyas.
6. St. John, impaling, Beauchamp quartering Pateshull, Grandison, Tregoz and Ewyas.

Four Crests on Wreaths. G. and A.

1. [No. 245.] A Monkey.
2. [246.] Grandison.
3. [No. 247.] A Collar or Horse-hames Or.
4. [248.] St. John.

The 2nd. and 3rd. are in the third column. (In the soffit of Nicholas St. John's tomb there is a 5th. crest, viz. A Sun, with an eye in the centre, Pl. xvi. No. 268.)

I suppose the two Saints John (viz. the Baptist and the Evangelist) and the Olive Tree, in the window, doe make the Rebus, whereby Sir Oliver St. John (who first married the heir of Beauchamp) is signified.

(Three shields formerly on the First column, East window.

I. No. 249. Sir John St. John, grandson of Sir Oliver St. John and the Heiress of Beauchamp.)

A shield of six quarterings (*viz*; 1. St. John. 2. Beauchamp. 3. Pateshull. 4. Grandison. 5. Tregoz. 6. Ewyas.)

II. [Pl. xv. No. 250.] Viscount Grandison. (Great grandson of the preceding, died. 1630.)

Crest, an Eagle, with a collar, or horse-hames, on its breast. Supporters, and a Viscount's coronet.

[1] Aubrey gives for Ewyas, three *estoiles*: and so it is painted on one or two old tablets in the Church: but on the stained glass, the shield of Ewyas is three *mullets*.

A shield of 12 quarterings, viz.

1. St. John. 2. [Umfreville]. 3. [Delabere]. 4. —— 5. Beauchamp. 6. Pateshull. 7. Grandison. 8. Tregoz. 9. Ewyas. 10. [Ewarby]. 11. [Carew]. 12. [Hall].

III. (No. 251. Sir John St. John. Nephew of Lord Grandison.)

A shield of 16 quarterings, viz.

1. St. John. 2. [Umfreville]. 3. [Delabere]. 4. [Paynell?] 5. Beauchamp. 6. Pateshull. 7. Grandison. 8. Tregoz. 9. Ewyas. 10. [Ewarby]. 11. [Carew]. 12. [Hall]. 13. [Hungerford]. 14. [Heytesbury]. 15. [Botreaux]. 16. [Molines].

Mem. that *temp.* (Edw. IV., Margaret) St. John, a daughter of this family was Lady Abbesse of Shaftesbury Abbey.[1]

Sir John St. John, 1594, and his Lady, Lucy Hungerford.

On the North side of the Altar are the pourtraictures as big as the life very well and curiously painted all at length, of Sir John St. John and his Lady, Lucy daughter and coheir to Sir Walter Hungerford. Also his sonne Sir John with his Lady, Ann, daughter of Sir Thos. Leighton, and their six daughters, who were all Ladyes. On the back i.e. the outside, of the doors, on which they are painted, is also the Pedigree of their family: which gett. Q. Mr. Thomas Gore of Alderton for it.[2]

[At the feet of the lady are represented the six daughters in mourning habits; and below them are depicted the arms of the St. John and Hungerford families, with the following inscription:

"Here lieth the body of Sir John St. John, Knt., who married Lucy, daughter and coheire of Sir Walter Hungerford, of Farley, Knt., by whom he had issue Walter that died young, Sir John St. John, Knt. and Baronet, Oliver that died young, Katherine, Anne, Jane, Elinor, Barbara, Lucy, and Martha, that died a child. He deceased 20th Sept., 1594. She was secondly married to Sir Anthony Hungerford, Knt., by whom she had Edward,[3] Bridget, and Jane, and then died the 4th June, 1598. This was erected by Sir John St. John, Knt. and Baronet, in the year 1615, the 20th of July."]

[1] Margaret, third daughter of Sir Oliver St. John, elected 9 March 1460, was Abbess in 1480.

[2] This Pedigree, which differs from Collins's, was drawn up, (as an inscription under it states) by Sir Richard St. George, Garter King at arms.

[3] Afterwards Sir Edward Hungerford, a leader of the Parliamentary Forces in Wilts.

Katharine married Sir Gyles Mompesson; Anne m. Sir George Ayliffe, of Gretenham, Jane m. Sir Arthur Attye, 2nd. Sir Charles Pleydell; Ellinor m. Sir William St. John co. Glamorgan; Barbara m. Sir Edward Villers; Lucy m. Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower.[1]

Under this Picture are verses.

["When conquering William won by force of sword
The famous island now called Brittan's land,
Of Lydiard then was Ewyas only Lord,
Whose heir to Tregoz linckt in marriage band:
That Tregoz, a great Baron in his age,
By her had issue the Lord Grauntson's wife;
Whose daughter Patshull took in marriage,
And Beauchamp theirs; which Beauchamp's happy life,
Was blessed with a daughter, whence did spring
An heir to St. John, who did Lydiard bring.
Thus course of time, by God's almighty power,
Hath kept this land of Lydiard in one race
Five hundred forty-nine years, and now more,
Where at this day is St. John's dwelling-place;
Noe! noe! he dwells in heaven, whose anchored faith
Fixed on God accounted life but death."]

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[1] Lucy St. John, the youngest daughter, became the third wife of Sir Allen Apsley Governor of the Tower during Raleigh's imprisonment. Sir Allen was 48, Lucy 16, at her marriage. One of her children was Lucy, the celebrated wife and biographer of Colonel John Hutchinson Governor of Nottingham Castle. Mrs. Hutchinson has left the following notice of her mother's family. "She was of a noble family, being the youngest daughter of Sir John St. John of Lidiard Tregoz in the County of Wilts: her father and mother died when she was not above five years of age, and yet at her nurse's; from whence she was carried to be brought up in the house of the Lord Grandison her father's younger brother, an honourable and excellent person, but married to a lady" (Joan Roydon widow of Holcroft) "so jealous of him and so ill-natured in her jealous fitts to anything that was related to him, that her cruelties to my mother exceeded the stories of step-mothers. The rest of my aunts, my mother's sisters, were disperst to severall places where they grew up till my uncle Sir John St. John being married to the daughter of Sir Thomas Laten (Leighton), they were all againe brought home to their brother's house. There were not in those days so many beautifull women found in any family as these, but my mother was by the most judgments preferr'd before all her elder sisters, who, something envious att it, used her unkindly; yett all the suitors that came to them, still turned their addresses to her, which she in her youthful innocency neglected, till one of greater name, estate, and reputation than the rest,

[The following memorandum, also painted underneath, supplies the date of the work, and the name of the person under whose superintendence it was executed. *Ed.*

"Some remaines of S^r. Richard St. George, Kt., Garter King at Arms, relating to the Pedigree of ST. JOHN, written in the year 1615 and now transcribed this present year 1694."]

This following Epitaph is written beneath a Statue erected to Mr. Edward St. John, a little lower on the same side: (*i.e.* the North side of the Chancel. The statue is full size of life, all gilt. *Ed.*)

"P. M. S.

Scitote, vos quorum interest humanitatis, justum esse dolorem & nolentem mori, qui per difficilem lapidem verba quærit. EDOARDUS ST. JOHN, fælicissimâ naturâ usus ad repentinam gloriam brevi vixit, speciosum inter homines exemplar, imò ad omne magnificum contendens, annorum tantùm fit egenus. Non enim citiùs virtute, fortunâ, famâ bonâ, ornârat Familiam, quam per istas jubetur umbras transire haud sicco pede. Eheu! festinè satis reliquias mortales Majorum cineri promiscuas floridâ juventute [sed placidè] misit, cetera scilicet in cælum raptus. Quantus in hoc elato marmore relinquitur, vos videte qui viventem colebatis, victurum lugebatis, et vos etiam qui vitâ functum desideretis. Sic ille stetit olim, ut erectus jam imaginatus est, adversum impetus incivilis belli, et rigidas minas armatæ mortis honesto vultu fidentique pectore tulit. Sic enim ille cecidit ut stantem putes, et mente saltem immobilem. Quinimò superstitem voluit amicorum subinde lachrimis proborumque memoriæ amor parentis optimi, cujus ingeniosa pietas hunc lapidem fecit eloquentem. Obiit pridie Iduum Aprilis Anno MDCXLV."

[Sir Giles and Lady Mompesson.]

This over their figures as they are carved in freestone, each sitting in a nich, over the little door of the same aisle: (the Chancel.)

"M. S.

Fæminarum optimæ, Dnæ. KATHARINÆ MOMPESSON, Formâ, Pudicitiâ, Constantiâ, Pietate, omnique virtutum genere præstantissimæ, Johannis St. John, de Lidiard Tregoze, Baronetti,

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hapned to fall deeply in love with her, and to manage it so discreetly that my mother could not but entertaine him: and my uncle's wife" (Anne Leighton Lady St. John) "who had a mother's kindnesse for her, persuaded her to remove herself from her sisters' envie by going along with her to the Isle of Jernsey where her father" (Sir Thomas Leighton) "was Governor. Arriving there Lucy St. John boarded at the house of a French Protestant Minister where she became enamoured of the Geneva discipline. On her return to England the suitor had been persuaded to marry some one else, and Lucy was about to return to the Minister's when Sir Allen Apsley meeting her accidentally at her uncle's Sir William St. John's, obtained her hand." [Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, p. 11.]

sororis natu maximæ; Egidii Mompesson, ex antiquâ familiâ de Bathampton, in Comitatu Wilts Equitis[a] Aurati conjugis charissimæ. Qui quidem Egidius viginti sex annorum matrimonio feliciter peracto, mortalitatis minimè oblitus, suos etiam cineres (quum acciderit) reponi jussit; Obiit XXVIII Martii, Aō. Dni. 1633.

Siste Viator, non ut figuras Phidianâ confectas manu discutias."

This under their figures, of freestone: "Defunctorum mores perlege."

The St. John Family Aisle. (North).

Here are several stately Tombes.

These coates are in the East windowe of the St. John aisle, adjoyning to the Chancell:

[No 252.] St. John, impaling, Beauchamp, Pateshull, Grandison and Tregoz.
[No. 253.] Do. (Carew.)
[No. 254.] Do. (Blount.)

[a] Sir Giles was degraded. *Vide* Chronicle *temp.* King James.[1]

[1] Sir Giles Mompesson was of the Bathampton-Wyly family (see Pedigree in Hoare's Heytesbury 219) and of Apshill in Tisbury (to which he bequeathed a small charity). The family name also belongs, in this county, to Seagry, Littleton Drew, Corton near Heytesbury (1667) and North Tidworth: to the last in connexion with the celebrated ghost story of the "Drumming boy." Sir Giles, M.P. for Great Bedwyn 1614—20, was a great projector, dealer, and patentee. He and a co-patentee, named Michel, abused the privilege of the exclusive manufacture of gold and silver thread, "by a new alchemistical way of making it with copper and other sophistical materials to cozen and deceive the people. And so poysonous were the drugs that made up this deceitful composition, that they rotted their heads and arms, and brought lameness upon those that wrought it, some losing their eyes, and many their lives, by the venom of the vapours that came from it. The clamours put forth were so great that the King was obliged to call in the Patent." The Parliament proceeded against Sir Giles in 1621. He was degraded from the order of Knighthood: fined £1000: to be considered an outlaw: his testimony not to be received in any court: to be imprisoned for life: disabled from holding any office, and to be ever held an infamous person. King James for this sentence, "*it being so just and moderate,*" thanked the Lords: and added to it perpetual banishment. The truth is, according to Ruding, (Annals of Coinage, i. 377) that there was great abuse in patents at the time: that Sir Giles was made a scapegoat to bear all the blame, of which a great part properly belonged to the procurer of them, the Duke of Buckingham: and perhaps not a little to the grantor himself. Sir Giles Mompesson is considered to have been undoubtedly the prototype of the "Sir Giles Overreach" of Massinger (himself a native of Wiltshire). Mompesson's practices are pointedly alluded to in "The Bondsman," A. II. sc. 3. In 1639 out of his regard to Archbishop Laud he gave the Rectory of Codford St. Mary to St. John's College, Oxon.

[No. 255.] St. John, impaling, (Ewarby quartering Carew.)
[No. 256.] Do. (Whethill.)
[No. 257.] Do. Hungerford quartering Heytesbury.

(Monument of Nicholas St. John, 1589.)

"Jacent hic, optime Lector, spe beatæ Resurrectionis reposita corpora Nicolai Seynt Ihon Armigeri et Elizabethæ conjugis suæ. Regi Edovardo, Reginæ Mariæ, et Reginæ Elizabethæ è selectorum stipatorum numero (quos vulgo Pentionarios vocant) fuit, eumque apud Principem locum obtinens, mortem obijt. Elizabetha ipsius uxor, filia fuit Richardi Blunt, Militis, ex eâque genuit tres filios et quinque filias, Johannem, Oliverum, Richardum, Elizabetham, Catharinam, Helionoram, Dorotheam, atque Janam. Johannes filius natu maximus in uxorem duxit filiam Gualteri Hungerford Militis. Oliverus et Richardus vivunt adhuc cœlibes. Elizabetha filia natu maxima nupsit Seynt George, Comitatûs Cantabrigiensis: Catharina Webb, Helinora Cave, Comitatûs Northamtoniensis, Dorothea Egiocke Warvicensis, Jana verò Nicholas, Comitatûs Wilts. Ipse Nicholas Seynt Jhon ex hac vitâ decessit octavo die Novembris, Anno Domini 1589, Elizabetha verò ipsius conjux ex hâc vitâ decessit undecimo die Augusti, Anno Domini 1587, Insigne relinquentes Trophæum posteris suis, et famæ puræ, et vitæ integræ. Johannes Seynt Jhon illorum filius hoc illis de se optimè meritis et piis parentibus pietatis ergo Monumentum posuit, Anno Domini 1592."

"Nobis est Christus et in vitâ, et in morte Lucrum."

"Tempora qui longæ speras felicia vitæ, Spes tua te fallit, testis utrique sumus."

(Shields of Arms on Nicholas St. John's Monument.)

[Same as No. 249.] St. John quartering Beauchamp, Pateshull, Grandison, Tregoz, and Ewyas.

[No. 258.] In a lozenge, 1. Blount. 2. Sanchez, of Spain. 3. (Ayala, of Spain.) 4. Vair, az. and arg. 5. Delaford? 6. ———. Arg. a dog, or wolf, ramp. S. 7. (Swayne? Az. a chevron between three pheons O.)

[No. 259.] Sir John St. John, impaling Hungerford quartering Heytesbury.
[No. 260.] (Oliver) St. John, Visct. Grandison, quartering Grandison and Tregoz.
[No. 261.] Mr. Richard St. John.
[No. 262.] Sir Robert, (*read*, Sir Richard) St. George impaling St. John.
[No. 263.] Mr. Edmund Webb of Rodbourne Do. Do.
[No. 264.] ——— Egeoke Do. Do.
[Pl. xvi. No. 265.] (Sir Thomas) Cave Do. Do.
[No. 266.] ——— Nicholas Do. Do.

(Sir John St. John, Bart., died c. 1645: and his two wives).

Near the East windowe is a magnificent Monument of marble, not much unlike

to that of Queen Elizabeth, made by Sir John St. John in his lifetime, where he lies between his two wives: on his left hand his first, holding a child in her armes, in travaile of which shee died: on his right hand his second wife, with 5 sonnes kneeling at head, and 3 at feet, all under an arch supported at either end with four Corinthian pillars. On the chancell side of this Tombe lye four children, dead at the making of this Monument. At the top of the arch are the quarterings of St. John, scarcely visible by reason of the smallnesse and distance.

This Inscription is on the West end of this Monument: and, on a shield, St. John, impaling, 1st. [Leighton, and 2nd. Whitmore. No. 267].

D. S.

Johannes St. John, Miles et Baronettus, annum agens XLIX^{um}, mortalitatis suæ memor, H. M. M. P. C. Anno CIↃIↃCXXXIIII. [1634]: et sibi et duobus Uxoribus Annæ scilicet et Margaretæ.

Anna, Filia fuit Thomæ Leyghton Eq. Aur. ex Elizabetha Conjuge Gentis Knowlesiæ, et Reginæ Eliz. tam virtutis quam cognationis ergo in deliciis. Vixit An. XXXVII. eximiis animi et corporis et Gratiæ muneribus dotata, rarum virtutis et pietatis exemplum, XIII. liberorum superstitum Mater. Tandem ærumnosis ultimi puerperii agonibus diu conflictata, et demum victa, fugit in cœlum XIII. Cal. Oct. A°. CIↃIↃCXXXVIII. [1638].

Margareta, Filia fuit Guil. Whitmor, Arm., de Apley provinciæ Salop. Vivit LVIII^{um} agens annum, virtutis laude spectabilis, et bonis operibus intenta, in istud hujus Familiæ Requietorium suo tempore (nî aliter ipsa olim statuerit) aggreganda.[1]

The two following Inscriptions on the Chancell side of the same Tombe.[2]

[1] This Inscription is rather curious as a specimen of the taste of the day in such matters. Sir John St. John erects it to his deceased wife Elizabeth Knowles, but also panegyrizes his second wife Margaret Whitmor, *then alive,* as setting an admirable example of an useful life. This lady, before her marriage with Sir John was widow of Sir Richard Grobham, of Great Wishford. Sir John St. John left by will dated 1645 a Rent Charge of £10 a year for repairing the "New Aisle," the "Old Aisle built by his ancestors," the Vault, Chancel and Monuments: the same to be viewed by the Minister and Churchwardens every Easter Monday, and 20s. thereof to be spent in a dinner or supper. An Indenture executed 2nd June 1645, declaring the Trust, was ordered to be kept in the Parish Chest.

[2] Above this tomb on the chancel side is a shield of 12 quarterings of the Hungerford Family: and on the Aisle side, another shield of 23 quarterings of the St. John Family.

"Sir John St. John had issue by Anne his first wife:

Oliver,	borne	Feb. 9,	1612.	Oliver married Katharine daughter and heir of Horace Lord Vere, Baron of Tilbury.
Anne,	Do.	Nov. 5,	1614.	Married to Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley, co. Oxon. Bart.
John,	Do.	March 24,	1615.	
William,	Do.	March 29,	1616.	
Edward,	Do.	Feb. 26,	1617.	
Barbara,	Do.	Feb. 15,	1618.	
Nicolas,	Do.	March 29,	1620.	Died April 18, 1639.
Lucy,	Do.	July,	1621.	
Walter,	Do.	May,	1622.	
Francis,	Do.	July,	1623.	Died Jan. 13, 1633.
Elizabeth,	Do.	August,	1624.	Died April 2, 1629.
Thomas,	Do.	Sept.	1625.	Died July 23, 1630.
Henry,	Do.	July,	1628.	

God form'd a Mould of Clay which then beganne,
When he first breath'd into't, to be a Man.
We raise this Pile of stone, and in its wombe
Laying that breathles Clay, make it a Tombe.
A Tombe so pretious, that what here within
Sleeps for a while, shall rise a Cherubin,
In which the wealth of Nature's treasury
(More Beawtie, Goodnes, Vertue, cannot dy)
The love and glorie of her sex, the best
Of Women, Mothers, and of Wives, doth rest.
First went the Mother, after her must goe
Father, and Children, and you [Reader] too.[1]

In the third windowe in the North aisle are two Bishops, or Mitred Abbots, together with other religious persons with their heads shaven.—At the top of the third columne are three men in light armour, one of which hath on his dexter arme this shield, [No. 268] viz. An estoile or mullet of 6 points surrounded by rays. In the lower part of the same column is a bald-pate Priest habited in white with a red cross saltire on his breast, joyning the hands, or marrying, a man and woman in blew: the man hath before him a large white purse, encompassed with yellow

[1] On the floor of the St. John Aisle is a brass to "Richard Gorham of Lidyet, 29th Oct. 1670, æt. 75." The family name is rare, and this one seems to be an addition to the elaborate collection of 'Gorhamiana' in the Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.

beades; wherein probably was the woman's dowry, or somewhat wherewith he was to present her. The attire on the woman's head something like this, [see No. 269].[1]

Near this windowe, on a marble gravestone, this Inscription:

"Here lieth the body of Dame ELIZABETH NEWCOMEN, the Relict of Sir Thomas Newcomen, Baronet,[2] and daughter to Sir Charles Pleydell, of Midge-hall, who deceased the 10th day of June, 1669."

Arms; in a Widow's escutcheon, NEWCOMEN, impaling PLEYDELL [No. 270].

(South Aisle.)

In the West window of the South aisle are these 3 old scutcheons still remaining; the two first, according to Mr. Anth: Wood's rule, ancient.[3]

[No. 271 PIGOT]. (No. 272) GRAUNTSON. [No. 273] TREGOZ.

(Chancel.)

This following Inscription is engraven on a brasse plate affixed to a stone in the Chancell, viz.

Si quem memoriâ dignum, ecce tibi, mortalis! GULIELMUM BLACKBURNE, Ecclesiæ hujus Rectorem, Vicarium de Chorlbury,[4] Antiquâ Familiâ in Agro Lancastr. oriund., Oxonii educatum, maximi profectûs indicijs, memoriæ firmitate, ingenii pernicitate, singulari Doctrinâ, suavitate Morum, concionandi mirâ facultate, pietate Vitæ, Morte denique ipsâ. Summo Bonorum Doctorum omnium desiderio obiit die decimo mensis Martii, anno suæ Redemptionis M.DC.XL.IIII.

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[1] All the windows of the North, or Pleydell's aisle, were apparently once filled with stained glass: of which some portions remain. At the head of the first, nearest West, are the words "Laudamus te, Adoramus te, Benedicimus te." On the next, "Gloria deo, &c." The "three men in light armour," appear, from the flames under them, to represent Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego. The armour is curiously scaled. They are barefooted: and on the heads of two of them is a cross.

[2] Newcomen of Kenagh, co. Longford; [Ext. Irish Barts.]

[3] A. Wood had probably said, the plainer the shield, the more ancient.

[4] Charlbury, co. Oxon. He was Rector of Lydiard only one year.

(Nave.)

1. On a marble gravestone in the Nave of the Church: Arms [No. 274] YORKE impaling STAMPE.[1]

"WILLUS. YORKE, de Basset's-Downe infra hanc Parochiam, Generosus, hic situs est; ex Equestri Familia in Agro Eboracensi oriundus; natus fuit Mense Febr. Anno Dni. 1576, in uxorem duxit Annam filiam Simonis Stampe, Armigeri, cum quâ per annos 51 et ampliùs feliciter vixit, ex quâ genuit quatuor filios totidemque filias; Willum. York, Armigerum, qui duxit in uxorem suam Elizabetham, Relictam Henrici Danvers, Armigeri, et filiam et cohæredem Willi. Bower, Armigeri: Edwardum Yorke Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureum, qui duxit in uxorem suam Hesteram, filiam—Thompson, Generosi: Carolum Yorke, qui in cunabulis expiravit: et Carolum Yorke, qui primò duxit in uxorem Jocosam filiam Johis. Barnard, Gener: ipsâ defunctâ, duxit in uxorem Annam filiam prædicti Henrici Danvers: Annam Yorke, nuptam Henrico Kempe de Interiori Templo, Londin: Armigero: Janam Yorke, nuptam Johi. Brind, Generoso: Mariam Yorke, et Susannam Yorke. Et tandem plenus dierum, scilt. Ætatis 83 Annorum et ampliùs, obiit 4to. die Maij 1660."

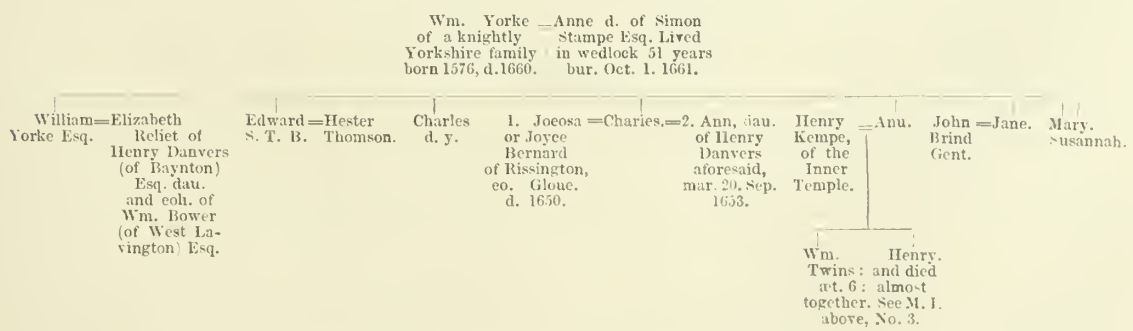
2. YORKE as before, Impaling BERNARD, [No. 275.]

"Sacrum memoriæ JOCOSÆ YORKE, uxoris Caroli Yorke de Basset's-Downe, Generosi, unius filiarum Johis. Barnard de Rissendon in Com. Glocestriæ, Gen. quæ obiit 25 die Maij, 1650. Maritus mærens Monumentum hoc Amoris posuit."

3. KEMPE quartering *blank* [No. 276].

"Sub hoc Lapide reposita jacent corpora GULIELMI et HENRICI KEMPE, filiorum Gemellorum Henrici Kempe de Interiori Templo, London, Generosi, et Annæ uxoris ejus filiæ natu maximæ Gulielmi Yorke de Basset's-Downe, Generosi. Qui nati fuerunt in festo die Sancti Barthei. Apostoli, Anno Dni. 1642. Animæ verò Henrici, 21° die Junii, ac Gulielmi, 18° die Julii, Anno Dni. 1648, ex hoc carcere in cœlestem patriam evolârunt."

[1] There is a Pedigree of Yorke in Wilts Visit. 1623. In these inscriptions (as well as in another in West Lavington church, now almost illegible, but preserved in Sir Thomas Phillipps's privately-printed volume of Wiltshire Epitaphs) the genealogy stands as follows.



(Church Yard.)

This following Epitaph is on a Marble Tombe, in the Church yard: Arms, [Culme, No. 277].

The Crest is a Lyon rampant holding in his pawe a columne, and thereon a Pelican (vulning herself) as in the manteled shield.

"Siste Viator.

Vir non mediocris hic jacet Benjaminus Culme,[1] Prænobilis Culmiorum Devoniensium Familiæ singulare ornamentum, S.S. Theologiæ Doctor, Sancti Patricii Dubliniensis Decanus postremus, non ultimus: utriusque fortunæ particeps, utramque honestavit. Idem semper in Prosperis, in Adversis idem, in omnibus antiquæ Fidei, Pietatis, Patientiæ, moderaminis, imitandum exemplar in sæculo non imitando. In patriam Exul, Exul in patriâ, nec inauditâ Hibernorum feritate perterritus, nec inopinato Anglorum successu seductus, satur curis, annis satur, neutros pertæsus, sed spe plenus et cœlo. Rerum mundanarum vanitatem expertus plus satis, ut æternâ frueretur Quiete et Gloriâ, in Christo placidè obdormiit Anno Domini M.DC.LVII. Ætatis LXXVI, Octobris XXI, Futuram præstolans Beatorum resurrectionem."

This engraven on a stone in the Church yard,

"Septr. 25, Anno Domini 1667.
B. J.
Ætatis suæ 54.
Ecce
Hic decumbo
Innoxie jam calcas
sed
Vindictæ
Uti Senatus consulto cautus
Lapidi
Da pacem nec moveas quidem Quæso
Cineres
Ego quietos expecto non lenes."[2]

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[1] Benjamin Culme D.D. of Canonsleigh, son of Hugh Culme of Molland, co. Devon, was of Lincoln College, then of St. Alban's Hall, Oxon. He became Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, but being forced thence by the Rebellion in 1641 he returned to England, lived several years in a retired condition, and died at Midgehall in the family of his wife Deborah Pleydell. [Wood. Fast. Oxon.] His daughter Elizabeth was third wife of Sir John Morton, Baronet, of Milborne St. Andrew's. [Hutch. I. 480.]

[2] The Latin of this Inscription, if imperfect, cannot be corrected by reference to the original,

At a place in this parish, is a Well, the water whereof, as I am informed, was heretofore famous for curing many diseases, and working miracles, in the old time. The country people calle it "Antedochs-Well" perhaps instead of *Antidote.* I suppose here was the cell of some Anchorite.

In the gravell pitts, in the park by the bowling green, is found Lapis Judaicus, and great quantity of petrified shells; some like muscles.

MIDGEHALL (in Lydiard Tregoz).

This was the Grange of the Abbey of Stanley. The Demesnes thereto belonging, with some other smaller tenements of the same Tenure, are in value above a thousand pounds per annum, and pay but 8s. in lieu of their tithes. For Pope Innocent, the 1st of that name, decreed in the Lateran Councell, that no Cistertian, he being of that Order himself, should pay any tithes.[1]

Johannes de Winterburg, Rector of Lydiard Ewias, sued for, or claimed his Tithes of the said Abbot, who appeals to the Pope, and his Holinesse, after the recital of many privileges this Order always enjoyed, adds, as I have seen it in the Decree,[2] "Nos tamen de communi assensu et voluntate, ut omnis in posterum cesset occasio malignandi inter Domum nostram et dictam Ecclesiam de Lydiard-Ewias et ipsius Rectores, super decimis omnibus divino charitatis intuitu assignamus *octo solidos* dicto Johanni et successoribus suis annuatim in festo Sti. Michaelis in Ecclesiâ de Lydiard Ewias per aliquem ex nostris in perpetuum reddendos, &c."

This was confirmed by Robert, Bishop of Sarum, given at Ramsbury, but without date.[3]

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as the stone has disappeared. It seems to allude to some wrong suffered during lifetime, and to be addressed particularly to the oppressor, who survived. What the story was, or to what person it refers, it is now impossible to say: but the initials, "B. J." and the date, happen to correspond with an entry in the Lydiard Register of Burials, "Bridget Jacob, Sept. 25th, 1667."

[1] Pope Innocent the 1st could not very well have been a Cistercian Monk, for he died A.D. 417, and the Cistercian Order did not exist till A.D. 1098.

[2] The extract given by Aubrey, is not from the Pope's Decree, but from the Deed of Agreement between the Abbot of Stanley and the Rector of Lydiard, (given in English below.)

[3] Neither the Deed of Agreement nor the Confirmation Deed are dated: but from the attestation

of "Stephen, Archdeacon of Wilts," and other incidental evidence, it must have been about the first year of Robert Bingham, Bishop, A.D. 1228. It seems to have been at the General Council, 10th Lateran, A.D. 1139, under Innocent II. (who however was not of that Order) that the Cistercians either were exempted from paying Tithes on their estates, or agreed in some cases to make Composition for them. At that period there were very few Cistercian houses in England, but the number increasing, fresh land being broken up and the Parish Priest losing all benefit, the Bishops began in course of time to re-assert their claim to tithe, contending that the exemption in favour of the Cistercians at the Council of 1139 only applied to such lands as they tilled *before* that year. Whereupon Pope Honorius III. (1216) pronounced that the privilege should be understood to apply to *all* lands whatsoever as well *after* as *before*. The Cistercian Abbey of Stanley, (near Chippenham) to which the whole tything of "Myghale" had been given about A.D. 1161 by King Henry II., contributing nothing out of that tything to the maintenance of the Rector of Lydiard, successive Rectors murmured so much that the Abbot, William of Stanley, at length relented; and by the following Deed, of about A.D. 1228, between himself and John de Winterburg, Rector of Lydiard, bound himself and his successors to pay 8s. a year; the Rector formally acknowledging it as a bounty, and withdrawing all claim to tithe. Eight Shillings a year in the year 1228 represented about the value of three oxen. This Composition is not mentioned in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" under the payments and receipts of Stanley and Lydiard.

Composition between the Abbot of Stanley and the Rector of Lydiard. Translated from a Latin Copy, exhibited in Court on a Trial between the Earl of Hertford *v.* St. John, 4th May, 1587:—

"To all, &c. William Lord Abbot of Stanley and the Convent there, and John, Parson of Lydiard Ewyas, greeting. Whereas it is well known to all, that the Order of Cistercians hath been for a long time past, by privilege from the Roman Pontiffs, exempted from payment of Tythe; And we, being of that Order, have enjoyed that exemption and immunity in our Grange of Mygehale with its appurtenances and in all our lands and possessions within the limits of the said Parish of Lydiard Ewyas from the time of the Foundation of our House: To wit, that no payment whatsoever of any kind under the name of tythe, great or small, hath ever been made by us to the said Church or any Rector thereof, or even to the said John: In order however that all occasion of complaint may in future be put an end to between our House and the said Church of Lydiard Ewyas and the Rectory thereof, respecting any kind of Tythes, we of our common consent and will, having a holy respect unto charity, Do assign *Eight Shillings* to be paid every year at Michælmas unto the said John and his successors in the Church of Lydiard Ewyas, by some one of us for ever. But whereas neither I John, (the Rector) nor the said Church, nor any of my predecessors, have ever received any thing whatever under the name of Tythe out of the aforesaid Grange and its appurtenances, nor out of the lands or possessions of the said Monks; being however sensible that the condition of the said Church hath been amended by their bounty, I have freely accepted their favour, and give my assent that the said Abbot and Convent shall be exempt from payment of all Tythes which can possibly be demanded of them either of parochial right or in any other way, by the said Church, or by myself, or by any other Rector, under any

The Custome of *Word-ale.*

The tenants in memorie of this Decree doe yearly, every one in his order, about the Feast of All Saints, keep a Feaste for their fellow-tenants which they call a Word-ale. It was celebrated heretofore with great solemnitie, many prayers being made for the Abbot of Stanley, and the Monks of the Cistertian Order, now forgotten; all that they yet retaine is,

"You are to pray for the Abbot of Stanley, and all the Monks of the Cistertian Order, by whom we are all Tithe-free, Tithe-free. By whom we are all Tithe-free, Tithe-free, &e."

These words are sung by the chorus, whilst one drinkes a carouse, holding a white wand in his hand; and so all round. When the Feast is ended, he that then kept it delivers his Wand to him that by course is to keep it the yeare following.[1]

LINEHAM.

Vide Lib. B. 148. (The Second Volume of Aubrey's County Collections, now missing. *Ed.*)[2]

pretenee whatsoever. For the better seeurity of this Composition both I John, and the said Abbot and Convent, have hereunto affixed our seals, and at our request the Reverend the Arehdeacon of Wilts as Ordinary, the See of Sarum being vaeant, has affixed his seal. Witnesses, Master Luke, Canon of Sarum, William ————, Robert Baeon and others."

Nearly 2000 aeres in Midgehall Tything are still quit of all tithe to the Reetor, in eonsideration of the eight shillings abovementioned.

Soon after the Dissolution of Monasteries, Midgehall, where there is an old moated house, became the property of the Pleydells of Coleshill, Berks, some of whom resided there and were buried in Lydiard Chureh. Sir Charles Pleydell of Midgehall, Knighted 1618, died 1642. His second wife was Jane St. John: and their fourth daughter married Benjamin Culme D.D. who is buried in the Church yard. Sir Charles's grandson, Edmund Pleydell, married Ann sole daughter and heir of Sir John Morton of Milborne St. Andrew's eo. Dorset (who was also buried at Lydiard, 1623), and the name of Morton from this mateh was afterwards prefixed to Pleydell. William Bouverie, 1st Earl of Radnor, married Harriet only daughter and heir of Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell of Coleshill, and the estates have passed to his Lordship's descendant the present owner.

[1] A Private Court or Feast, said to be observed with some old ceremony which the paymasters of this slender impost pretend that they are not permitted to divulge, is kept at Midgehall on the first Sunday after New Michaelmas. For an account of the "Aneient Ales" of Wiltshire, see Wilts. Arehæol. Mag. II. 161; and for this partieular one, Ditto II. 399. The meaning of "*Word*"-Ale, is not exaetly known, but it is most likely, (as suggested by the Rev. E. Wilton), from the Anglo- Saxon, Worð, *Land.* A "earouse," formerly meant a "bumper-toast."

[2] Lyneham, not being mentioned by name in Domesday Book, was perhaps included in that

BROADSTOCK cum CLACK (Bradenstoke, in Lyneham).

V. Lib. B. 51. (at present missing. *Ed.*)

Mr. Petrus Zittzschar, a Danish Gent., tells me that in their language Clack signifies *Defamatio.*

A learned Suedish Gent. sayes, Clack in Swedish signifies *macula*, a blot. *Vide* in British Dictionary. ——*Resp.* Non inventum.

In Hexam's Low-Dutch Dictionarie KLACK signifies a cleft, chap, crevice; Item a mill-clack: also, a clapper of Lazarus.

Mem. At Broadstock Abbey is an over-shot mill.[1]

survey under "Stock," which was the original name of Braden-stoke; and if so, it belonged at that time to Edward of Salisbury. The manor and Rectorial tithe certainly formed part afterwards of the gift made to Bradenstoke Priory by his descendant Walter D'Eureux the Founder of that Monastery. The impropriation of the church took place in A.D. 1256. [See the Deed in New Mon.] The cure of souls was provided for by the Abbey; which seems to have obtained some kind of privilege for Lyneham, as there are no Presentations of that period in the Sarum Registry and it was one of the few benefices exempt from First Fruits and Tenths.

Among the chief proprietors after the Dissolution was Richard Long who died 1558, youngest son of Sir Henry Long of Wraxhall and Draycote, by Eleanor Wrottesley. His estate continued for five generations in his descendants, some of whom were buried in the church, and was sold by Edmund Long who died *s. p.* 1681. There was a grant here to Thomas Matson 1556—7: and in 1560 Letters Patent granting the demesne and manor of Lyneham to William Button Esq. and Thomas Estcourt, gent.

THICKTHORN was granted on lease by the Crown, temp. Edw. VI. to John Wichicote.

A part of LITTLECOTE lying nearest to Lyneham belonged to Bradenstoke Priory, given probably by John Elcombe and Joan his wife 13 Hen. IV.

[1] "Clack," by the consent of several languages, is certainly a word adopted to represent an importunate noise, whether of the tongue, or any other too persevering instrument: and the clack of a mill is the continual rattle caused by shaking the hopper to make the corn run: but that the hamlet of Clack, near Bradenstoke Abbey, should have taken its name from the usual noise of a mill there, does not seem very likely. It is described in documents of A.D. 1540 as "The Manor of Clake." Clæg is Anglo-Saxon for *clay.*

A "Clapper of Lazarus" is more easily explained. A Leper used to be called a Lazar, from being full of sores like Lazarus. The ceremonies observed on the occasion of declaring a man a leper and cutting him off from social intercourse, were in the highest degree terrible and tragic. After a dismal mass in church he was conducted to a solitary abode far from all society: and was provided with a hood, a cloak, a sheepskin rug, *a pair of clappers*, a leathern girdle, and a birchen

staff. The clappers were for giving notice of his approach, in order that people might get out of his way. In Chaucer, Venus is represented as condemning Cressida to go

> "Begging from house to house
> With cuppe and *clapper*, like a Lazarous."

For full particulars upon the subject of Lepers, see "Jephson's Walking Tour in Britany 1859," p. 76.

Bradenstoke Priory. The general name for the whole parish was simply "Stock," village; the property of Edward of Salisbury at the Norman Survey. Sometimes it was called "Stoke apud Clive." From comprehending other hamlets it became "Broad;" in Saxon, Braden-stóc. It had nothing to do with Braden Forest, being beyond the limits. Bradenstock as the name of the Village occurs so late as 1361. A House of Regular Canons of St. Augustine, or Priory of Black Canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here 13th April, A.D. 1142, by Walter D'Eureux of Salisbury and Sibil Chaworth his wife. He was descended from Edward of Salisbury, and was grandfather of Ela Countess of Sarum the Foundress of Lacock Abbey. An account of Bradenstoke Priory, with copies of some charters, is in the "New Monasticon." See also Bowles and Nichols's "History of Lacock," chap. 2, to which some additions, with a woodcut, are given in "Gent. Mag." Nov. 1833: and in "Britton's Beauties of Wilts." One Register of the Priory is in the British Museum (Cotton MSS. Vit. A. xi): and another (formerly at Stowe) is now in the library of Lord Sherborne. (For a description of the contents of this valuable volume, which is of the reign of Hen. VII. see O'Connor's "Bibliotheca MS. Stowensis" vol. ii. p. 147). Sir Thomas Phillipps has some Extracts. See also Dodsworth's Collections in Bodl. Library. In Buck's views there is a Plate of the Priory as it was in 1732. Tanner *(Notitia)* says that William Aubrey the Antiquary's brother had the Rental Book of the House: [which William Aubrey had obtained from the family of Stokes of Kington St. Michael, in this way. One of his letters to his brother John the Antiquary, begins, "Deare Brother. I have here sent you the examination of that which was the destruction of the Danvers family. Mr. Thomas Stokes desired a copie of it.... Mr. Jo. Stokes doe not much care to part with any thing, but could not well denie me *Bradstock Rent Roll*, and on his slight grant I seized it. These things my cousin Power" (also of Kington St. Michael) "has the best title to, and will freely give it me."]

In "Baker's Northamptonshire," pt. v. p. 317, is a ludicrous account of a dispute between the Prior of Bradenstoke's tenants at Towcester in that county and the Lord of that Manor who insisted that they should bake their bread in his oven. The grant to this Priory by one Le Gras, of a Manor "Apud *Wales*" (see Monasticon, Charter No. iv.), applies, not to the Principality, but to a township of that name in the Parish of Laughton le Morthen, *co. York*. [See Hunter's S. Yorks. I. 307.]

The Priory Church, mentioned in charters of John and Hen. III., was dedicated to St. Mary. It stood South of the present remains. Aubrey (Nat. Hist. of Wilts p. 100) describing it in A.D. 1666, says that the cellar, in which was a strong spring of water, was "the stateliest in Wilts." The Church had been at that time long destroyed, and the foundations digged up. On the West of the hall had once been the "King's Lodgings" which stood till A.D. 1588. King John was often here, and left by Will some jewels to the Priory. There was some tradition (Harl. MS. 980, p. 286,) that during disturbances of the period, Hen. II. was three times crowned

Sir Pexhall Brocas who sold this to H. Danvers Earle of Danby, had the Ligier Booke of this place; his son lives at Baruper (Beaurepaire,) in Hampshire, by the Vine, which was a Graunge they say to Baruper. Q. him for inscription. Mr. Robert Roberts knows Mr. Brocas. Sir Pexhall Brocas was Uncle to Dr. Shirley. His (*i.e.*, Sir Pexhall's) son a prisoner in the King's Bench.

"in a chapel" in the "Vill of Braden." The fine wooden roof, engraved in Mr. J. Parker's edition of "Rickman's Architecture," p. 181, and the vaulted cellar, are still left: but the present building is in a tottering condition. It is a conspicuous object from a great distance, and commands a wide view over, what Aubrey elsewhere calls [Nat. Hist. of Wilts. 125.], the "tuff-taffety vale" towards Malmsbury, &c. There is an old Monastic barn, and near it, in a stable, a window taken from the old Priory, very like the one in the vestry of Sutton Benger Church. The large Perpendicular window seen in Buck's view is now destroyed. Under it were the following shields and devices, some of which are now on a cornice over a porch on the East side.

1. A Calvary-cross-staff within two wreaths. (Perhaps for Fitz-Jocelyn Bishop of Bath and Wells 1174—1191, who gave to the Priory the Church of Chilcompton). 2. On a cross five roses. 3. France and England. 4. Checky. 5. Three ostrich feathers in pale. 6. A Monogram, W. S. (Wm. Snow, the last Prior.) 7. Three Lions passant gardant. (Plantagenet.) 8. An orle (?) 9. Paly of six arg. and vair: on a chief a lion. Langford. (Perhaps for Stephen de Langford who gave to the Priory, Chitterne and Langford. In Harl. MS. 6124. f. 19. this shield is mentioned as used by Patrick D'Eureux son of the Founder. But *Quære.*) 10. ✠ A capital T. *Quære*, for Todenham, one of the Priors?

On a boss in the middle of the ceiling of what is called the Refectory is a large S. A tiled pavement, six feet under ground, was laid open behind the present house, on the site of the old church, in 1851. On one of the tiles, the Arms of Gilbert de Clare a benefactor, (Charter vi). On another the shield of Heytesbury and Hungerford quarterly. Some of them were removed to pave the floor of the porch at Dauntesey parsonage. Stone coffins have also been discovered. A large carved stone chimneypiece, of late style, much too large for the very small apartment commonly shown as "The Prior's Room" in which it still remains, is engraved in the "Builder," Vol. vii. No. 341, p. 387. On it are the initials W. A. L. S., hitherto unexplained. (The "Builder" gives the letters as W. H. L.) The Seal of the Priory is engraved in Bowles and Nichols's "Lacock," p. 31. Of another seal found here not long ago, a description and drawing are given in "Wilts. Archæol. Mag." II. 391.

The endowment of the Priory by the D'Eureux family consisted of the Manor and Tithes of all Bradenstoke and Lyneham, land at Etchilhampton, a chapel at Lake, the Rectorial tithes of the Manor of Wilcote, Easton and the Church, also lands at Littlecote in Hilmerton; besides others in co. Dorset. Subsequently it obtained from various benefactors property at Seagry, Chitterne, Christmalford, Ore, Stowell, and many other places in Wilts and other counties: for which see the New Monasticon. An ancient Hospital of St. John at Wotton Basset was united to it in 1405. In Wiltshire the Prior presented to the Vicarage of Wilcot (but none of his Presentations are registered); to Lyneham, Seagry, Marden, and Haselbury chapel. Leland (Coll. i. 65.) says

Fire place - & Chimney piece

Broadchalke Priory

Wiltshire

Broad-Hinton House, Bromham house and Cadnam House were built of the Ruines of Bradstock Abbey. The two former were burnt in the late Warres and Cadnam is propt for fear of falling.

TOKENHAM WEST (in Lyneham).

Is in the Parish of Lineham, and belonged to ——. Since, to the Danvers's there.[1]

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that in his time the King was considered Patron and second Founder in his right of the Duchy of Lancaster.

At the Dissolution the general manor seems to have been divided. Some part was granted to Edward Baynton. In *temp.* Elizabeth there was a Suit in Chancery between Edward Savage and Sir Robert Rennington and the Lady Eleanor his wife, concerning a claim as heir male to one fourth. The Bailiwick of the Priory was granted to Henry Lanum. But the site of the Priory itself, in 1546, to Richard Pexhall, in exchange. [Harl. MSS. 4316: p. 73, and 7389, p. 35.] Sir Richard, son of Ralph Pexhall and Edith Brocas, married Eleanor daughter of William Paulett, Marquis of Winchester K.G., by whom he had four daughters and coheirs. He died 1571 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The Priory passed to Sir Richard Brocas. For some account of this family see Coll. Top. et Gen. viii. 397: and Lipscombe's Bucks. (A Sir Bernard Brocas had been patron of Barford St. Martin's in Wilts in 1394.) About 1640 the Priory was purchased by Henry Danvers Lord Danby, of Dauntesey, who died 1643. His two nieces, daughters of his brother Sir John Danvers the Regicide, had a joint interest. In 1667 446 acres in Clack and Lyneham belonged to the representatives of Sir John: viz, his eldest daughter Elizabeth, Lady Purbeck, and the children of his second daughter Anne, Lady Lee of Ditchley. (Robert Wright) Villiers, Viscount Purbeck, the husband of Sir John's eldest daughter, is mentioned in one of Aubrey's MSS. as the gentleman who might supply him with a view of the Priory, to illustrate his intended History of North Wilts. From Anne Lady Lee (Sir John Danvers's youngest cohciress), the Priory appears to have passed to her daughters. One of them, Eleanor, married James, Earl of Abingdon, who was owner at his death in 1699.

The "Index Villaris" AD. 1700, mentions Bradenstoke as a seat of the Duke of Somerset. Germanicus Sheppard, the proprietor to whom Buck's View is dedicated in 1732, died here in 1758. Afterwards it belonged to the Selfes of Beanacre near Melksham, a cohciress of which family brought it in marriage to the ancestor of the present owner, Lord Methuen. Sir John de Bradenstoke, Kt., whose family name was Russell, is often mentioned in Deeds relating to this neighbourhood, *c.* 1306—54.

A communication about Clack Fall Fair, and some minor matters connected with the village may be found in Hone's Every Day Book, ii. 1371 and iii. 231: printed also in the "Wilts. Independent" of 13th Oct. 1859. "Clack Mount" is an old square earthwork. In the village are the remains of a Cross.

[1] This seems to be the "West Ockham" or "West Cocham" of the Inquisitions, Sylvester Doignel's in 20 Edw. I: but given probably by the Russells of Bradenstoke to that Priory, to

SWINDON.

This Towne probably is so called, *quasi* Swine-Downe, for it is situated on a Hill or Downe, as well as many other places, viz. Horse-ley, Cow-ton, Sheep-ton, &c. take their name from other animals.[1] It is famous for the Quarrie, which is

which it certainly belonged in 1344, and until the Dissolution. A lease had been given before 1514 by the Convent to the first Sir John Danvers of Dauntsey, or his widow Anne (the heiress of Stradling) Lady Danvers. By her will 1539 she left it to her younger son John. After the Dissolution the Crown renewed the lease of the manor and tithes to him. His son Richard shortly before his death in 1604 sold it to William Button Esq., (Chanc. Proceed.), retaining "Walter's" at Tockenham Wick. John Aubrey's grandmother Rachel Danvers was daughter of a Richard Danvers of Tockenham.

The popular tongue of Wiltshire, which confounds the vowels *i* and *u*, converting "Bishop" into "Buship," and "pulpit" into "pilput," is probably also answerable for having changed, into Button, the name of the old family of De Bitton, so called from a Parish in co. Gloucester, between Bristol and Bath. About 1540 and afterwards, they became large proprietors in North Wilts at North Wraxhall, Beechingstoke, Woodborough and Sutton Veney: also at Alton and Stowell near Marlborough under lease from the Earl of Pembroke. William Button of Alton sold Rood Ashton (then a small manor) to the Longs about 1593. His son Sir William, the first Baronet, resided at West Tockenham Court. In the Civil Wars he was a staunch Royalist and suffered accordingly. His house here was twice stripped. In June 1643 Sir Edward Hungerford, then Commander of the Forces for the Parliament in Wilts, made a foray and carried off 380 sheep, 69 beasts, 160 weights of wool, besides the very beds and hangings from the rooms and the pewter and brass of the kitchen: total value £767. In the following June, 1644, a party of horse from Malmsbury garrison repeated the invasion, making spoil of 440 sheep, 50 beasts, 62 mares and foals, &c; and, from the house itself, damask curtains, scarlet cloth, silver plate, even "1 fair gridiron," 100 cheeses, and all the butter, together with the apparatus for making it, out of the dairy: total value £526 6s. On 22nd November the same year, Sir Edmund Fowell, President of the Committee of Sequestration, was ordered to be the tenant to the State for Sir William Button's lands at Tockenham in Lyneham, paying £320 a year rent. Sir William appears to have lived afterwards at his Manor of Shaw near Overton, and in 1646 was fined £2380 for "Delinquency." He was educated at Exeter College under Dr. Prideaux: and attended Sir Arthur Hopton in his Embassy through France and Spain. "His hospitality," says D. Lloyd, "exemplary, charity great, to poor Ministers and Cavaliers greater, to poor Scholars at School and the University greatest of all." He died 1654. From this family, West Tockenham has descended in the same way as Compton Cumberwell (see Compton Basset), to its present owner, G. H. W. Heneage Esq.

In 1574 Roger Newborough Esq. was a holder of lands in one of the Tokenhams. [Jones's Index.]

[1] Aubrey's derivation, "Mons Porcorum," is however questionable: a Down not being a place

neer the Towne, of that excellent paveing stone, which is not inferior to the Purbec Grubbes, but whiter, and will take a little polish; they send for it to London; it is a white stone; it was not discovered till about thirty yeares agon: and I am now writing in 1672: yet it lies not above 4 or 5 foot deep.[1] Here is on Munday every

very suitable for fattening swine. It is more likely to be named from some owner, a Saxon or Danish "Sweyn," a name not only often found in ancient Wilts records, but still well known in the county.

The Parish of Swindon was divided at the Conquest among five proprietors, of whom the chief were the Bishop of Bayeux, Ulward the "King's Prebendary," and Odin his chamberlain. In Hen. III. and Edw. I. lands are mentioned as belonging to the several monasteries of Malmsbury, Wilton and Ivy Church: but the name is not found in the lists of those houses at the Dissolution. The principal manor of High Swindon was conferred (among other estates) by King Hen. III. upon his half-brother William de Valence, created Earl of Pembroke, of Goderich Castle: one of the many French noblemen whose importation into England excited the jealousies of that Reign. For his history see the Baronage. His son, Aylmer de Valence, was Lord of the manor in 1323: and in 1377 it was held by his widow Mary de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, Foundress of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. Aylmer de Valence dying without issue, a part of this estate passed to his sister's daughter, Elizabeth Comyn, who brought it in marriage to Richard, second Baron Talbot of Goderich Castle: and in 1473 it belonged to his descendant, John, Earl of Shrewsbury. In those early days part of it was held under the Honour of Pont de l'Arche or Pontlarge. In 1560 the Swindon estate was purchased by Thomas Goddard of Upham, ancestor of the present owner A. L. Goddard Esq. of the Lawn. This family name occurs in deeds relating to this parish of the date of A.D. 1404. "Wadard" was the name of one of the two tenants who in the Domesday Survey held land at Swindon under the Bishop of Bayeux. The Charter granted to Thomas Goddard Esq. 1627, for holding a weekly market and two fairs yearly, was printed in the "Swindon Advertiser," 12th September, 1859. Everard, Spilman, and Avenel, are found here in 1316. The woods "super Rectoriam," were sold by the Crown to Thomas Stephens (of Burderop) in 3 Elizabeth. At Even-Swindon, Wenman was an owner in 33 Hen. VIII.

At Wicklescote in this parish, on the South side of Swindon Down, Everard, and the Lovells (of Titchmarsh) were the proprietors in Edw. III. and Hen. IV. Some lands here, held under Philip Basset's manor of Wotton, were given by Katharine Lovell to Lacock Nunnery, and at the Dissolution were bought by John Goddard of Upham. John Wroughton had a manor in 7 Hen. VI. Sir Edward Darell of Littlecote also had one at his death 3 Edw. VI.

[1] The "Portland Rock" of Geology, one of the Upper Oolitic Strata, is quarried here. This is the only point at which it appears in this part of Wilts. Elsewhere in this neighbourhood it is either concealed by alluvial debris scattered over the vallies, or its edge is overlaid by the superior strata. For Sections and Fossils, see "Fitton's Strata below the Chalk," p. 264. Also "Mem. of the Geol. Survey of Great Britain," sheet 34: By A. C. Ramsay, and others, p. 25.

weeke a gallant Markett for Cattle, which encreased to its now greatnesse upon the Plague at Highworth, about 20 yeares since.

Here, at Highworth, and so to Oxford, the poore people, &c. gather the Cowshorne[1] in the meadows and pastures and mix it with hay or strawe and clap it against the walles for Ollit; they say 'tis good Ollit, *i.e.* fuell: they call it Compas, they meane I suppose Compost. All the soyl hereabout is a rich lome, of a darke haire colour.

(Church.)[2]

In the Church is nothing observeable left in the windowes, except in the first on the South side of the Chancell, viz. the coate of Clare. [Pl. xvi. No. 278].[3]

This Cross (engrailed, on 3 grèes or steps, No. 279), is on a tombe about a foote higher than the pavement, on the North side of the aisle belonging to ... Goddard, Esqr. In the same aisle, beneath his picture, was buried, aged 25, 1641, Thomas Goddard, Esqr., husband of Jane, daughter to Edmund Fettiplace, Knight, his coate thus, [No. 280.] Goddard. Somebody is buried by, I suppose his wife, but

[1] Shard, or sharn, is by some thought to be the derivation of Shakespeare's "shard-born beetle:" i.e. bred in dung. [Macbeth].

[2] The Prior of St. Mary, of Southwick, formerly Porchester, in the diocese of Winchester had the Rectory before the Dissolution. Afterwards, from 1560 to 1584, the Stephens family of Burderop: by whom it was sold to that of Vilett. The Prior of St. Mary's presented to the Vicarage: and since 1634, the Crown. The Vicarage was endowed in 1359. Narcissus Marsh, D.D. a native of Hannington, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, was Vicar of Swindon for one year in 1662. The Monks of Wallingford had a pension from the Rectorial tithe.

The old Parish Church, "Holy Rood," but called "St. Mary's" in 1302 (Wilts. Inst.), being small and much dilapidated, was all taken down except the Chancel, and a new one, "Christ-Church," was erected, in 1850: the site of which, and the ground for a new church-yard, together with £1000, were given by the Goddard family, Lords of the Manor. The New church was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Ollivant, Bishop of Llandaff (acting for the Diocesan) November 7th, 1851. The New Town of Swindon, called into existence within these few years by the Great Western Railway and its large establishment, has a church of its own, dedicated to St. Mark: erected, as well as the Parsonage, at the Railway Company's expense.

[3] Oliva Basset, wife of Hugh Despenser had some land in Swindon, in 7 Edw. I. Her grandson Hugh Despenser Junr. married Eleanor, coheir of Gilbert de *Clare*, Earl of Gloucester.

the Inscription not legible. This on an old freestone in the Chancell, now worne out, [No. 281], GRUBBE of Poterne, sinister. Also STEPHENS of Burthorp. The same in other colours & metalls.

Near this lye buried two children of William LEVET, Esqr.; the coate as it is cut in the stone, is [No. 282.] They were buried 1667.[1]

This under the altar, viz. "Here lieth the body of Thomas VILETT, Gent. He departed this life the 6th day of November, 1667." On both sides lye buried his two wives, escutcheon thus: [No. 283.] VILETT.

At the upper end of the Church, this Inscription;

"Christus, qui mortuus est ut per mortem suam superans mortem triumpharet, a mortuis ad vivos exsuscitabit. Buried the 5th of June, An. Dom. 1610, the body of ELENOR HUCHENS, the wife of Thomas Huchens, of Ricaston: shee to this parish twenty pound gave to the relief of the Poore, the use for ever. James Lord, and Henry Cus, her husbands, twenty pounds each of them gave to the Poore of this Parish, the use for ever."

This in the Chancell, (ALWORTH, No. 284).

"Hic jacet HENRICUS ALWORTH in hâc vicinià natus, Qui adolescentiam in Scholâ Wintoniensi, juventutem in Academiâ Oxoniensi, senectutem in patriâ Wiltoniensi, feliciter consecravit, ubique castè, sobriè, piè, sibi parcus, suis beneficus, egenis effusus, ab omnibus desideratus, Obijt XVI die Augusti 1669, Ætatis suæ 75."

Mem. At Brome, near Swindon, in a pasture ground, near the house, stands up a great stone, *q.* Sarsden, called Longstone, about 10 foot high, more or less: which I take to be the remayner of a Druidish Temple; in the ground below are many stones in a right line, thus: O O O O O O O.[2]

[1] Levet. The Arms are not those usually assigned to Levett. As a Swindon name, *Leviet* occurs in the Domesday Survey.

[2] BROME belonged in Edw. I. to the Alien Priory of Martigny. After the Dissolution to the Seymours. By Katharine daughter of Charles sixth Duke of Somerset, it came to the Wyndhams, of the Egremont house: and from them was purchased a few years ago by A. L. Goddard Esq. Of the great stones mentioned by Aubrey none are now remaining.

Two memoranda, relating to Swindon, may be added. A door-way of very Saxon-like construction, in a cellar in the High Street, was brought to light in January 1860. Of Robert Sadler, the author of "Wanley Penson, or the Melancholy Man," who was born at Swindon in 1754, there is a memoir in Britton's Autobiography, p. 341.

TOKENHAM EAST.[1]

On the outside of this Church seems to be the figure of St. Christopher.[2]

WANBOROUGH.

From Mr. Browne.

"Under correction of better judgment, I should take it to be called Wans-borough, corruptedly, from Wodens-burgh, as *Wans*-dyke elsewhere in this countrey.

"At several places hereabouts are every yeare digged up Roman coynes, ruines of houses, and black ashes, especially about the meadow called 'The Nighs.'[3]

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[1] Called Tockenham East, T. *Vetus*, or T. Wick. In Domesday Book are four or five various holdings under "Tocheham." In *temp.* John and Hen. III., these were in the hands of Spileman, Fitz Piers (of Stanton Fitzherbert), Beinton (under the Bohuns), and Bradenstoke Priory (under the Mortimers): but it is uncertain to which of the two Tockenhams each of these precisely belonged. King Ina gave lands at "Tokenham" to the Church of St. James in Old Sarum. In Edw. II. Tockenham Manor was part of the estate of Hugh Despenser, of Fasterne, &c. In the next and following reigns it was dower of the Queens of England. In 3 Hen. V. (1415) it was bestowed by the Crown on the Duke of York in further endowment of Fotheringhay College. In Edw. VI. it was granted by the Crown to Wright. Gryffin Curtree is named as principal landholder in 1565 (Subsidy Roll). In Charles I. and II., Thomas Smith. By the marriage of Mary Smith, it came to John Jacob of Wotton Basset, and also of Norton near Malmsbury. His son, John Jacob of Tockenham House, the last male, was Sheriff of Wilts 1756 and died *s. p.* 1776. Anne his eldest sister, by Will 1780, founded charities here and at Hilmerton, (which see). Elizabeth the youngest sister, became ultimately sole heiress, and brought the estates in marriage to John Buxton Esq. of Tybenham and Rushford co. Norfolk, to whose descendant Sir Robert Jacob Buxton Bart., of Shadwell co. Norfolk, they now belong.

[2] The Church is called after St. John. It was in the gift of Hugh Despenser, in Edw. II.: but from that time to the present has been in Royal patronage. Malmesbury Abbey had a small interest in the Tithes from the time of the Confessor to the Dissolution. Against the church there is a niche containing a curious figure, with a staff apparently entwined by a serpent.

In the Ann. Register 1759, and Britton's Beauties of Wilts, III. 44, is a curious account of John Ayliffe Esq. a native of this place who was executed in October of that year for having forged under peculiar circumstances, a Presentation to the Rectory of Brinkworth.

[3] The word 'Nighs' is a probable corruption either of 'Nythe' the name of a brook at this place, or of 'Nidum,' the Roman Station which, according to Sir R. C. Hoare, (Anc. Wilts. II. 94), once occupied the ground to a large extent about the brook, near Covenham Farm. At this

point a Roman road, coming from Cricklade, parted into two branches: the one continuing to Cunetio (near Marlborough) the other to Spinæ (Speen near Newbury). The soil at the 'Nighs' abounds in the usual marks of Roman occupation. In the year 1689, between sixteen hundred and two thousand coins were found in one vessel; none later than Commodus. [Aubrey Mon. Brit.] Sir R. C. Hoare gives a ground plan of the site.

Wanborough. In A.D. 590, a battle of importance in its day, was fought between Ceawlin, third King of Wessex, and his nephew Ceolric at a place which one copy of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle calls Wods-bergh, and another Wodens-berg. If the former is correct, the village of Woodborough near the Wansdyke, may have been the scene: if the latter, Wanborough. Dr. Guest, Master of Caius College, Cambridge, considers it to have been Wanborough. [See Archæol. Inst. Journal, 1859, p. 107.] Mr. Sharon Turner (Hist. of England, I. 329 and 331), erroneously describes Wanborough as near the Wansdyke, from which it is several miles distant.

Wanborough is in the old Hundred of Thornhill. In Domesday Book it is called "Wemberghe," and was held by the Bishop of Winchester, for the support of the Monastery of that city: but it is not named in Tanner as one of the estates of the Convent. In Hen. II. it belonged to William Longespée Earl of Sarum who in 30 Hen. III. (1245) gave it (but still to be held under his lordship, as it continued to be under his representatives, Laci Earl of Lincoln 1264, and Montacute, Earl of Sarum, 1396) to his brother Stephen, Justiciary of Ireland. [Grant, with Seals, Harl. Chart: 53. B. 14.] In 1252 Stephen obtained a grant for a market and fair. He died 1260 leaving a widow Emmeline, called, in right of a former husband, Countess of Ulster: and two daughters and coheirs, 1. Ela, wife of Roger Le Zouche, who had a son Alan Zouche: and 2. Emmeline, wife of Maurice Fitz-maurice, who left no issue. Alan Zouche had a daughter and heiress Matilda, wife of Robert de Holand. Their grand-daughter and heiress Matilda Holand, Lady of Wanborough, brought it in marriage to John fifth Baron Lovel of Titchmarsh, 1375. From him descended Francis Viscount Lovel, the Favourite of Rich. III., concerning whose death a mysterious story is told. See Burke's Ext. Peerage. He died without issue and was attainted 1487. Between that year and 1515 the Manor "late Viscount Lovel's" was enjoyed by John Cheyne Knight, then by Sir Richard Elyot, father of Sir Thomas the diplomatist (see Notes and Queries viii. 276); and lastly, by Sir Edward Darell of Littlecote who died owner 1549. His grandson Sir John (of Kintbury) sold it to Sir Humphrey Forster of Aldermaston about 1614. Britton (Beauties of Wilts) says that in Queen Anne's reign it belonged to Sir Charles Hedges who sold it to Samuel Sharpe Esq., of Bath.

Under the Fee of Longespée, Sewale D'Oseville (a benefactor to Bradenstoke and a proprietor near Chippenham) held a portion of Wanborough *temp.* Edw. I. Other names are, in Edw. I. Fitz Geffrey (see "Cherhill,") under whom Foliot, Turville, and others: Almaric St. Amand, Edw. II.: Katharine Aylmer, 35 Edw. III: Sir James Windsor of Stanwell, co. Middlesex, who is mentioned as having married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Sir John Streechie of Wanborough, about A.D. 1360, (See Scropo and Grosvenor Roll vol. II. 213): Sir John Roche (who married a coheiress of Delamere in 1378); William Fitz William and William Wroughton, in Hen. IV.: and in 1565, Thomas Brynd, who was also Patron of the Rectory of Stanton Fitzwarren (called in Wilts. Instit., perhaps by mistake, Stanton Fitz Brynd). The name of this family survives in a charity given to

"Here is a tradition that at a certain place in this parish called Court Close, sometime resided the famous Lovell, favorite to Richard the Third, King of England. The howse with a chapell adjoining, and another (chapel) at Hall-place in this parish, dedicated to Saint Ambrose, were, as I am informed, carried to the building of the Tower. Here are few vestigia of any such structure (i.e. Court Close) to be discovered, only a mote, which encompassed the house, commonly called Lovell's mote.[1]

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the parish by Margaret Brynd in 1747. Their pedigree is in Wilts. Visit. 1623. In the Rolls Record Office are some curious papers relating to the murder of a Mr. Brind of Wanborough in A.D. 1571. In 32 Hen. VIII. there was a grant *(Originalia)* in Wanburgh and Upham to John Goddard.

Clement Harding B.L.L., 1507, gave some land here to New College Oxon. of which he was Fellow. Bradenstoke Priory had also a small interest in the parish.

Erdescote (now Eastcot) belonged (35 Edw. III.) to Blount, holding under Bohun, Earl of Hereford: afterwards to the Lovells. Blackgrove, 200 acres, was also theirs.

[1] Captain Symonds of King Charles's army, who visited Wanborough in 1644, and whose pocket note-books have been recently edited by C. E. Long Esq. for the Camden Society, mentions (p. 150) the moat and foundations of Lovell's House. He was also told of "a Church of *St. Margaret's*" that formerly stood close by: but this name, as will be seen, was probably a slip of his memory. Court Close, now commonly called "*Cold* Court," is near Fox-bridge, and the moat, about thirty yards wide, which adjoins it, is still traceable.

Hall Place, also once moated, is near the lower town, and is believed to have belonged in 1418 to the Polton family mentioned in the inscriptions given by Aubrey. Of any chapel here dedicated to St. Ambrose nothing is known. The field in which Hall Place stood is now called "Ambrose," and was the property of the late Mrs. F. A. Carrington. There are distinct marks of building in it. The two traditions, viz., that Francis, Viscount Lovell the favourite of Rich. III. resided at Court Close, and yet that the materials of his house were used in building the square tower of the Church, are inconsistent. For this Lord Lovell did not become owner of the estate till 1464 and died 1487: but the tower was built (as a date upon it testifies) in 1435.

The Chapel of St. Katharine of Wanborough.

In the Sarum Registers, and in various other authorities, a chapel of this name is mentioned. It has hitherto been commonly supposed to have been the small projection, still remaining, attached to the North side of the chancel of the Parish Church: but the Editor is of opinion that St. Katharine's must have been a distinct and independent building, in a different part of the Parish.

He has ascertained that in St. Katharine's Chapel, wheresoever it may have stood, there were two Foundations, by separate families.

1. Longespee's Foundation. From a reference in a Deed in the Hungerford Chartulary (see below) it appears that a chantry in the Chapel of St. Katharine had been founded, and rules laid down for its observances, by Emmeline, Countess of Ulster, (Comitissa Ultoniæ), the widow of Stephen Longespée. Her death was in 1276. Her daughter the Lady Emmeline Longespée (widow of Fitz-mauriee whose name she dropped, resuming, according to a custom of great heiresses, her own paternal sirname on becoming a widow, in 1291) held lands "pro cantariâ faciendâ." (I. p. M. 19 Edw. I.) She died 1331, æt. 79. The Chaplain was called "Custos:" and in 1334 he was further endowed by Lady Emmeline's successor in the Manor, Matilda, daughter of Alan Zouche, and wife of Robert de Holand, with the unusually large sum of 100 marks a year arising out of lands here, and 14 marks a year out of her Manor of Steeple Lavington. The Custos was instituted by the Bishop: and Presentations continued to be made by the successive Lords of the Manor, Holand, and Lovel, until 1466: and in February 1483, Francis Viscount Lovel, the last of the family, sold the Chapel of St. Katharine with all its lands, the house of the Custos, &c., to William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, for his College of St. Mary Magdalene at Oxford: which Society is now a proprietor in the parish of Wanborough.

2. Wambergh's Foundation. By a Deed in the Hungerford Chartulary, dated at Wanborough 14th July 1336, John de Wambergh, Canon of Wells, gave to the Custos 47 acres of land called "Tenpoundworth land," and a messuage at *Colne*, inherited from his brother Robert de Wambergh, Archdeacon of Wells, and Rector of Steeple Lavington (to which, Robert had been presented in 1315 by Lady Emmeline Longespeé late Fitz-maurice, Lady of that Manor); to provide *two* priests to say daily mass at *any* altar in the Chapel of St. Katharine; for the souls of his brother and himself, Emmeline Longespée, Robert and Matilda Holand, Richard Delamere, Sir Robert Hungerford, and others (some of whom were still living). The two priests of this Foundation were to follow the rules of the Countess of Ulster's chantry in the same chapel: to board and lodge with the Custos and be paid by him. The Obits of Lady Emmeline and Robert the Archdeacon to be kept in the *choir* of the chapel, the Lady's on 15th May, his 12th October, with *Placebo* and *Dirige*, bells ("*classica pulsari*,") and a distribution to the Poor.

The facts above stated seem to imply some building of more suitable importance than the very humble one now on the North side of the chancel. For 1st. The usual provision in former times for a mere chantry priest serving a Family Altar in a parish church was about 10 or 12 marks per annum. But in this case there were Two Foundations, with an united endowment of 114 marks a year, besides the 47 acres of land at Colne, making an income equal to that of the Vicar of Wanborough in those days. 2nd. There were Five Priests in the service of the chapel, (three of Longespée's, two of Wambergh's) the Superior being called "Custos," a name sometimes given to the Head of a Brotherhood of Clergy (as was the case in the first foundation of Edingdon Priory in Wilts). 3rd. St. Katharine's had a "Choir," in which certain services are directed to be performed; it had more than one altar, bells, &c. 4th. St. Katharine's Chapel and its lands were sold as freehold in 1483 by Lord Lovell to Bishop Waynflete who gave them to Magdalen College, Oxon. Although the Chapel was then suppressed and its services were discontinued, still, if it had been part of the Parish Church, the College would probably have remained liable to the repair of that part, which does not appear to be the case. Finally; whenever chantry chapels

"Here is a Lott-Mead celebrated yearly with great ceremony. The Lord weareth a garland of flowers; the mowers at one house have always a pound of beefe and a head of garlick every man, according to that of Horace, "*O dura messorum ilia!*" with many other old customs still retayned. It is now sufficiently known to the neighbouring gentry, for revelling and horse-racing.[a]

"This escutcheon is in a window of the Parsonage house: [No. 285].

(Church.)[2]

"In the third columne of the East windowe in the Chancell, I find these two

[a] Mr. Browne hath promised to send me the particular account of this Custome.[1]

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did stand within and under the roof of a Parish Church they were almost always distinctly so described in documents relating to them. This has not been hitherto found to be the case in any document where St. Katharine's is mentioned.

Taking all these circumstances together, it would seem as if St. Katharine's of Wanborough had been an edifice separate from and altogether independent of the Parish Church: and if so, most likely at Court Close, near Foxbridge, now commonly called "Cold Court," the ancient seat of the Lovells, the successors, in the Lordship of the Manor, to the Longespées and others; and now, belonging, as the writer is informed, to Magd. Coll: Oxon. *Cold*-court may perhaps be a corruption of *Colne*: the name of some lands which, as mentioned in the Deed of A.D. 1336, formed part of the endowment. Both Aubrey's informant Mr. Browne, and Captain Symonds, were told that a chapel, or church, had once stood there, and the name of "St. Margaret's," which the Captain retained, was an easy mistake to a passing visitor, for "St. Katharine's."

[1] "Lot Mead" is not an uncommon name of fields in Wiltshire parishes. It is perhaps a vestige of the original partition of lands when cleared, which the chronicler Simeon of Durham says were distributed by lot. See Kemble's Anglo-Saxons, I. 91. Some kind of festival would probably be instituted in memory of the event: but no other account of the matter than that which Aubrey has preserved, has been met with.

[2] Wanborough Church, St. Andrew's, is built in a peculiar way. The Nave has a square tower at its West end, and, at its East end, a slender spire with dormers. The date of the tower is known from an inscription affixed to it as A.D. 1435. The style of the spire is older. Captain Symonds (1644) was told that the chancel had been a chapel, the body added since. The following memorandum is said to be No. 1405 in Bishop Chandler's Register at Sarum (A.D. 1417—1426) "Wanbrough Capella non est dedicata: altare tamen principale consecratum est in honorem gloriosæ Virginis." (Wanbrough Chapel has not been dedicated: but the principal Altar has been consecrated in honour of the glorious Virgin.)

Under the floor of the church were discovered in 1843, lying with their faces downwards, portions of two effigies of a man and woman, drawn and described in Journal Archæol. Institute

coates, *viz.* [No. 286 and Pavey No. 287], the latter broken in the first columne of the same windowe.[1]

"In the limbe of the windowe this Inscription:

Orate p Dna.[a] ..... que hanc fenestram fieri
fecit. Anno Dni. millesimo. CCCC,LXXX,VI.

[a] Emma Fisher, as I am informed.[2]

April 1851, as representing Lady Emmeline Longespée and her husband Fitz-maurice. But on the margin are plainly the words "Fiz-william et sa femme." There was a family of this name here in 1341 [Non. Inq.] and 1378 (I. p. M.): and in Hen. IV., as mentioned above at foot of p. 195.

The Rectory of Wanborough was originally given by Bishop Osmund to endow his new Cathedral at *Old* Sarum in 1091. [Dug. New. Mon., Salisb. Chart. II.] But it was in some way soon alienated from that episcopal church. For in Prynne's Papal Usurpations (iii. 438) there is an account of a process at law relating to the right of Advowson of Wanborough, from which it appears that so early as 1189 it had been transferred to the Alien Priory of Nugent le Rotroi, Depart. d'Eûre et Loire, in France, probably through the interest of the Longespées, Earls of Salisbury, as in the Deed preserved by Prynne, we find Stephen Longespée (who died 1260) claiming the patronage of Wanborough and presenting one Hugh Penne: but the Pope by definitive sentence deprived the Presentee. The Prior of Nugent le Rotroi afterwards conveyed the Advowson to the Prioress of Ambros-bury in Wilts, and the Bishop of Salisbury allowed her to appropriate the church. Lady Emmeline Longespée (widow of Fitz-maurice) and her nephew Alan Zouche in 1289 resumed the contest for the patronage, but the Prioress succeeded in retaining it. The house of Font Evraud in Normandy, to which Ambresbury Priory was subordinate, also put forward a claim as Patron, but without success. [Wilts. Inst. p. 6.] At the Dissolution the Rectory and Advowson were granted to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester who have ever since presented to the Vicarage.

A copy of the Parish Registers forms No. 6506—8 in Sir Thomas Phillipps's Collection of MSS. [Wilts Archæol. Mag. I. p. 100.] The Register of Burials begins 1582.

[1] According to Symonds (30 years before Aubrey) this shield was then entire, viz. Gules à fess indented Or, a bend ermine. There were also at that time three other shields in the church. 1. "In the cross North Yle, Argent *(sic)*, 10 bezants, 4, 3, 2, 1, for Zouche (see above, p. 195.) 2. South window, Howard, quartering Brotherton, Warren, Mowbray, Segrave, and Braose. 3. North window, Or, a saltire Arg: with a label of 3 points Sable." This shield is still in the window.

[2] The name 'Fischere' was there at Symonds's visit. Probably *Alice* Fisher, elected Prioress of Ambresbury 16th May, 1486: who, becoming thereby Rector of Wanborough, may have adorned her chancel with the window.

"At the upper end of the South Aisle on a marble stone, this Inscription in brasse beneath their pictures,

"Marmoreo lapide Thomas jacet hic et Edytha,
Quem Polton vita quisque vocabat ita.
Quos mors expulit hinc milleno Virginis anno
Quadringenteno decimo, quibus addimus octo:
Undena lucc Septembris hunc, duodena
Hanc Februi; gradiens fundas precamina plena.
Octoque natorum natarum totque suarum,
Collegium carum circumeundo Sarum.
Ex obitu quorum Wanbergh curatus habebit
Quatuor atque decem nummos quę rite tenebit
Post ortum Matris Dñi Dñica die sequente,
Ellermis de et Halle plase Wanbergh retinente."[1]

[1] This inscription, through the fault either of the Muse, or the engraver, is not very intelligible. So far as tolerably clear, it seems to signify that Thomas Polton died September 11th, and Edith his wife, February 12th, both in the same year "of the Virgin," 1418: having had sixteen children (eight sons and eight daughters): and that they had appointed a payment of 14 *nummi* (monies, which Ducange says means *denarii*), to be made from and after their decease, to the "Curate of Wambergh" every year on the Sunday following the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, (January 1st.)

The "Curate of Wanbergh" would, in the ordinary church-phrase of those days, appear to mean the resident clergyman in *cure* of the parish; who at this parish would be the *Vicar*. Because in 1418 (the date of the inscription) Ambresbury Nunnery was Rector; and any other clerk here must have been either the Custos, or some one of the chantry chaplains, of St. Katharine's Chapel, none of whom had any thing to do with the secular charge of the parish.

The two most perplexing lines are those in which, 1st, the Reader seems to be asked to pray for the souls of Thomas, Edith, and the sixteen children, "Collegium carum circumeundo Sarum," "in going round their beloved College at Sarum." (?) And 2nd (the last line) "Ellermis de et Halle plase Wanbergh retinente." As to the former, it is possible that Sarum may have been the place where some of the sixteen children were interred. Of the latter, the following is offered as a solution. The preposition "De," when placed in proper order, must come before Ellermis. The two easily make "Dellermis," which may have been intended for "Delamere's," the name of the family to whom some of the lands charged with the 14 "monies," may have previously belonged. The MS. Cartulary of Edingdon Priory (p. 152) mentions a Hugh Delamere of Wanborough in 1329. In the Foundation Deed of a chantry in St. Katharine's by the Archdeacon

"The following Inscription is engraved on a brasse plate in the wall of the North side of the Bellfree:

Orate p. Thoma Polton et Edytha uxe eius defunctis: Magro
Philippo Archno Gloucestr. Agnete et xiiij aliis eorum
liberis: Dno Robto Everard Vicario et oibus suis parochianis
q. hoc campanile inceperunt. Anno Dni MCCCCXXXV.[1]

"Near to the Poltons lye buried some of the Hintons, of an Equestriall family sometime living in this parish, but of no long continuance. I have not seen their coate in colour and metall. It is [No. 288.]

"In the Chauncell under the altar lieth interred, "The Lady Mary Hinton, wife of Sir Thomas Hinton, Knight, daughter of Mr. Peter Tryon, and sometime wife and widowe of Sir Sebastian Harvey, Knight, Citizen and Alderman of London: she dyed about M,DC,XXX."[2]

"In the first columne of the second windowe, on the South side of the Church, I find this coate: [No. 289] Az. a lion ramp. O. crowned Gules, on the shoulder a cross-

of Wells 1336 (above referred to), among the persons to be prayed for are Richard Delamere, his brother Hugh, and their parents William and Agnes Delamere. And among proprietors in Wanborough in 1411 was Sir John Roche who had married one of the coheiresses of Sir Peter Delamere of Aldermaston, co. Berks. It is therefore possible that some lands so called, had come into the possession of the Polton family, who had charged them with the 14 monies: the charge to endure so long as Wanborough Parish should continue to include "Delamere's" and "Hall Place," *i.e.*, (as it was hoped) for ever.

Of "Anno *Virginis*" instead of "Anno *Domini*," there is said to be an instance on a warrior's tomb of the 14th century in Worms Cathedral.

[1] To Philip Polton, Archdeacon of Gloucester, son of Thomas and Edith, (who, with the Vicar Robert Everard and the parishioners began, according to this inscription, to rebuild their bell-tower 1435) there is a Brass in the ante-chapel of All Souls College, Oxon: the inscription perfect, figure kneeling; on the shield of arms, 3 mullets of 5 points piereed. He died 1461. See Mr. E. Kite's "Wiltshire Brasses."

[2] Thomas Hynton was the largest occupier of land in Wanborough in 1565. Captain Symonds (1644) found another inscription of this family on a plain monument of white stone. "Anthony Hinton Esq. ob. 7 May 1598 æt. 66, grandfather to Mr. Hinton privy counsellor to King Charles," and a shield: on a bend cotised 3 martlets. Peter Tryon was a wealthy refugee from the Low countries driven out by the persecution of the Duke of Alva. See "Tryon," Burke's Ext. Barts: where this second marriage of his daughter Lady Harvey is omitted. Sir Sebastian Harvey was Lord Mayor 1618, the year Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded.

crosslet fitchée Sable: which, according to Mr. Antony Wood's rule, appears very ancient. Some broken in every columne of the same window. DAYRELL, without the cross-crosslet, but whether it is a charge or minute difference I know not.[a] This, with the cross-crosslet fitchée on the shoulder, is empaled sinisterly with Hungerford's coate in the second columne (*light*) of the first windowe in the Chancell at Down-Ampney, Gloucestershire."[1]

WOOTTON-BASSET.[2]

A very ancient Mayor towne. *Mem.* Maer, in the Welsh language signifies a governor. *Q.* When the Charter was first granted?[3]

[a] *Quære* T. G. Esq. *de hoc.*

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[1] The Darells, as already mentioned, were Lords of Wanborough manor in Edw. VI. Hasted (Kent, vol. iii. 225) says: "when the house of Darell of Sesay branched off into Darell of Calehill, Kent, and Darell of Littlecote, Wilts, the Darells of Calehill bore a *trefoil* slipped on the shoulder of the lion: the Darells of Littlecote a cross crosslet fitchée. When Darell of Calehill became the eldest heir male, they used the original coat without the difference of the trefoil."

[2] The early descent of the manor of Wootton Vetus, alias Basset, was similar to that of Compton Basset (See P. 41, Note 2). The last Lord Basset of Wycombe who was owner here, having died in 1271, the name has survived nearly 600 years. By Aliva his daughter and heir the Manor and Church passed to the Despensers. She died 1280, having remarried Roger Bigod fifth Earl of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal, who held Wootton under the Earl of Cornwall as of the Honour of Wallingford. In 1334 it appears in the name of Edward Bohun: in 1358 of Isabella the Queen; in 1370 of William Wroughton: in 1401, of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, fifth son of Edw. III. His son Edward, Duke of York, intended to bestow it upon Fotheringhay College, but his death at Agincourt 1415 hindered the endowment. His widow Philippa (Mohun) afterwards wife of Walter Fitzwalter was owner at her death 1431. In Edw. VI. (c. 1547) it was granted by the Crown to John Dudley Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and on his attainder 1553 to Sir Francis Englefield, (of a Berks family) Master of the Court of Wards under Queen Mary. The last Presentation by his family was in 1620.

Lord Chancellor Clarendon, whilst living as Edward Hyde at Purton was returned to Parliament in 1640 for two places, Shaftesbury and Wootton Basset. He "made choice to serve his neighbours" of the latter place. The Manor was purchased by his second son Lawrence created Baron Hyde of Wootton Basset and Earl of Rochester. He died 1711. His son Henry became in 1723 fourth Earl of Clarendon. This Earl's only son, Henry Viscount Cornbury, died just before his father in 1753. One of the Earl's daughters, Jane, was wife of the Earl of Essex. Their daughter the Lady Charlotte Capel became heir. She married Thomas Villiers, created Lord Hyde of Hindon, and afterwards Earl of Clarendon, from whom it has descended to the present Earl.

[3] 25 Hen. VI. (1446—7.) In Jones's Index to the Records is mention of the "Liberties of

This Church was dedicated to St. Bartholomew.[1] In the East window, North Chancell, was Spenser's coate till of late. [Pl. xvii. No. 290, DESPENSER]. The same in the South Chancell.

In the North Aisle window these three coates: 1. [No. 291] DUKE OF YORK 3 times. 2. BLOUNT [No. 292]. 3. DAUNTESEY [No. 293].

In the South Aisle. 1. [No. 294] WROUGHTON. 2. [No. 295].[2] 3. [No. 296] *nomine* DIXTON. The Chevron here I believe is broken. This coat is on the wall of the North Aisle of the Abbey of Cirencester with a name written under it, now scarcely legible: *Q.* Mr. Th. Gore *de hoc*, and Mr. Friend.[3] 4..... (*broken*) *Impaling*

Wootton Basset, 13 Eliz." By another Charter, 2nd December, 31 Charles II. (1679) in the Mayoralty of John Hollister, were granted *(inter alia)* two new Fairs, a Court of Piepowder, and a weekly Court of Record. The original Document of this date was discovered in 1859 among the papers of Meiler Owen Esq. of Goppa, Denbigh, and has been restored to the Corporation. The second Seal, (or as it is ungrammatically engraved, "Min*or* Sigillum,") of Wotton Basset bears the arms of Lawrence Hyde, in recognition of the interest through which the Charter of 1679 was obtained. "Schedule A" in the Reform Bill of 1832 closed the Poll books of this Borough. In the Wilts. Archæol. Mag. I. p. 74, is a drawing of an old engine for correction of scolds, called a "Cucking Stool," belonging to this Town.

[1] Called "All Saints" in Bacon's Liber Regis. On the walls some years ago a representation of the massacre of St. Thomas a'Becket was discovered.

The Rectory of Wootton was in the gift of the early Lords of the Manor, Basset, Despenser, and the Crown: until between 1361 and 1389 (Wilts Inst.) when the Tithes were appropriated to Stanley Abbey near Chippenham. The Vicar was nominated by the Abbot until the Dissolution. In 1551 the Tithes were leased by the Crown to Roger Blake. The patronage was granted to the Englefields and has since gone with the Lordship.

A Priory or Hospital of St. John the Baptist was founded here in A.D. 1266, (Orig. Deed in Chap. House Westm.): but in the reign of Hen. IV. it was united to Bradenstoke Priory. The "Custos" or Prior of St. John's, was generally some neighbouring incumbent. The only four Presentations recorded, 1307, 1342, 1353, 1380 were made by the Lord of the Manor. The Prior had certain ancient rights in the "Purlieu" of Braden Forest: viz. to cut trees to build his house, and to hunt with bow and hound, without hindrance from gamekeepers *("therio-phylaxis")*. According to a Deed of 1565 (D. and C. of Sarum) these privileges descended to the Vicar of Wootton Basset.

[2] The arms of Edward Duke of York and Philippa Mohun abovementioned, p. 202, note 2.

[3] Rudder (p. 365, Glouc.) mentions a brass plate on the floor of Cirencester Church with this coat of arms and the name of Richard Dixton, 1438.

(Wroughton? No. 297, but the chevron is omitted.) Taken by Mr. Withie 1616.

This seal, in brasse, was found in a field in this parish, in ploughing. On a pile surmounted by a chev. 2 saltires in chief. the letter E. in base. "Sigillum Johannis Yowne?" or Yeven? Hughes the gunsmith hath it [No. 298].

In this parish are found delicate snakestones of a reddish gray.

In the parke here is petrifying water, which petrifies very quickly, and the bottom of the gutter is like a rock, the rest is moorish. Leaves petrify before they are halfe rotten.

At Hunt's mill here is a well where the water turnes the leaves, &c. of a red colour.

In this parish are found stones of the shape of Oyster shells.[1]

FASTERNE, in the parish of Wootton Basset.

Belonged to the Spensers: he had 56 manours. *V. de hoc* Survey of London.

Tradition, that Richard Cœur de Lyon was borne here, or Duke of Yorke. I believe the arms in the North Aisle of the Church, with a label of 3, was of that Duke that was here borne.[2]

[1] The town stands on the Coral Rag, but close to the frontiers of both the Kimmeridge and Oxford Clays. Wootton Basset was visited by a violent hurricane which blew down a house and killed a child, February 16th, 1760: and in 1770 John Haynes died here aged 105.

[2] Fastern is on the road from Calne to Wootton Basset. The name is variously mis-spelled Vastern, Vasthorne, Wasterne, &c., but the derivation is probably from the Anglo-Saxon, *fæsten*, an enclosure.

The course of ownership follows that of the Manor of Wootton Basset. At the death of Aliva (Basset) Lady Despenser, 9 Edw. I. Fastern Park contained 789 acres of which 616 were arable, 173 pasture. In 13 Edw. II. Hugh Despenser obtained Letters Patent to enlarge it by taking 300 acres of wood then included under Braden. He also appears to have added to it by means less regular: and in the Wilts. Archæol. Mag. III. 247 is the account of a forcible entry made upon his Manor by the adherents of the parties whom he had injured. That it was the birthplace of Richard Cœur de Lion seems incorrect. The best authorities place that event at Fotheringhay Castle. At Fastern there was a country hunting seat for the Crown, with a domestic Chapel. The latter is mentioned in a Deed in the Rem. Off. Exchequer, Inq. 20 Edw. II. Leland (Collect: iv. 248) says; "a little before Lady Day 1489, King Henry VII. roode into Wiltshire an Hunting: and slew his gres (buck) in three places in that shire. He first hunted in the Forest of Savernake: the second in the goode Parke of Fastern, the third in Blackmore Forest,

and so returned to Windsor. Also he was at Ramsbury with the Bishop of Salisbury." Fastern was granted by Patent (2 and 3 Phil. and Mary) 1555—6, to Sir Francis Englefield, who presently turned the "Great Park" into enclosures: leaving about 100 acres called Wootton Lawn to be used as common by the "Free Tenants of the borough," in lieu of the larger range of pasture of which he deprived them. Towards the time of the Commonwealth, in the Mayoralty of Jeffery Skeate, the Free Tenants sent a Petition to Parliament in which they gravely state that the very elements befriended their cause, for that whenever the landlord's cows entered the common, a storm invariably drove them out: insomuch that it grew to be a proverb at Wootton Basset, instead of saying "it thunders," to say, "they're putting Sir Francis's cows into the lawn." The Petition is printed at length in Nichols's Topographer and Genealogist iii. 23, and Britton's Beauties of Wilts, iii. 39.

In 1578 Henry Knevett Esq. was exonerated from arrears of payment of £4 10s. per annum "of the farm of Fastern Park." [Jones's Index "Memor."]

Richard Rowsewell, whose pedigree and arms are in the Visitation of 1623, appears to have been tenant under the Englefields in that year: and in 1648, Mr. Jacob, ancestor of the Jacobs of Tockenham. Lady Honora (O'Brien) widow of the third Sir Francis Englefield, Bart., married secondly Sir Robert Howard, sixth son of the first Earl of Berkshire. He was Principal Secretary to Lord Clifford the High Treasurer, and was living here 1673. An engraving by Faithorne, 1660, of a Sir Francis Englefield, was sold at Sir Mark Sykes's Sale in 1824, for £48 6s. About 1682 Fastern became the property and residence of Laurence Earl of Rochester, second son of Lord Chancellor Clarendon. The house is now a farm-house and contains among other relics of former dignity a carved chimney-piece on which is a shield with the arms of Englefield, Barry of six G. and A. on a chief O. a lion pass. Az.

MALMESBURY HUNDRED.[1]

ASHLEY.

BELONGED to the Dutchy of Lancaster, and was by Queen Elizabeth given to ..... one of her Mayds of Honor, to buy her pins. It is a pleasant place, and worth ... per annum.

Sir Theobald Gorges. He lies buried in the Church, but without any remembrance of him; nor is there anything of antiquity.

[1] This comprises three old Hundreds, viz. those of, 1st. The Borough of Malmesbury; 2nd, Sterkeley; 3rd, Chedgelow. These were kept distinct before the Dissolution of Monasteries, but after that event they merged into one. The Lordship (of all three) anciently belonged to the Crown, and was granted by King John to the Abbot of Malmesbury. In later times it belonged to Sir Richard Grobham of Great Wishford, who died 1730. From him it descended to the Howes, Lords Chedworth. After the death of the last Lord Chedworth, 1804, it was bought in 1806 by Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. He sold it in 1813 to Joseph Pitt Esq. who in 1840 sold it to the late Joseph Neeld Esq.

Sterkeley is a very small hamlet in the parish of Great Somerford. The two Law-days of this Hundred were held here (why, is not known) on Hockday (Tuesday after Easter, sometimes the second Tuesday) and St. Martin's (November 11th). This Hundred included Christmalford, Dauntesey, Brinkworth, Great and Little Somerford, Seagry, Rodbourn and Corston, Draycote, Stanton St. Quintin, Hullavington, Norton, and Easton Piers (in the Parish of Kington St. Michael). For some curious proceedings before a Jury at Sterkeley Hundred Court in 1189, see Abb. Placit. pp. 13 and 15.

Chedgelow, or Chedda's low. Hlæw in Anglo-Saxon means, *tumulus*, and Hleo, abode. These words gave names, sometimes to Hundreds; as Totman's-low (Tateman's-hlæw) co. Stafford, and Oswald's-low, co. Worcester: or to places, as Taplow (Tappe's-hlæw) co. Bucks, and many others. Shire Courts were held on the spot, in the open air. Cwichelme's Low (now Cuckamsley) on a high hill in Berks was the rendezvous of a Shire Court in the eleventh century, one of whose extremely important Acts is on record. See "Kemble's notices of Heathen Interments," Archæol. Journal, xiv. 131. The actual place called Chedgelow was probably that which is now called "Church-leaze," a farm in the parish of Crudwell: (which see). The Hundred included Sutton Benger, Brokenborough, Newnton, Charlton, Crudwell, Kemble, Oaksey, Pool and Ashley.

In 1274 (3 Edw. I.) the men of the Hundreds presented as a grievance that whereas, whilst the

This is the highest part of the ridge of North Wilts; from whence, as all along this riseing, is as pleasant a prospect as any in England, for an inland prospect.[1]

King was Lord, they had only the two Law-days and nothing to pay, the Sheriff had now compelled them to appear on two more days at Cowfold (now Colepark), and made them pay ten marks, five to himself and five to the Abbot, besides two more for the King's "aid."

[1] Ashley is in the North West corner of Wilts and lies North of the Foss road. The Manor was held in *temp.* Edw. I. under the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford (a moiety of whose property afterwards merged in the Duchy of Lancaster) by Walter de Ashley, whose heiress brought it to Henry, Baron de Urtiaeo or De L'Orti: (misealled in Sir R. C. Hoare's History of Mere, p. 117, "Sir *John* de Lortie of *Axford*). By what connexion with that family does not appear, but John Mohun, Baron of Dunster was Patron of the Rectory in 1325: his widow, 1330: Ralph de Middelney, 1361, Sir Robert de Ashton or Aston 1364, (who was also owner of Eseote near East Lavington; see Edingdon Chartulary). Aceording to a Deed printed in Gent. Mag., 1860, p. 36, Sir Robert Ashton exehanged Ashley for another property at Sutton Veney with Sir Thomas Hungerford of Farley and Heytesbury. Aceording to another Deed in the Hungerford Chartulary, Sir Thomas in 17 Rich. II. (1393) had a release of the Manor and Advowson from John Snapp (Reetor of Ashley) and Henry Telesford, both clerks, acting as feoffees of John Langrich and Matilda his wife. It continued in the Hungerford family for about 100 years, and by Mary, heiress of the eldest braneh of that family, passed to Hastings Earl of Huntingdon, *c.* 1500.

According to Aubrey the Crown was owner in *temp.* Elizabeth. The Lady to whom it was given, was Helen Snaehenburg who eame over to England in the Suite of the Prineess Ceeilia daughter of Erie King of Sweden. She becamc a favourite at Court and married William Lord Parr of Kendal, Brother of Queen Katharine Parr, and Marquis of Northampton. After his death in 1571 she remarried Sir Thomas Gorges of Wraxhall eo. Somerset, and (by purehase), of Longford Castle, which house at his wife's instigation and nearly to his own ruin, he rebuilt on the model, it is said, of one near her own country, the Danish Castle of Uranienburg in the Sound. There is a eurious monument in Sarum Cathedral, on which are the effigies of the Marquis of Northampton and his Lady: engraved in Sir R. C. Hoare's History of Cawden, pp. 30 and 32. She died 1635, æt. 86. Sir Theobald Gorges, her second son, lived at Ashley: married a daughter of Henry Poole of Sapperton, and died 1647. The Manor continued in his family till about 1740: was then sold to Sir Onesiphorus Paul: and again *c.* 1776 to the Esteourt family. A survey, taken A.D. 1591, is printed in Wilts. Arehæol. Mag. vol. VI. p. 199.

The Advowson was in the Hungerford Family from A.D. 1377. By a benefaetion, probably of their first heiress Lady Hastings already mentioned, it belonged in 1554 to the Collegc of St. Mary Newark (*"Novi operis"*) at Leicester. Sinee, to the Duehy of Lancaster. In the Chureh (St. James's,) the door on the South side, and the chaneel-areh are Norman: the nave arches Early English. Of these, and the Font, a drawing is given in the lately-published first volume of the "Ilam Anastatic Soeiety," 1860. There is also a very narrow aisle, and a small projeeting

BRYMNAM (Bremelham).[1]

BRINKEWORTH.

This Manor belonged to Malmesbury Abbey. Now it belongs to the Earl of Berkshire.[2]

The Church was dedicated to St. Michael. In a North window "……Grytenham ye Wyfys …… et Johanne Feld……" (*now destroyed*).

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mortuary chapel containing Ferdinando Gorges's monument 1736: on which the Arms are, Quarterly, 1 and 4, a Whirlpool, *(gurges,)* the old coat of that family: 2, their later coat, Lozengy O. and Az. a chevron gules: 3, Russell of Dyrham, co. Gloucester. The Church was restored and chancel rebuilt in 1858 by the Rt. Hon. T. H. S. Sotheron Estcourt, Lord of the Manor.

[1] Bremelham, *aliàs* Cowage (formerly Colkidge,) near Malmsbury. Britton (Beauties of Wilts. III. 132.) is wrong in saying that this small parish belonged to the Lords Molines and that from them it passed to the family of Hungerford. He appears to have confounded this name with another somewhat similar, viz., Bremelshaw, near Salisbury, which was a Hungerford estate. Bremelham belonged in A.D. 1200, to the Daunteseys of Dauntesey: by whose heiress Joan (1420) it passed to Sir John Stradling: was held for life, 1439, by John Dewale third husband of the said heiress, and also, 1465 for life, by William Lygon husband of another Lady Stradling. By Anne the heiress of the Stradlings it came to Sir John Danvers with the Dauntesey property. In 1654 part of the Danvers estates had vested by descent in Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley, one of whose two coheirs, Anne, married Thomas fifth Baron Wharton. Bremelham was part of her share. In 1760 the Rushout family were owners, and the church is still in their gift. The Manor now belongs to Mr. Holford of Weston Birt. The Parish Registers before 1813 are lost.

[2] The Danvers family of the adjoining parish of Dauntesey had not much interest in Brinkworth. A tenement called "Jones's" with seventy acres was held under them, as of their manor of Lea and Cleverton. The Hungerfords, who held this on lease in 1641, had also a freehold of their own called "Weekhurst" in 1659. The principal Manor was given to Malmesbury Abbey by one Leofsi a Saxon nobleman: [New Mon. Malm. No. ix]. After the Dissolution, there was a grant from the Crown (19 Eliz.) to Robert Houlton Esq.: but probably in some way for Sir H. Knevett of Charlton, from whom it has descended to the Earl of Suffolk. The Rectory (according to Hatcher, History of Salisbury p. 721) was given, by the name of "Brykelsworth," to the church of Old Sarum, temp. Hen. I: by the name of "Wrynchemurth," *temp.* Stephen, for the use of the Master of a school there (ditto p. 724): and in the Charter of Confirmation by Hen. II. (ditto p. 726) it is called "Bryghteles-word." But in 1248 it belonged to Malmesbury Abbey, and so continued till the Reformation. From that time to *c.* 1732 it was in the gift of the Ayliffes of Grittenham: then in the family of Fox, Lord Holland to *c.* 1802: now, of Pembroke College, Oxon.

In the upper end of that aisle on the wall is thus, viz.

"The Right Honble Sir Henry Danvers, Knight, Lord Danvers, Baron of Dauntesey, and Lord Lieutenant of the King's Majestie's Province of Mounster in Ireland Anno Domini 1612."[1]

The Arms [Pl. xvii. No. 299]. Supporters, Dexter, a Wyvern O. Sinister, a Mountain Cat proper. Crest, a Wyverne O.

Between the Church and Chancell is a hole on the right hand, as in most of the churches of these parts, which I suppose was for Confession.

In Grettwood grow naturally sorbe apples or service trees.

GRYTTENHAM (in Brinkworth)

Anciently belonged to the Abbey of Malmesbury. King Henry 8. was dangerously ill of a Fistula, which —— Ayliff, a famous Chirurgian at London, cured: for which he had this great Estate given, and I thinke all the rest of his Estate hereabout. This —— Ayliff obtayned of the King the Charter to make the Chirurgians a Company, and in Surgeon's Hall is a noble piece of K. H. 8. sitting in his chair, and the Warden, then Ayliff, the first Warden, and Company in their gowns and formalities, doeing their obeisaunce to his Majesty, and receiving the Charter from his Majestie's Hands. This is a picture of the famous painter, Hans Holbein, the painter to H. the 8., and hath escaped the great conflagration.[2]

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[1] Brinkworth Church is late Perpendicular, with battlement: large windows: very high nave arches and slender columns. The monuments are chiefly of the Stratton family. One to John Weekes 1745, founder of two charities: and Elizabeth Morgan (of Fairford) his wife. *Arms*, ermine 3 battle axes, *impaling* quarterly 1 and 4 Or, a griffin rampant sable, 2 and 3, Gules, a fess vair between 3 unicorn's heads Or. On a small wooden hatchment are the arms of Ayliffe and St. John: for Sir George Ayliffe of Grittenham and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir John St. John of Lydiard Tregoz, by his wife Lucy Hungerford of Farley Castle. The Font is provided with a brass tap, like a beer barrel.

[2] Of Grittenham House, long the seat of the Ayliffe family, nothing is left but one gable with ornamented chimneys. The estate passed from the Ayliffes to the ancestors of the late Henry Fox, Lord Holland, to whose widow it now belongs.

Mr. Ayliffe could not have obtained the *first* charter for making the Chirurgeons a Company, as they were incorporated in 1464, 3 Edw. IV. (Stow): but they had subsequent privileges by charters from the Henrics and other Kings, which he may have assisted in obtaining. The fine painting, considered to be one of Holbein's best works, and engraved 1736 by Bernard Barton,

This coat [Pl. xviii. No. 300] was graunted to Sir John Ayliff of this place, Sheriff of London, per Thos. Howley, Clarencieux, 3 Ed. VI.

BROKENBOROUGH.

Here was the Seate of King Athelstan, which the inhabitants still show.[1] It is prettily seated on the promontory of a little hill, like Malmesbury, or as the Roman forts many times are. The River embraces it in the figure of an horse-shoe. The Toft is called *Goldhill.* It was square, and one of the sides is sixty paces.

Brokenborough is now parcell of the Earl of Berkshire's estate.

still belongs to the Company, and is in good preservation in the Court Room at Barber-Surgeons' Hall in Monkwell Street. Mr. Pepys (29th August 1668) thought of offering £200 for it, "it being said to be worth £1000: but it was so spoiled by the Fire of London that he had no mind for it." It is engraved also in "Knight's London:" and the names of the persons represented are given in Gent. Mag. 1789, p. 290. J. Ayliffe is the second person from the King on his right hand: he has a ring on his finger, and a gold chain about his neck. Stow says, "as many broad pieces have been offered for the Picture as would cover it." Ayliffe's tomb is in the chancel of St. Michael's Basinghall Street. There are Pedigrees of the Ayliffe family in Harl. MS. No. 1165, folio 28: and No. 1443, folio 16[b].

[1] The authority for this was an old Chronicle found in Malmesbury Abbey and partly copied by Leland. [Collect. III. 158.] It states that the original town now called Malmesbury, having been destroyed, its site had become occupied only by a strong-hold called Ingelbourne Castle, under shelter of which, Maidulph a Scotchman, flying from the disturbances of his own country, established a school, the germ of the future Abbey; but that the Christian as well as Pagan population were settled chiefly at Caidurburgh afterwards called Brokeburgh, and that there the Saxon King of Wessex lived. When King Edwin (A.D. 982) gave Brokenborough to Malmesbury Abbey, the grant certainly included, *as part of Brokenborough Manor*, large estates at Corston, Rodbourne, Cowfold, (Cole-park) all now forming part of the parish of Malmesbury, Bremelham and part of Grittenham. [See New Monasticon, Malmesbury Charters, No. ix.] These places appear to be included under the one name of Brokenborough in Domesday Book. The same fact also appears in a Perambulation of Forests. It is therefore not unlikely that the central residence may have been here. The peasantry have a tradition that "Brokenborough is a 100 years older than Malmesbury." In Mr. J. Y. Akerman's valuable Paper on the possessions of Malmesbury Abbey, Archæol. xxxvii. p. 266, is a copy of the Grant of Brokenborough. The limits include a considerable tract far beyond those of the present parish. The origin of the name is uncertain. "To tham *breocan beorge*" (to the barrow broken into), alluding to some violated tumulus, is a common mark in old boundaries. In O'Connor's catalogue of the Stowe MSS. now Lord Sherborne's, vol. II. p. 225, is "A copy of the Customs of the Manor of Brokenborow, A.D. 1750."

Mem. Mrs. Dorothie Tyndale (of the Priory, Kington St. Michael) told me, that the howse where my Lord lives was not the seat of King Athelstan; his Palace was much bigger, as by the ruins may appear, not farre off from my Lord's house.[1]

In the Church, before the warres, they say were very fine windows, now utterly defaced: an old man told me that his Father, who dyed twenty-four years since, was 110 at his death, and remembred in the tyme of the old lawe, eighteen little bells that hung in the middle of the Church; the pulling of one wheel made them ring, which was done at the Elevation of the Hoste.[2]

Here is a very great Barne; but one was pulled downe since the warres much greater. Here was an old farme house, moated, and two ponds.

Mem. This Countrey was anciently a delicate Campania, all ploughed fields as about Sherston: much have been enclosed since my tyme, and more and more will every day: so now lesse barnes serve the turne.

This Countrey is altogether upon a Stone-brash, and very natural for Barley. When I was a boy, wheate was very scarce; then was baked twenty bushells of barley to one bushel of wheate; now they have altered the course of husbandry, —how wisely I cannot say, I something doubt,—and spend 20 bushells of wheat to one of barley.

CHARLTON.

This was the Seate of the Lord Abbot of Malmesbury.

See at Mr. Water's howse which was the Grange, by the Church, if the Arms of Malmesbury Abbey is to be found there. It was at Dr. Lambert's in Sarum, as also the Arms of Wilton and Glaston Abbey, &c. now lost, being taken down by Mr. Eires the Minister.

In Charlton Church the windows all new. Nothing to be found of concernment, but a great monument without any Inscription of S^{r}. Henry Knevet who married Isabel daughter and sole heir of Sir James Stumpe of this place.

[1] In the manuscript a pen has been drawn across this paragraph.

[2] This paragraph is also crossed by the pen.

This Sir Henry Knevett had some command at the Invasion in 1588, and shortly after his returne home died of a Feaver he gott there. From Mr. Thomas Hobbes.[1]

(Sir Henry left three daughters and coheirs. 1. Katharine, who married Lord Thomas Howard afterwards created Earl of Suffolk, whose second son was created Earl of Berkshire. 2. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Clinton, third Earl of Lincoln:

[1] Charlton with its Tithes and Chapel was one of the earliest grants, A.D. 681, to Malmesbury Abbey. In *temp.* Hen. VIII. one Robert At *Water* was Tenant of the Abbot's Demesne Lands: probably an ancestor of "Mr. Water" whose house Aubrey speaks of. Sir Henry Long of Draycote was at that time Hereditary Keeper of Charlton Wood. At the Dissolution of Abbeys, Charlton was purchased by Mr. William Stumpe of Malmesbury, whose son Sir James Stumpe was Sheriff of Wilts 1551, and married Bridget daughter of Sir Edward Baynton of Bromham. Their only daughter Elizabeth married Sir Henry Knyvett, of a Cornish family, afterwards of co. Norfolk. She died 14th July, 1585, and was buried at Charlton. If, as Hobbes the Philosopher of Malmesbury told Aubrey, Sir Henry Knyvett died of a fever caught in 1588, the fever must have lasted a long time, as he did not die until 1598. See the account of his Funeral in Topographer and Genealogist, I. 472.

The monument of Sir Henry Knyvett and his wife is still standing, between the chancel and the North Aisle. The figures are on a raised tomb under a canopy supported by ten Corinthian columns. The Shield of Arms is drawn in Pl. xvii, No. 301. Many of the quarterings were incorrectly copied by Aubrey in his MS.: and are here rectified both from the monument itself and from the Banner used at his funeral. [See Topographer and Genealogist, above referred to.] The Crest is a demi-dragon, wings azure. Some of the quarterings appear also on the Tomb of Thomas, Lord Knyvett (1622) at Stanwell, co. Middlesex: and to a few of them are assigned, in the description of that monument in the Gent. Mag. 1794, p. 313, names different from those given here; as, to quartering 7, Isley, to 10, Burghersh, 11, Blondeville, 15, Hovill, 18, Freville, and 19, Stapleton. There are a few notes relating to Charlton Church by Carter the architect in Gent. Mag. 1802, p. 825, and 1806, p. 211. The capitals of the pillars in the nave, and the Font, are Norman. The Registers commence 1660.

The present Charlton House was commenced by the first Earl of Suffolk who married the heiress of Knyvett; was continued by Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Berks, *temp.* George III: and left unfinished 1799. Of the Earls of Suffolk there is a detailed account in "Napier's History of Swyncombe and Ewelme" p. 415.

Dryden the Poet married Lady Elizabeth Howard, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Berkshire. Charles their eldest child was born here in 1666. An account of a curious accident that befel him in the Park is printed in the Wilts. Archæol. Mag. III, 377. Dryden himself frequently came here for fishing, and he dates his "Annus Mirabilis" from Charlton, 1667. Mary Davis, a person of notoriety about the Court of Charles II., is said to have been born at or near the village. See Notes and Queries, New Series, vol. V. 208, and Pepys's Journal.

and 3, Frances, who married first Sir Wm. Bevill, and secondly Francis Manners 6th Earl of Rutland. *Ed.*)[1]

Here are old Inscriptions on the Bells at the Dedication of 'em. ✠ Sancte Georgie ora p̄ nobis. The rest I could not come to.

CRUDWELL.

Etymol. Perhaps Crud-well, from turning milk into *crud.*[2]

This place, like the rest on the border of Gloucestershire, enjoys the pleasant prospect of part of the vale foreshortened, terminated with the blue hills towards Salisbury Plaine.

In this parish are several Barrows. Q. their names. There is a Hamlet called Chedslowe, near to which place is a Barrow or two.

Mem. Lowe in old English is the same with Tumulus, or Barrow; so this is as much as *Cheddæ Tumulus.*[3]

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[1] In the original MS., Aubrey refers to "Yorke, the Blacksmith's, Heraldry" for an account of Sir Henry Knyvett's heirs. His own account is so confused, as not to be worth preserving. A new paragraph is inserted in the Text. The Earl of Rutland married for his second wife, in 1608, Cicely (Tufton) widow of Sir Edward Hungerford of Farley Castle, co. Somerset. This is probably the Lady Hungerford whose portrait is now preserved at Charlton House.

Another paragraph in the original MS. about the daughters of the first Earl of Suffolk, is also omitted, on account of its inaccuracy. Aubrey says that Lady Viscountess Purbeck (daughter of Sir John Danvers the Regicide) told him that three daughters were married all in one day, which may have been the case; but he gives their names incorrectly. They were 1, Elizabeth wife first of William Knollys, Earl of Banbury, and secondly of Lord Vaux. She is mentioned among Ballard's Learned Ladies. 2, Frances, wife of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, from whom she was divorced. Her second husband was Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset. Of this Lady there is an engraving by Simon Pass, which H. Walpole calls "a curious print of a curious person," (Aneed. V. 51). The third daughter Katharine married William Cecil, second Earl of Salisbury.

[2] Not a satisfactory "Etymol." In the old Malmesbury Abbey Charters the name is spelled Crede-well, and Credan-well: probably from some person's name.

[3] Of the barrows one or two are left. That at Chedgelowe itself, has been (so the writer was informed on the spot) "hauled away to fill up quarries." The field is still called Barrow field. It has been already mentioned (p. 206,) that Chedgelow used to give the name to a Hundred: and that the name has now been metamorphosed into "Church Leaze."

Crudwell did heretofore belong to the Abbey of Malmesbury, now to the Lord Lucas, who this year 1670 is building of a very fine Schoole-house, and endowes it with twenty pounds per Annum revenue. Arms of JOHN LORD LUCAS. [Pl. xviii. No. 302.][1]

The church is good, and hath been adorned very well with good windows which are much defaced.[2]

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[1] Forty hides of land here, including "Eastcot-town, Hanekyn-town (Hankerton) and Morecot-town (Morecot) were of the gift of King Æthelwulf to Malmesbury Abbey: which in 40 Edw. III. had a further gift from William Camme. In the Cartulary of the Monastery are several Deeds relating to Crudwell.

The Abbot also presented to the Rectory. The first Presentation after the Dissolution was by John White Esq. 1554. In 1599 Sir Thomas Lucas was Patron and Lord of this Manor. He was the eldest brother, (by the same mother, but born before marriage), of Sir John and Colonel Sir Charles Lucas; all three distinguished supporters of the Crown in the Civil Wars. Sir Charles was shot at Colchester by Sir Thomas Fairfax after the surrender of the Town. Sir John was created Baron Lucas of *Shenfield* co. Essex in 1644: but dying without issue male, the Barony went, by the terms of the creation, to his illegitimate brother Sir Thomas and his issue male; in whom it became extinct in 1705. The only daughter and heiress of Sir John married Anthony Grey, eleventh Earl of Kent. She was created Baroness Lucas of *Crudwell;* which title was vested in her descendant by female lines, the late Earl De Grey. He was owner of the greatest part of the Parish of Crudwell, but not of the Advowson, that having been sold off some years ago to the Father of the present Rector Mr. Maskelyne. There is a portrait of Sir Charles Lucas by Hobson, at Corsham Court: and a Memoir of him by the late Earl De Grey privately printed 1845.

In 2 Hen. IV. Sir John Roches had an estate lying in Crudwell, Escote and Chedgelow, which in Edw. VI., belonged to the Baynton family.

The School is a large square house opposite the Parsonage, and it has the endowment above-mentioned. The Parliamentary Returns of 1786 mention also a Benefaction by "the Duke *(the Earl)* of Kent or his son."

[2] The Church is dedicated to All Saints. It consists of a Nave and Chancel, with Aisles North and South of the whole length of the Church itself. In the South Aisle are good Perpendicular Windows. That on the North is older and more dilapidated. The Tower is at the West end, flanked by the Aisles. It is of bad stone and wants rebuilding. Of the four-light stained glass window in the North Aisle three parts are left, but much mutilated. When perfect it represented the seven Romish Sacraments. It is still possible to distinguish, Baptism, Confirmation, Marriage, Orders, and Extreme Unction: also the Figure of Our Saviour. Of the inscription to Dow (carpenter or smith,) mentioned by Aubrey, the single word *Johannes* remains: also the two coats of Arms, but all turned wrong side out by the glazier. Aubrey's remark about the possessions of

In the North window are the two Coats, (No. 303, HUNGERFORD of Down Ampney, with a mullet for difference. And No. 304.)

Hungerford's coate in this country is a kind of Parietaria that flourishes on every wall; so great possessions they anciently had hereabouts; and their tenants set up the Coat *honoris ergo*. A great deal this family yet enjoys.

The window aforesaid is entire. It hath four columns (*lights*): "Extrema Unctio:" "Confessio," &c. In the Limbe (*edge*) "Orate pro aia Johannis Dow fabri et Johanne uxoris ejus, et filior' suor'."

Here are the best and most substantial seats that I know anywhere, built by one Walton whose name is expressed in a *rebus* in carved work thus [No. 305].

Quære, when the Revell here?[1]

Here hath been a great Mannor-house whereof a great gate remains still. Here

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the Hungerfords is just, but is made *mal à propos* at Crudwell, where (so far as the Editor is aware) they had no property. Probably they were contributors to the window, or patrons of John Dow the donor.

In the Gent. Mag. 1806, part i. p. 210, are some Church notes of Crudwell, but with inaccuracies. In E. H. Relton's "Sketches of Churches," 1842, part I. is a view of the Church: and a drawing of some of the carved panels.

Thomas Walton's "Rebus" has disappeared. He had the Manor of Escote in this parish in 4 Eliz. (1561) and married Margaret, daughter of John Earle of that place: was a Justice of Peace 1576, and farmed the Rectory here. His only daughter and heir Margaret was wife of Edward Poole of Poole. See Pedigree of Walton, Wilts. Visit. 1623. Of the Earles there are several memorials in the Church. Thomas son of William 1617. Thomas 1637. Thomas (clerk) and Anne 1664 and 1693. Thomas (son of Thomas Earle of Crudwell, Mercer) 1715.

George Ingram, Rector of this parish from 1718, and Vicar of Hankerton from 1723, was Canon of Windsor and Prebendary of Westminster. In 1761 he succeeded to the title of Lord Ingram, Viscount Irwin of Scotland, and of Temple Newsam near Leeds. He died 1763, having been the fifth brother of one and the same generation, to whom the title descended. There are two gravestones in the Chancel marked T. I. 1671; and N. I. 1675, said to be for Thomas and Nicholas Ingram.

"At the great "Smith Festival" held in Draper's Hall, London, a century or two ago, where all from the President to the Waiters were of that name, the Hall was decorated with flags emblazoned with three Turks' heads, "Purchased by Smith of Crudwell's famous deeds." [Notes and Queries 1854, p. 463.]

[1] All that is left of the Annual Festival is called Morecot-mead Revell, held about the beginning of August.

was one of the biggest barnes in the county, not long since taken down. They inclose dayly. Near to the house is a fine walled spring in the street; now called *Bery-well. Quœre*, the *Farm*-well? Labourers say it quenches the thirst better than the other waters; to my taste it seemed to have *aliquantulum aciditatis;* and probably is vitriolate. *Quœre*, if medicinall, or what effect it has? Try it.[1]

DAUNTESEY.

(Manor.)[2]

Here is a stately Parke with admirable oakes: the ground too, good. The meadows and pastures here are famous at Smithfield Markett: no better fatting ground in England.

Idovers. Rich meadows watered by the Avon. In Welsh, "wy douer" means *vagus fluvius* (winding stream.) So here the river.[3]

[1] A barn corresponding with Aubrey's description is still standing, below the Church. Bery-well, close by, maintains a good reputation: but the Editor has not thought it any part of his Editorial duty to "Try it."

[2] Walter de Pavely, Lord of Westbury, Wilts, was lord of this Manor in A.D. 1315 *(Nom: Vill:)*. After him, it belonged successively to the families of 1. Dauntsey. 2. Stradling. 3. Danvers. From the first, it passed about A.D. 1420 by an heiress Joan to the Stradlings; and about A.D. 1500 from them by their heiress to Danvers, in whom it remained to the death of Sir John Danvers the Regicide, A.D. 1655, when it was forfeited to the Crown.

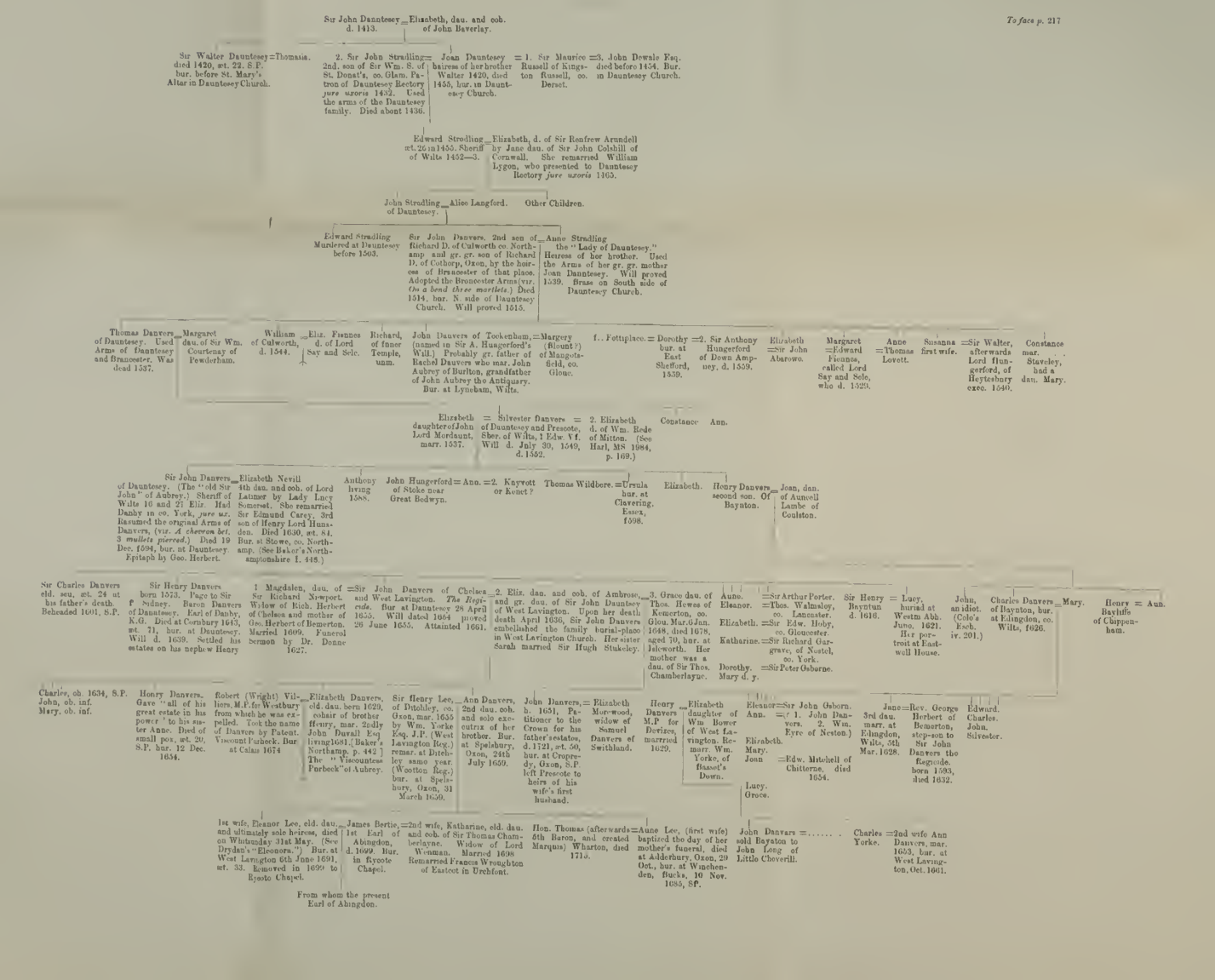
[3] "Ydor" British for river, is one of the words mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis as showing a likeness between British and Greek. In Greek ὕδωρ, Water. [Leland's Collect. III. 81.] The name of "Ydouer" was therefore originally that of the stream itself, from which it has been transferred to the land upon its banks. In Hen. III. Roger de Dantesey held in Tydover (*i.e.* th' Idover) a Knight's Fee under the Honour of Wallingford.

The name of Dauntesey, or as written in the oldest Episcopal Register Daunteseye, is a corruption from the Anglo-Saxon "Damic's Eye." The Anglo-Saxon word Eig, or Ige, means land enclosed by water. "Ireland's Eye" is a well known island off the Dublin coast. An Ey-ot (pronounced eight) is a little island. Damic's Eye was the land bounded by water belonging to a Saxon proprietor called Damec. In the "Boundaries of Dauntesey" recited in a Deed of A.D 850 the original forms of both the local names now explained, occur: "A loco qui vocatur Damic's Eye,"...."ad *rivulum* qui dicitur Ydouere." See Mr. J. Y. Akerman's Article, on the Possessions of Malmesbury Abbey, Archæol. xxxvii. p. 262.

PEDIGREE OF DAUNTESEY, STRADLING, AND DANVERS OF DAUNTESEY.

By the Rev. J. E. JACKSON.

To face p. 217



(1. The Dauntesey Family.)

"John, Earl of Oxford, had by right of his wife Mawd one of the coheiresses of Giles Badlesmere, one Knight's Fee in Smythcote in Com. Wilts, which Richard Dauntesey now holds: at ten pounds..." Legier Book of Mortimer.[1]

In the parlour of the Parsonage the Arms of Dauntesey, [No. 313].

(Gravestone of Joan Dauntesey and John Dewale.)

This is a very fine Church, and hath had better luck in the late warres than any hereabout.

Under the Communion table in freestone; viz.

"Hic jacet Johannes Dewale Armiger et Dña Johana uxor ejus quondam uxor Dñi Mauricii Russell militis qui quidem Johes Dewale obiit mense ... die ultimo MCCCC ... iij. Et prefata Johanna obiit in ... primo die Año Dñi ..... Quorum aiabus ppicietur Deus Amen."

He and she are drawne at length, he in armour with sword and dagger. (At the Lady's head, the shield of Dauntesey, as before in No. 313. At the husband's, that of Russell, No. 314.)[2]

[1] Smithcote in the Parish of Dauntesey was held under the Barony of Castle Combe in A.D. 1162 and 1250 by the Dauntesey Family. On the partition of the estates of Giles Lord Badlesmere among his four sisters and coheiresses in the year 1339, it fell to the share of Matilda wife of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. Another of the coheiresses married Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, from whose Record of the Badlesmere estate the extract in the Text was made by Aubrey. [See Mr. P. Scrope's History of Castle Combe, p. 73.]

There was a Chapel of St. Anne at Smithcote, to which the Daunteseys presented. The names of nine of the Chaplains are preserved in the "Wilts. Institutions." The last is that of William Ramsbury appointed A.D. 1443.

[2] This incised alabaster (not freestone) slab bears the effigy of the Lady on the *dexter*, and the Esquire on the *sinister* side. Upon her shield are the Arms of Dauntesey only. On his the chevron ermine is just traceable: but the cross crosslets are worn out. Part of the inscription, and the dates, are also effaced. It is the oldest monument in the Church; being that of Joan Dauntesey (the heiress, by whom the estate passed to the Stradlings,) and John Dewale Esq. her third husband. The Arms at the sinister corner, at the head of the Esquire, are those of one of the families of Russell, and seem to relate to Sir Maurice, the former husband named in the inscription round the margin. Two things are remarkable on this gravestone. 1, It gives the

N. My Lady Viscountess Purbec tells me, that at Our Lady's Church at Calais, lye two of the sonnes of Sir John Dantesey. Her Lord (*i.e.* Visc. Purbeck) lyes in the aisle. There had been a Dantesey Governour there. They had two or three streets there.[1]

(2. The Stradling Family.)

Anno .....: Here was a Robbery committed at the Mannour howse, on the family of the Stradlings: he (*i.e. Sir Edward*), and all his servants, except one plowboy who hid himself, were murthered: by which meanes, this whole estate came to Anne his sister, and heire. She married after to Sir John Danvers a handsome gentleman, who clapt up a match with her before she heard the newes, he, by good fortune lighting upon the Messenger first. She lived at that time in Pater-Noster Rowe at London, and had but an ordinary portion. This Robbery was donne on a

Arms of the first husband (Russell) who is *not* buried here: and 2, there is no allusion, either in the inscription or Arms, to her second husband Sir John Stradling. Her first husband (Russell) was dead before 1420 when she succeeded as heir to her brother Walter at Dauntesey: for, by documents quoted in Mr. P. Scrope's Castle Combe, p. 219, she was in that year the wife of Sir John Stradling. Sir John's death was probably about 1435 or 6, as he presents to Dauntesey Rectory *(jure uxoris)* in 1432, and to Bremelham 1433; but in 1437 the Presentation to Bremelham runs in the name of herself only. [Wilts. Inst.] Her third marriage must have been about 1438, as in 1439 John Dewell Esq. and Joan his wife present to Bremelham. She kept her second husband's name, and in 1454 was surviving as "Lady Stradling late wife of John Dewale."

The brother to whom Joan was heiress, was Sir Walter Dauntesey Knight. In his Will, dated 26th August, 1420, "he desires to be buried before the Altar of St. Mary in the Parish Church of Dauntesey. He had property in Dauntesey, Smythcote, Merdene, Willesford and Wynterburne-Dauntesey. Thomasia his wife. William Gore his steward. Five poor men or women to be maintained in an Alms-house at Dauntesey for ever, to pray for his soul: to have sixpence a week each, and to be established in the Alms-house by Michaelmas after the date of his Will. Edmund his uncle: William Hankford K^t, Thomas Dru, Wm. Gore, and Thomas Felix, Parson of Little Somerford, his Exors. To Dauntesey Church a Missal, a Gradual, and a Chalice: and some vestments." A copy of the Will in Latin is printed in Hoare's History of Alderbury Hundred, p. 83.

[1] Lady Purbeck, was by birth Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Regicide Sir John Danvers. She was wife of Robert Villiers, the alleged son of John, Baron Villiers and Viscount Purbeck. In 1660 Robert Villiers, Viscount Purbeck, renounced his aristocratical honours by legal surrender of them to Charles II., fled from his creditors and died at Calais 1674. His widow on her return to England resumed the title of Viscountess Purbeck, thinking it would advance her son's interest.

Saturday night; the next day the Neighbours wondered none of the family came to Church; they went to see what was the matter, and the Parson of the parish very gravely went along with them, who, by the boy (*i.e.* the concealed plough-boy) was proved to be one of the company, and was, I think, hanged for his paines.[1]

(Chancel South Wall. Anne, Lady Danvers, Heiress of the Stradlings.)[2]

In the South Window of the Chancel, in four lights, are the entire pictures of

[1] Of this story the Editor has never been able to meet with any other written account whatsoever, nor in any of his researches relating to Wiltshire has he ever seen even the most remote allusion to it. The tradition however still lives in the parish of Dauntesey; not only *vivens*, but *vivax:* though probably now as unlike the original truth, as any tale could well be, that has been flitting from village-mouth to mouth for nearly 400 years. The popular version at present seems to be that the Father had gone to Parliament and had left his wife and son under the Parson's charge; that he and the Parish Clerk committed the murder, as they thought, undetected, but the plough-boy, hidden in the oven, saw and told; that the Parson's name was Cuthbert: and that he was starved to death in a cage on a gibbet in the field close by the Parsonage. As to the Parish Clerk, (entitled of course, professionally, to a less exalted position,) him they bury alive, with his head above ground. All this however presents nothing in aid of Aubrey's story. No such name as Cuthbert appears, either in the list of Incumbents of Dauntesey, or in the general Register of the Clergy of Wilts about the period. The person who seems to have been Rector of Dauntesey when the crime was committed, was John Jones who was appointed in 1465, and who vacated the living by death in 1503. [Wilts. Inst.] For, though the exact year of the murder is not given by Aubrey, it must have been towards the year 1500: as Sir Edward Stradling, the murdered man, is known to have been still in his minority in 1485, and the first Presentation to the Rectory of Dauntesey made by his successors the Danvers family, was on the death of John Jones, in 1503.

The house in Paternoster Row, where the Lady was staying at the time of the murder, was probably the Town-house of her family, inherited by them from the previous heiress Joan Dauntesey: for the Inquisitions post mortem mention that Sir John Dauntesey, who died 6 Hen IV. (1404) had obtained by marriage with a daughter and heir of John Beverley, sundry houses in the Parish of St. Michael ad Bladum *(corn)*. The Church, afterwards known as Michael le Querne, formerly stood at the corner where Paternoster Row joins Cheapside. Though Aubrey says that Sir John Danvers "clapt up the match" with the heiress of the Stradlings before she heard the news, it is not unlikely that his attention had been called that way before, as, during her brother Sir Edward's minority, the Stradling family were (in 1485) under the guardianship of Henry Danvers, probably of Cothorp, the head of the House of Danvers. [Lans. MS. 260, p. 117.]

[2] The outline of this lady's effigy in brass is on the Altar tomb of her husband Sir John Danvers, on the North side, (hereafter described); but she is not mentioned in the inscription there.

Sancta Magdalena, Sta. Katharina, Sta. Margarita, and Sta. Dorothea with her basket of roses; overthwart every one a scrole, in which, "As please God so be it."

Below this windowe is an ancient monument, partly altar-waies, with a great niche; about the limbe of the plan, "I pray you of your charity & in the worship of ye Trinitie, for an sole, saye a Pater N^r^ & an Ave." In severall places A.D.[1] In the middle between two Angels kneeling, are the Armes of Dauntesey; on the two pillars of the monument stand two mastif dogges, I believe the Crest of Dauntesey.

[No. 310.] 1. DAUNTESEY: impaling Quarterly. 1 and 4. [ARUNDELL]. 2. [CARMINOW]. 3. [COLESHILL].
——— 2. DAUNTESEY, single, as before: between two kneeling angels.
——— 3. Ditto impaling COURTENAY. [Courtenay as in No. 311.]

Within the niche, and in brasse, ANNE (Stradling) LADY DANVERS, kneeling, between the old-fashioned (emblem of the) Trinity and the coate of Dauntesey.

"What bayleth yt riches, or what possession,
Goftes of high nature, nobles in gentry,
Daftenes depuryd, or pregnant pollycy;
Syth prowes, syth power habe their progression.[2]
Fate it is fatall on selff succession,
That world hath nothing that smellith not frealtie,
Where most assuraunce is most unsuertie.
Here lieth Dame Anne, the Lady of Dauntesey,

[1] On the tomb, only in the spandrel of the arch over the recess. But in the chancel, on the ends of some of the seats, in place of what are called "poppy-heads," there are wooden shields, in which the *dexter* is, in some, the shield of Danvers, in others, a large A: the *sinister*, the Arms of Dauntesey. It is to be observed, that instead of using her *own* family arms, viz. those of Stradling, this Lady uses on her tomb, those of the more ancient family, the Daunteseys, whose heiress Joan had brought the estate in marriage to Sir John Stradling about 1420, as mentioned in p. 216, note 2.

[2] By "nobles in gentry" is meant, *noblesse* or nobility of birth. The next words "dafteness depuryd" are not clear. If daftness means *folly*, and depuryed, *strained off*, the sense may be, *mens sana*, a healthy understanding. But the reader must interpret for himself.

To Sir John Danvers spowse in conjunction,
To Sir John Dauntesey, by lyne discencion,
Cosyn[1] and heire, whose herytage highlye
Fastely be firmed in Criste his mancyon."

In the carved vaulting in wood in the chancel in several places, a shield quarterly [No. 315], 1, a D (for Danvers, or Dauntesey). 2 and 3, Arms of DAUNTESEY as before. 4. an A (for Anne).

(3. The DANVERS Family.

Tomb of Sir John Danvers, who married the heiress of the Stradlings.)

In the Chancel on the N. side is an Altar Monument of freestone of good Gothique work. About the limbe of the plan of it, (Aubrey means, the *margin* of the *slab*) is this inscription.

"Here lyeth buryed syr John Danvers Knight sumtyme Lorde of this maner & patron of this Churche in the right of dame Anne his wyf, the whiche said syr John the iiij day of the monethe of January deptyd thys lyfe too transitory the yere of our Lord God MCCCCC and xiiij."

At the fower corners of the plan of this tombe are these escutcheons in brasse; the Effigies of him in armour, and of his Ladie, both at length: she weareth her girdle to her feet: the fashion then. [No. 309.]

[No. 306] 1. DANVERS (*i.e.* Branchester) quartering BARENDES,[a] with a crescent at the fess point.

[No. 307] 2. STRADLING, quartering DAUNTESEY.

[No. 308] 3. DANVERS (*i.e.* Branchester) and BARENDES quarterly, with the crescent: impaling STRADLING and DAUNTESEY quarterly.

——— 4. (Same as No. 308.)

On the sides in colours; 1. DAUNTESEY single (same as No. 313). 2. DANVERS single (same as first quarter in No. 306). 3. DANVERS and BARENDES (as before No. 306).

Mem: that the 3 popingays (*viz:* in the first quarter of No. 306) was the coate of

[a] *Memd.* In Cirencester Abbey are painted the coats and matches of Danvers with the names underneath. Under "G. 2 bars O. 2 stagg's heads in chief" is "BARRANDYNE." (This is taken from another MS. of Aubrey's.)

[1] Cousin *(consanguineus)* was formerly used to signify almost any blood relative.

Branchester. A Danvers married the daughter and heir; and thereupon left off his own coate of arms (*viz:* Gules, a chevron between 3 mullets pierced Or); which was not re-assumed till by old Sir John Danvers.[1]

Above this Monument (on the North side of Chancel) is a very beautifull and entire windowe of four lights.[1]

1st. The picture of a King holding the head of a young King in his hand; at the bottome four lovely male children, resembling their father, kneeling in gownes with wide sleeves like a Bachelor of Artes. Neither Sir John nor his children have any Bandes. Over their heads in a Scrole, "Sancte Fridismunde ora pro nobis."

2nd. Our Ladie; In a scrole from Our Ladye; "Ecce ancilla Dni, fiat michi secundum verbum tuum." Underneathe, the picture of S^r. John Danvers a handsome young gentleman kneeling in armour, over which his coate of Armes; In the scrole "Sancta Dei genetrix semper virgo Maria ora pro nobis."

3rd. Angelus Annuncians; under, Dame Anne kneeling: over her cloathes, her Coate of Armes. In the scrole "Intercede pro nobis ad Dominum....."

4th. Saincte Anne; under, four or five daughters kneeling. In the scrole, "Sancta Anna ora pro nobis." Every one with a girdle pendant [No. 309] as a Cordelier,—*quære:* which fashion is of late introduced in mourning for woemen, of old only for noble woemen.

[1] By "Old Sir John Danvers" Aubrey means, not the first of the name, who married Anne Stradling, and died 1514, but his great grandson the Sir John Danvers, *senior*, who died 1594; called *senior*, to distinguish him from one of his three sons, who were Sir Charles, Henry Lord Danby, and Sir John Danvers *junior*, the Regicide. The original coat of Danvers was, Gules, a chevron between three mullets Or, (as in No. 317). In lieu of it the earlier members of the family adopted, for a time only, the Arms brought in by a match with an heiress, called by Aubrey, Branchester, by others, Sindlesham [See Harl. MSS. 6594, f. 12: and Harl. MS. 260, f. 121.]: viz., Arg. on a bend Gules, three *martlets* Or, (which Aubrey calls popingays). This adopted coat was in its turn dropped by the Sir John Danvers (died 1594) who re-assumed the original one. His son the Earl of Danby also used the original one, both by itself and quarterly with the arms of his mother, Neville, on shields both inside and outside Dauntesey Church. The Tower, as appears by an inscription over the chancel arch was built in 1630; the Church was restored 1632: both no doubt by the Earl. The doorway (South side) has Early Norman shafts.

[2] Some portions of the glass here described, together with the figures, 1520 (or 1525), the date of the window, are still remaining in the present year 1861.

On the top of every light an escutcheon as followeth: (same as Nos. 308, 306, 307, and 308 repeated).

In the limbe (margin) at the bottom, this Inscription, "Aiabus Johannis Danbers militis et Dne Anne ..... pro aiabus filior, filiarque suaru ..... Anno Dni MCCCCCXX." (?)

Mem: The crescents in these coats. Therefore Sir John was not the Penkenol.[1] The crescent is also on his *coate* armour, over his armour.

(Chancel East Window.)

In the East window of the Chancel are

1. [No. 311. The Arms of Thos. Danvers, (son of Sir John Danvers and Anne Stradling), and his wife Margaret Courtenay, *viz.*]

Danvers quartering Dauntesey: impaling Courtenay with label azure, each label chargedwith a bezant. Over it, "Dabers, Dantesey and Courtenay."

2. [No. 312. The Arms of Sir Walter afterwards Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury, and his wife Susanna Danvers: *viz.*]

Quarterly, 1. Heytesbury. 2 and 3. Fitz John. 4. Peverell: impaling, Danvers and Dauntesey quarterly. Over it "[Hun]gerford Dabers and Dantesey."—And underneath "Rectoris benefactorum huj. fenestri Ano Dni MCCCCCXXV."[2]

(Monument of Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby.)

On the North side of the chancel is a handsome Burying place rayled with iron,

[1] Sir John Danvers was of the *second* House of Danvers. The proper heraldric distinction of his House would therefore be a crescent. The word "Penkenol," which would be familiar to Aubrey being himself of Welsh descent, is in Welsh, Penkenedl, signifying Head of a Tribe, or family. "Among the Britons, every family or clan was represented in law-rights by a Foreman, or *Pencenedl*, whose office was to see right done to his kindred; whereas among the Saxons a man looked for this protection to the freemen of his tything, represented by the Head-borough, or Head of the tything." [Rev. W. Barnes's Notes on Ancient Britons, p. 32.]

[2] Two daughters of Sir John and Anne married Hungerfords: but, so far as the Editor is aware, the Hungerford family was never connected by property with Dauntesey Parish.

which was built by the Earl of Danby: wherein lye buried 1, His father, old Sir John Danvers. 2, The Earl of Danby: who was, my Cousin Villiers told me, page to Sir Philip Sydney: and 3, Lady Gargrave, the Earl's sister.

Quære, if Sir *Charles* Danvers, that was beheaded, was buried here. *Resp.* He was buried in the Tower chapell.

To the Earle of Danby is erected by his Will, a noble altar monument of white marble, with this inscription: *Viz.* About the plan,

"*Henry, Earle of Danby*, 2d sone to Sir John Danvers, Kt., and Dame Elizabeth, daughter and co-heyre to Nevil, Ld. Latimer, borne at Dauntesey, in the countie of Wiltes, the 28th day of June, A°. Dni. 1573, and baptised in this church the 1st of July following, being Sunday. He departed this life on the 20th day of January, A°. 1643, and lieth here interred.

North side. "He was partly bred up in the Lowe-countrey warres, under MAURICE, Earle of NASSAW, afterwards Prince of ORAUNGE, and in many other military actions of those times, both by sea and land. He was made a Captaine in the warres of Fraunce, and there knighted for his good service under Henry IV., then French King. He was employed as Lieutenant Generall of the horse, and Sergeant Major of the whole army in *Ireland* under *Robert, Earle of Essex*, and *Charles Baron of Mountjoy*, in the reigne of *Queen Elizabeth*.

South side. "He was made Baron of *Dauntesey*, and Peer of this Realme, by King James the First; and by him made Lord *President of Munster*, and Governor of Garnesey. By King Charles the First he was created Earle of *Danby*, made of his privy councell, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. But declining more active employments in his later time, by reason of his imperfect health,

"Full of honour, woundes, and daies, he died at his howse in Cornbury-parke, in the county of Oxford, in the yeare 71 of his age.

Laus Deo."

(East side) EPITAPH.

"Sacred marble, safely keepe
His dust, who under thee must sleepe,
Untill the graves again restore
Their dead, and time shall bee no more:
Meane while, if he (which all things weares)
Does ruine thee: or if thy teares
Are shed for *Him*, dissolve thy frame,
Thou art requited; for *His* fame,
His virtues, and *His* worth shall bee
Another monument to thee."

G. HERBERT.

By the same (Geo. Herbert), Orator of University at Cambridge; pinned on the curtaine of the Picture of the old S^r^. John Danvers, who was both a handsome and a good man.

"Passe not by,
Search and you may
Find a treasure
Worth your stay.
What makes a Danvers
Would you find?
In a fayre bodie
A fayre mind.

S^r^. John Danvers' earthly part
Here is copied out by art;
But his heavenly and divine,
In his progenie doth shine.
Had he only brought them forth,
Know that much had been his worth;
Ther's no monument to a sonne,
Reade him there, and I have done." [1]

[1] Sir John Danvers *senior*, married Elizabeth Nevill, fourth daughter and coheiress of John Lord Latimer. She remarried Sir Edmund Carey. Her fine monument in the Church of Stowe co. Northampton is described in Baker's History of that County, I. 447.

George Herbert of Bemerton, having been in the first year of his age in 1594 when Sir John Danvers *senior* died, could only have known his character by report. The younger Sir John Danvers (the Regicide) married, for his first wife, George Herbert's mother, then widow of Richard Herbert of Chelsea. Aubrey says (Lives, II. 355,) that "she was old enough to have been Sir John's mother, but that he married her for love of her wit. The Earl of Danby was displeased with him for this disagreable match." George Herbert married a relative of his step-father, viz., Jane, third daughter of Charles Danvers Esq. of Baynton, and resided for a year or two after marriage, at Dauntesey. Izaak Walton has a romantic story about George Herbert's wife Jane Danvers having fallen in love with him upon the strength of his virtuous and simple character, before seeing him, and that she married him after three days sight. This may have been so; but it seems strange that they should never have even seen each other before, considering that Jane's near relative Sir John Danvers had been at the very time for 16 years the husband of George Herbert's mother.

Of Sir Charles and Sir Henry Danvers (Earl of Danby) some particulars are given in the narrative of the Murder of Mr. Henry Long, in the Wilts. Archæol. Mag. Vol. I. p. 306. Of Lord Danby, Aubrey says (Natural History of Wilts., p. 78) "He was born at Dauntesey 28th day of June A.D. 1573. He was of a magnificent and munificall spirit, and made that noble Physic-Garden at Oxford" (the gate-house designed by Inigo Jones, built by Nicholas Stone) "and endowed it with I thinke £30 per annum. In the epistles of Degory Wheare, History Professor of Oxford, in Latin, are severall addressed to his Lordship that doe recite his worth." (Prior has also some verses on the Earl's liberality to the Botanic Garden). "He allowed £3000 a year for his kitchen only. He bred up severall brave young gentlemen and preferred them; e.g., Colonel Legge and several others, of which enquire further of my Lady Viscountess Purbeck. The estate of Henry Earle of Danby was above £11000 per annum: near twelve."

D. Lloyd says of him; "He was called, by the Earl of Nottingham, at 25 years of age the

best sea-captain in England. Baron of Dauntesey at 30. His instalment as K.G. the greatest solemnity ever known in the memory of man. The composition for his large estate is the greatest in the whole catalogue, being £21597 6s. not abating the odd twopence." [Memoirs.]

A fine full length portrait of the Earl of Danby by Vandyke, from Lord Orford's collection, now belongs to W. H. H. Hartley Esq. of Lye Grove.

Lord Clarendon's account of the youngest of the three brothers, Sir John Danvers the Regicide, is not prepossessing. Speaking of the King's trial he says "The two men who were only known to the King before the troubles were Sir Harry Mildmay, and Sir John Danvers, the younger brother and heir of the Earl of Danby. He was a Gentleman of the privy chamber to the King, and being neglected by his brother" (Lord Danby) "and having, by a vain expense in his way of living, contracted a vast debt, which he knew not how to pay, and being a proud, formal, weak man, between being seduced and a seducer, became so far involved in their counsels, that he suffered himself to be applied to their worst offices, taking it to be a high honour to sit upon the same bench with Cromwell, who employed and contemned him at once: nor did that party of miscreants look upon any two men in the kingdom with that scorn and detestation, as they did upon Danvers and Mildmay." [Book xi. p. 235, 8vo. 1826.]

In the "Division of Plunder" by the self-denying Republicans A.D. 1646 is the following. "Sir John Danvers, Colonel. After the death of his brother the Earle of Danby, he proved him to have been a malignant, and by Parliamentary proceedings overthrew his brother's Will, outed his sister Gargrave and Sir Peter Osborne of the estate, and hath it." (For full particulars of Sir Richard Gargrave of Nostel, co. York, husband of Katharine Danvers, who "could once ride on his own land from Wakefield to Doncaster: but was at last reduced to earn his bread by travelling with pack-horses," see Hunter's South Yorkshire, II. p. 213.)

In this County Sir John Danvers lived at West Lavington, where he indulged the costly taste for ornamental gardening, of which Aubrey gives an interesting account in his Natural History of Wilts, p. 93. His eldest son Henry, on whom his uncle the Earl of Danby had settled the greater part of his estates, died, *vitâ patris*, in 1654. Before his death Henry made some of them over to Trustees, to pay his father's large debts, the balance to go to his (Henry's) sister Ann, afterwards Lady Lee. Sir John died at Chelsea the 16th, and was buried at Dauntesey the 28th April 1655. Though this was before the Restoration of Charles II. he was nevertheless attainted, 12th July 1661. Much of the property was protected: part was forfeited. The West Lavington estate, (the inheritance of Sir John's second wife Elizabeth Dauntsey) was shared between her two daughters, Viscountess Purbeck and Ann (Lady Lee). See above p. I. note 2. Fearing that such estates as had been conveyed by Henry, the son, in 1654, might be affected by the attainder, a grant of them was obtained from the Crown 13th December 1661, to Henry Hyde Lord Cornbury, and others, who by another Deed declared themselves Trustees to carry out the son's arrangements. This applied to the Manors of Christmalford, Marden, Hilperton Zouch alias Stourton, Morgan's and Milbourne's in Chitterne, Stock and West Bedwyn, Chelworth, lands called John à Gore in Lavington, the twelfth part of Bradenstoke, the Rectory of Seagry, the Advowsons of Hilperton, Norton (near Malmesbury) and Bremelham; all in co. Wilts: besides property in

This coate, [No. 317] DANVERS quartering NEVILL, with supporters, Dexter a Wyvern, Sinister a Mountain-Cat—but there is a wyvern instead of a cat—is on the outside of the tower, which is very well built.[1] About the tower are divers coates, which are quartered by Danvers and Nevill. The same coat, within the Garter, is also on the tower on the inside in colours.

Northamptonshire and at Chelsea. Some of these were subsequently divided between Lady Lee's two sons-in-law James, 1st Earl of Abingdon, and Thomas, 5th Lord Wharton.

Dauntesey was not restored to Sir John's representatives. By Letters Patent 20th September 1662, the Manor of Dauntesey, together with the Hundred of Chippenham, was granted to the King's brother, James, Duke of York. The Duke had, by Lady Anne Hyde, four sons who died young: the second of whom, James, born 1663, bore the title of Baron of Dauntesey. The Duke succeeded to the throne as James II., in February 1685, and on the 28th August following, the Manor was granted to certain feoffees in trust for his Queen, Mary of Modena, during her life. Five years afterwards, on 12th January 1690 (1 William and Mary), it was again granted by the Crown to Charles Mordaunt then Earl of Monmouth, afterwards the celebrated Earl of Peterborough. On the floor of the chancel within the rails are two slabs: 1. "Lt. Gen. Harry Mordaunt son of Lord Mordaunt, died 5th January 1719:" and 2. Charles Henry Mordaunt Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, 16th June 1814, æt. 56.

The Funeral ceremonies of this last Earl were conducted on the most expensive scale. The body lay in state in a very large room hung from the ceiling with superfine cloth; eighty wax lights, many of them weighing a pound each, were kept burning. The dress of the body in the coffin was composed of satin and the finest cambric: the coffin, covered with the richest Genoa velvet, and escutcheons of Arms: for the silver-gilt nails alone £85 was charged. The pall gorgeous. The body was placed on a magnificent platform ornamented with festoons of black satin, surmounted with a dome lined inside and outside with rich black velvet, and covered with ostrich plumes. The platform fringed with velvet, and behind it a transparency of the Armorial bearings. Banners and shields round the room, and eight mutes in constant attendance. From the room to the Church is about 20 yards: but the procession, in order to be seen, went a circuit of two miles. It consisted of a hearse, seven coaches and six, a carriage and four for the clergymen, six marshalmen, eight mutes, two feather-men, eight underbearers, forty six pages and a grand page on horseback bearing the coronet. Nine servants received two suits of clothes each. The undertaker's bill was £3000. The executors Sir E. Antrobus and Mr. Coutts Trotter objected. An action was brought at Salisbury: they paid £2000 into Court. Justice Burrough advised a reference, and Mr. Moore, a Barrister, finally settled the whole cost to be £2568. From the Mordaunt family, Dauntesey descended to Mordaunt Fenwick Esq. by whom it was sold a few years ago to Charles W. Miles Esq. and his brother.

[1] The shield of Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby: being the old Danvers coat re-assumed, quartering that of his mother, a Nevill. See p. 222, note 1.

(Other inscriptions in the Church.)

"Now, Richard Hunt, (a servant true to the Earle of Danby, here
Rul'd 18 yeares his Wiltshire estate) lyeth buryed underneathe
This marble stone; whose desire was all ages that doe come
Would not disturb his bodyes rest, but let his bones alone,
Till Jesus Christ (in whom only was all his hope and trust)
Shall glorify his sinfull corps, which here lay in the dust.
Natus, Ap^l. 1, 1581. Obijt 30 Aug^st. 1647."

(On North Aisle floor, a Latin inscription of which Aubrey gives this version.)

"Acton Drake, Gent., gentleman of His Lo^ds. bedchamber, Ranger of the Forrest of Whichwode in com: Oxford, and one of his Lor^ds. Executors, and faithfull servant. Obijt. 1642."

Near the Bellfree. "Here lieth William Lawrence, Gent., who departed this life An° Dn̄i. 1650. Ætatis suæ 68." Arms, [No. 316]. Q. If not stolen?

Mem: Anno Dom 16... Regno regis Caroli primi, Henry Earle of Danby built an almshouse in this parish for ... poore people, and a schoole. *Quære* the salary of both.?[1]

DRAYCOTE.

Draycote was held by petit Sergeantie, viz. by being Marshall at the King's Coronation; which is the reason the Cernes gave the Marshall's Lock for their cognizance.[2]

[1] The Foundation of an Almshouse here had been intended by Walter Dauntsey in 1420. (See note, p. 218.) In the Commissioners of Charities Report No. 29, p. 1320, it is stated that search had been made in vain for Lord Danby's Will between 1652 and 1667. He died 20th January 1643: and by Will dated 1639, charged a part of his estates with £50 a year for the maintenance of six people, the repair of the Almshouse, and the salary of a schoolmaster. This is paid out of lands at Gore, in Market Lavington. The same report states that "Lord Abingdon married the daughter of Sir John Danvers, which Sir John Danvers married the daughter of the Earl of Danby." The facts were that Lord Abingdon married Eleanor Lee, *grand*-daughter of Sir John Danvers, which Sir John Danvers *was brother to* the Earl of Danby.

[2] The Manor of Draycote has passed (since the reign of Rich. I.) through the following hands. 1. St. German. 2. Venuz or Venoir. 3. Cerne. 4. Herynge 5. Long. 6. Earl of Mornington.

In 1196 (8 Rich. I.) Ralph de St. German, and his mother Margaret wife of Ralph de Oaksey, transferred it on payment of fifty marks to Robert de Venuz (of probably a Hampshire family). [Wilts. Fines.] In 1223 (8 Hen. III.) John de Venuz was in debt to the King. [Rot. Lit. Claus. I. pp. 619, 644.] The obligation was assigned by the Crown to Master Henry de Cerne,

(Church.)

In the Chancell is a monument of a Chevalier, lying in maile, cross-leg'd, in an antique niche on the north side; the tradition is that it is the monument of S^r. Philip Cerne.[1]

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who appears to have been paid off by receiving from Venuz the Vill and Advowson of Draycote, confirmed to him by Royal Charter dated at Dunstable 20th January 1228. Master Henry de Cerne was an Ecclesiastic, clerk of the King's Chapel, an architect and engineer, and was also employed by the King in embassies to Rome. As a witness to Wiltshire Deeds, he is called Henry de Capellâ. [Proc. of Ant. Soc. IV. p. 18.] Philip de Cerne his brother and heir succeeded to Draycote in 1254 (39 Hen. III.) From him descended Sir Edward de Cerne, who died1393, and whose effigy with that of his second wife Ellen are in brass on the chancel floor. On the death of Sir Edward's grandson Richard Cerne in 1430 without issue, the heir was found to be John Heryng of Chaldon Heryng, by descent from Anastasia de Cerne, sister of Henry the clerk of the King's Chapel, above-mentioned. Isabella mother of Richard Cerne being still in possession for her life, John Heryng in 1437—8 (16 Hen. VI.) sold his reversionary interest; nominally to William Ryngbourne, really to Robert Long of Wraxhall. See particulars, and pedigree of Cerne, in Wilts. Archæol. Mag. Vol. III. p. 178. Robert Long purchased Draycote for his younger son John, but an eldest son Henry, who had South Wraxhall Manor, dying 1490 without issue, South Wraxhall also came to the younger son. Thus the two were united, and so they continued until the decease of Sir Walter Long in 1610. From John, the son of Robert Long of Wraxhall above-mentioned, Draycote descended through eleven generations in male line direct to Sir James Tilney Long the last Baronet. He died in 1805 at the early age of eleven years, and through the marriage of his eldest sister Catharine with the Hon. W. Wellesley Pole, it is now the property of their son the Earl of Mornington.

By a "Marshal's Lock" Aubrey means a shackle-bolt or fetter-lock for prisoners. That the "petty serjeanty" under which Draycote was held, was that of being "Marshal at the Coronation" seems to be incorrect. Draycote, and Notley (in co. South.) both belonging to the family of Venoir or Venuz, predecessors of the Cernes, were held of the Crown by the nominal service of supplying the "Third Rod of the Marshalsea" in the King's Household: by which is probably meant, supplying one of the vergers or wandbearers to attend upon the Marshal: the Third Rod's post (according to another Record, Test. de Nev. p. 147) being, at "the door of the King's kitchen, [*ostium coquinæ.*"] The Shackle-bolt would accordingly be the emblem of the Assistant Marshal's authority over all marauders or breakers of the peace in that department. In the time of Philip Cerne this tenure was changed into Military service (T. de N. p. 147): but the badge continued to be used by the Longs as owners of Draycote, and may still be seen under their coat of Arms upon the Mill there, as well as on the old monument in South Wraxhall Church. [See above, p. 23.]

[1] This cross-legged effigy, about eight feet long, lies nearly on a level with the floor within a fine arched recess surmounted by a bold crocketed canopy. "Under it" (says Hutchins, History

On a flatt marble in the Chancell is this figure [Pl. xix] and inscriptions in brasse; *viz.*

"Moun sire Edward Cerne chivaler o Elyne sa femme gist icy: de les queus almes Deux p̄ sa pyte eyt m'ci. Amen." [1]

On the left side of Edward Cerne lies his daughter [No. 318] with this inscription; viz.

"Philippe de Cerne gist icy. Dieu de s'alme eyt merci." [2]

Quære Cerne's coate, and if Wayte did not marry the daughter and heir of Cerne? [3]

On the right of these is another fair marble, sans inscrip. [4]

(Sir Thomas Long's Monument, No. 319.)

Sir Thomas Long, Knight, lyes buried by the North wall of the Chancell, under a rich Gothique altar monument of freestone without inscription: his beaume and crest do yet hang up over it.

of Dorset., II, 424) in a stone coffin, are his bones very large and very perfect," Sir Philip was brother of Master Henry "de Capellâ" the grantee, and probably built Draycote Church, about A.D. 1260.

[1] The brasses of Edward and Elena Cerne, about three feet in length, still remain, but without the shields of Arms. These seem to have disappeared before Aubrey's time. The Crest over the Knight's helmet, judging from the shape of the vacant socket, was a demi-lion issuing out of a coronet. This is the crest used by the Long family; but not from any known connexion with, or descent from, the Cernes. Sir Edward Cerne died A.D. 1393: Elena de Avon, his second wife, *s. p.* about 1419.

[2] She was Sir Edward's daughter by his first wife Philippa. This brass disappeared many years ago. The sockets for the figure, the three shields above, and the label below, remain. Owing to the gravestone having been broken, the figure of the lady has been shortened. See Mr. Kite's Wiltshire Brasses, p. 21.

[3] The coat of Philip de Cerne was Quarterly, Or and gules, a lion rampant within a bordure, all counter-changed. [Glover.] Aubrey's query about Wayte, arose from his supposing, as his friend Sir James Long did, and as many others since have done, that the Longs obtained Draycote by *marriage* with some heiress of Wayte. But the real state of the case, (as given in p. 228, note 2,) is, that Draycote came to the Longs by *purchase.*

[4] The "fair marble on the right" of the Cerne brass was probably the decayed Purbeck marble slab that now lies close to the North wall. On it are traces of a brass legend. On the South side, next the chancel door, there is also a slab with the outline of three small brasses and label, which, not being mentioned by Aubrey, were perhaps stolen before his time.

The coates of armes on this monument are as followeth: [1]

West end.

No. [320] St. John quartering Delamere.[2]

South side.

[321] Long, single.
[322] Do. impaling Darell.[3]
[323] Berkeley (with 3 torteauxes on the chevron) impaling (Malwyn). [4]
[324] Seymour.

About the cornice of the Monument, thus;

West end.

[325 Popham of Bradley.]
[326] Cerne *(? Ed.)* [5]
[327] Stourton.[6]
[328] The Marshal's Fett-lock or Hand-bolt.

Cornice *South side.*

—— (Popham of Bradley) as before.
[330] A cross.
[329] Long impaling (Berkeley and) Seymour quarterly.
—— Stourton, as before.
—— Seymour, as before.
[331] ———— Azure, on a chevron Or, 3 bezants, (annulets. *Ed.*)
—— (Popham of Bradley) as before (325.)
[332 Meredith ?]
[333 Fortescue.]

East end.

—— (Meredith ?) as before.
—— Long impaling (Berkeley and Seymour) quarterly: as before (in No. 329.)
—— Marshal's Lock: as before (328).

[1] This fine massive monument stands as described by Aubrey. It very much resembles that of Tropenell in Corsham Church. Sir Thomas Long was grandson of Robert of Wraxhall the purchaser of Draycote. He took part in the expedition against Perkin Warbeck in 1497. His arms as entered in Claudius, C. iii. are Long and Seymour quarterly. His wife was Margery, daughter of Sir George Darell of Littlecote. Of this tomb there is a description with small engravings in Gent. Mag. 1835, p. 591. The heraldry on the tomb seems to have been unscientifically restored at some time since Aubrey described it. Three sides only are visible: the fourth which is plain, is against the wall. By Will, 11th September, 1508, Sir Thomas Long desired to be buried here, bequeathing 20s. to the Church, and "his gown of velvet to make a cope:" also certain lands to maintain an Obit for 20 years: and gifts of money to many neighbouring churches: to his wife a gold ring "that was my Lord St. Amand's."

[2] Delamere of Nunney, co. Somerset: but how the St. Johns had the right of quartering Delamere, or, how the coat quarterly is found among those of Long, does not appear. Delamere quartering St. John was on the North side of Lord Hungerford's Iron Chapel in Salisbury Cathedral.

[3] The coat of Sir Thomas and his wife.

[4] This coat is described as Argent and Sable in Aubrey's account of South Wraxhall: see Pl. III. No. 38. Malwyn was an old Wilts family of Echilhampton, near Devizes. A William Malwyn was incumbent of Draycote from 1452 to 1458.

[5] See p. 230, note 3. This coat is a *quartering* on the shield on Draycote Mill: p. 235 note.

[6] There being no known marriage between Long and Stourton, the coat was probably here in compliment to Sir T. Long's wife's mother who was a Stourton. See Wilts. Archæol. Mag. Vol. IV. p. 227, Note 10.

(Sir Henry Long's Monument.)

Sir Henry Long, sonne to Sir Thomas Long, lies buried in the South side of the Chancell, under a plain altar monument, covered with a faire black marble, without inscription.[1]

T'was S^r^. Henry Long that made that gallant charge at Terwayn[2] in France, in the sight of King Henry the Eighth, at which time, and for which action, the King did graunt him that new crest, viz. Lyon's head, erased, with a man's hand in the mouth.

In the window by the Pulpit[3] is an escutcheon in stone, *viz.* [No. 334] 1. Long, quartering, 2. (Popham of) Bradley, [with a bezant]; 3. Berkeley of Bruton. 4. Wayte. *Quære* de 2 and 4. *Mem*: Col. Long sayes that the coate like Popham's is by the name of Bradley: and that Bradley mannor came by that match. *Q. de hoc.*[4]

(Old Draycote House, See Plate xxi.)[5]

In the Areil window in the hall, these coates:

——— Long, impaling (Popham of Bradley as before).

No. [335] Stourton impaling Wrottesley.

In the Parlour Window.

[Pl. xxii. No. 336] Long, impaling Berkeley of Bruton. Crest, a Lion Rampant issuing out of a coronet.

[No. 337] Long impaling Wrottesley of Staffordshire.

[1] This altar tomb disappeared many years ago. Sir Henry married 1. a Hungerford. 2. a Wrottesley. He died about 1556.

[2] Terouenne, fifty miles from Calais. In 1513, Hen. VIII. laid siege to this place August 4th. It capitulated on 23rd. Henry then took Tournay and returned to England.

[3] Now against a window on the North side of the nave.

[4] Sir James Long of Draycote in a letter dated 1688 (printed in Kimber's Baronetage, II. 265) says that his family property at North Bradley, had been originally granted to a Reginald de Bradley, Knight, whose heiress his ancestor had married. But there is at present no evidence of this marriage: nor are the Arms which Aubrey calls "Bradley's," (and which he confuses with the shield of Popham), found to be assigned to any family of the name of Bradley.

The Arms which Aubrey doubtfully calls Wayte are also quartered on the Draycote Mill shield: see p. 235. The usual Arms of Wayte have a *chevron* between the 3 bugle-horns. Without a chevron it is more like Dodington.

[5] Of the exterior of old Draycote House, Aubrey has preserved a very rude outline, sufficient to suggest the probable appearance of the house as given in Plate xxi. Part of it is perhaps masked by the modern front. There are no remains of ancient stained glass in the present house.

In stone over the Hall chimney, "1574."

[No. 338] Long quartering Popham (of Bradley,) and Seymour as before: Impaling, quarterly 1 and 4 Carne of Ewenny co. Glamorg: 2 and 3, (Kerne of Cornwall.) A cross crosslet in saltire.[1]

Over the Porch.

——— Same as last.

[No. 340] James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, who built this gate.

——— Long, single: and crest, a lion sejant. (?)

[No. 339] The new crest of Long; a lion's head erased, with a hand in his mouth.

Over the stable door, as over the porch: but with manteling and the new crest.

Mem. The Longs were anciently Lords Lieutenant (? *Ed.*) of Braden Forest. Severall of them have been Lieutenants.

One of the Longs was Chiefe Justice in Eire.[2] Q. who, and in what King's raigne.

Here (at Draycot) is a great deal of vitriol oare. Sir Walter Long about the beginning of King James, digged for silver through blew clay, and got £20 worth, but at £60 charge or better. Here are frequently found petrified periwinkles: also belemnites. The water is not good for tucking or fulling-mills: it tinges the cloath a little yellowish.[3]

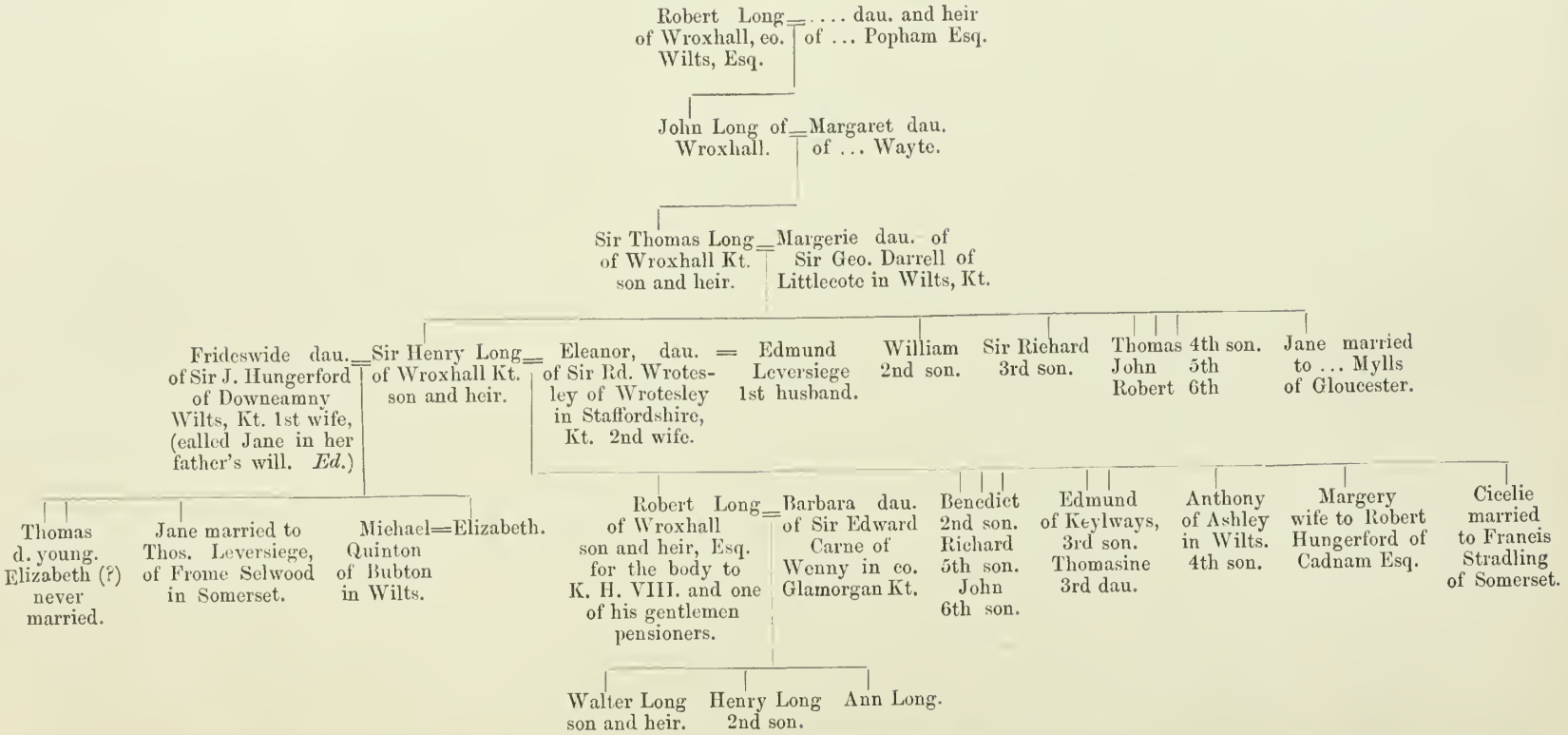
[1] The coat of Sir Robert Long who died about 1581. His grandson Sir Walter married the daughter of James Ley, Earl of Marlborough.

[2] Leland mentions a Thomas Long "who could skille in the law."

[3] Sir James Long invited to Draycote one Mons. Cocks (afterwards Baron Crownstrome,) superintendant of mines in Sweden, then travelling in England, to inspect some ore found in his Park: but the metal was found to disappear in the process of smelting. Aubrey says "I doubt there was a cheat put upon him."

It should not be omitted, that Draycote House was a home to Aubrey in his misfortunes, and that he was on his way thither when he died at Oxford. There are some notices of Draycote in his Natural History of Wilts. A story about the separation of the two properties Draycote and Wraxhall, is given in his "Miscellanies;" and another about the introduction of tobacco-smoking into Wilts by Sir Walter Long, in his Lives of Eminent Men, II. 512. For the former see also "Burke's Romance of the Aristocracy," I. 119. In "Household Words," Saturday, May 6th, 1854, is a curious account of the Death-bed of Charles II., written by a Lady about the Court at Whitehall, and found among papers at Draycote House. Upon Draycote Mill

LONG (of Draycote).[1]



[1] This is only a fragment of the Long Pedigree, but it is all that is given in Aubrey's MS. There is some obscurity about the two earliest marriages.

KNAPWELL (vulgarly called Knabbal's.)

The Court Rolles of Draycot-Cerne mention, Manerium de Cnapwelle juxtà Dracot. *Quære* etymol: ?[1]

Out of the middle of the knap issueth disembogued a subterranean Rill. Upon felling the oakes here, many foundations of howses were discovered, and a smyth's forge.

Whitchurch-hill is opposite to Knapwell, and probably was their parish church.[2]

EASTON PIERSE.[3] (In Kington St Michael.)

Easton-Pierse was anciently a Parish of itselfe. It was a little Mannour; where

is a stone shield of Arms: 1. Long. 2. Popham. 3. Seymour, and 4. a lion rampant: Impaling 1. Darell. 2. A horse's head, as No. 326. 3 Stourton, having on a chief, the device, either of a Dray or a Sledge. 4. Wayte? (see p. 232). Above, is the *new* crest: below, a shacklebolt. It is the coat of Sir Thomas Long (c. 1510) and Margery Darell his wife.

In a field near the Mill, several skeletons and some armour were discovered in 1821. Also a circular stone-ticket inscribed F. VI. (Gent. Mag. 1838, p. 495.) "Sir James Long digging a hole for a post for his parke pale, 1680, found an urne, but did carefully inter the ashes again, I think with the urne" (Aubrey Mon. Brit. MS.) On the Communion Plate in the Church are the arms of Leach in a lozenge: viz. Ermine, on a chief indented 3 Crowns. Aubrey's friend Sir James Long, who died about 1692, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edward Leach of Shipley, co. Derby, Kt.

[1] *Knap* is a provincial word for the "top of a hill." This small manor now a farm, spelled "Nable's" in the Ordnance Map, is in the Parish of Draycote and lies at the back of the Park, between it and Lower Stanton. In Edward I. Amicia relict of William de Cnabbewell held half a Knight's fee here under the Earl of Sarum. (T. de N.) It is now Lord Mornington's. There is another farm about one mile off (now mis-called "Avil's"), formerly called "Cnabwell's in Stanton." This is in Stanton Parish, and belongs to Lord Radnor. In 1308 it belonged to Robert Delamere of Offley, Herts, and of Steeple Lavington, Wilts: in 1404 to Matilda Delamere, widow: in 1410 to Willelma widow of Sir John Roche: and in 1456 to Beauchamp Lord St. Amand. (Inq. p. M.) In 1535, 40s. a year was paid to Malmesbury Abbey out of Cnabwell in Stanton. (Val. Ecc.)

[2] There is a Whitechurch, five miles off, beyond Malmesbury, near which is a Farm now called "Quebwell." Aubrey may have confounded that name in some Deed for Cnabwell, or he may have inserted the sentence in this part of his MS. by mistake.

[3] Easton Piers, or Percy, though in the Parish of Kington St. Michael, is within the Hundred of Malmesbury; the rest of Kington being in North Damerham Hundred. For the history of the whole Parish see Wilts. Mag. Vol. IV. p. 36. So far as the descent of Easton is traceable through

is yet to be seen ... tofts. It is now in the Parish of Kington St. Michael, which is in another Hundred viz. in the Hundred of Damerham North. In the time of Henry VII. a world of little Mannours over England were destroyed; as several here about.

Quære: when this was annexed to Kington.

This Mannour butted upon Cotteswold; which is a ploughed campania. And *Mem:* that fourscore years agoe, (*about* 1600) from Yatton Keynell town's-end to the Parson's close adjoyning to Easton-grounds, all was common, and Yatton and Easton did intercommon together, and putt in cattle equally.

(Chapel.)

The Chapell was pulled downe about fourtie yeares since (*about* 1640.) It was but small; and such a turret for two tintinnabulums as at Leigh Delamere, Corston and Brokenborough. The toft where it stood is still called the Chapell-hay, near to the Mannour house. They did bury here.

(Cross.)

At the Crosse way by the Pound, at the entrance into the Lane which heretofore went to Lye Delamer Mannor house, stood the Crosse: a piece whereof is at this (Easton) house a trough: and at Cromwell's the Font-stone serves for cattle to drink.

This soyle brings very good oakes and witch hazles; excellent planke stones.

In Vern-knoll, my Lord Lucas's, by the brooke on the West side of Easton grounds, I bored clay as blue as Ultra-marine, which might make Porcelayne.

Old Wm. Kington assures me that his house in the Priory Downe near the spring by the brook, was built long before he was born; that it was built for a Mill for the Nuns of the Priory. *Vide* the old Deedes in Mr. Hill's hands.

Old ways now lost; but some vestigia left.

Anciently a way from the gate at the brook to Yatton Keynell: another by the Pound and Mannor house, leading northwards to Leigh Delamere, and southwards to Allington; but of that now no sign left.

documents given by Aubrey, it belonged in succession to 1. Piers, or Fitzpiers, c. A.D. 1250. 2. De Yeovilton c. A.D. 1300. 3. Payne. 4. Lord Daubeney. 5. Willoughby. 6. Essex. 7. Sackville Lord Buckhurst. 8. Lyte. 9. Snell. Then the Langton family, see p. 240.

(The Manor.)

That this place was anciently the Piers's the addition speaks. I have some Deedes that run so high. In this Parish are some of that name yet left. *Vide* the Legier book of Trapnell at Col. Wm. Eyres at Neston; where mention is made of Pierse and his coat; [Pl. xxii. No. 341.] This MS. is the best key to open the knowledge of the old and lost families which is my search. *Vide* if the coate of Pierse is in the roofe of Kington Church in Sir Charles Snell's seate.

Extract of my old Deeds. Q. When Dating of Deedes first came in.

(1. Piers or Fitz Piers.)

Appendix No. xxxix. John son of Peter Fitz Piers Kt. grants in fee to Ivetta wife of Adam Hoke of Yatton, land towards Eston, called Gold acre above Ridgeway between the land of the Parson of Yatton and Adam Haylesworth's. Also in the North field, land called Bolemead between that of the Abbot of Stanley and Adam Fewy's. [No date, but about A.D. 1260—70.]

Do. xl. Wm Fitz Piers of Eston sells all his land to John de Eston his lord.

Do. xli. Ralph de Cokelbergh and Isabella his wife, to Joan daughter of Sir Peter of Eston Pieres, Kt. deceased, rents late Alice Wylly's.

(2. De Yeovilton.)

Do. xlii. Wm. Seward of Eston Peres grants to John Eyvelton his lord and Joan his wife, all his land in Easton Peres.

Do. xliii. John le Heyr' of Easton Piers yields to the same all his tenements.

Do. xliv. Roger of Combe releases to John Yevelton and Joan his wife, land in Yatton Keynel which he held for life, under John de Cromhale.

Do. xlv. Final Agreement by which John and Joan de Yevelton convey the Manor of Eston Peris to Philip de Paunton and Juliana his wife.

Do. xlvi. Reginald West resigns to John de Eyvelton a messuage at Yatton Kaynell [N.B. "Bolehide's," now called "Bullidge," a tenement at Allington, probably takes its name from one of the witnesses to this Deed. *Ed.*]

Do. lvii. Ralph de Cokelbergh grants to Joan daughter of Sir Peter of Eston Piers Kt., certain rents of Wylly's. [Seal, No. 342.]

Do. xlviii. Joan de Easton grants to Margaret Buryman of Marshfield, land late Alice at Slade's in Easton: to do suit at the Court there.

Do. xlix. Edmund de Eston, Clerk, appoints James Hody of Yatton attorney to deliver to to Hugh Brown, land late Roger de Cromhale's.

Seal, a cross engrailed, inscription illegible, t'is like Willoughby. [No. 343.]

Appendix l. Peter de Yevelton being about to go into foreign parts grants to his sons Nicholas and Richard his manor of E. P., land at Yatton Keynell, and at Speckington and elsewhere in co. Somerset and Devon, on condition of their being restored to him on his return. Dated Easton Piers.

Do. li. General Release from Thomas Lord Camoys to Sir Robert Yevelton. Dated London. [Seal, No. 344.]

Do. lii. Sir Robert Yevelton Kt. grants to John Curteys and others his Manor of Eston, lands at Yatton Keynell: and his Manors of Yevelton, Speckington and others in co. Somerset. Dated at Easton. [Seal, No. 345.]

Do. liii. John de Suyfmore, Clerk, to John Wadham Esq. and others, his lands in Easton and Yatton.

Do. liv. John Wadham, &c., appoint John Peny, &c., attornies to receive the same.

Do. lv. Extracts from the Court Rolls of Easton Piers, 12th July 1428.

The Manor is worth £6 per annum. Thos. Dru, Wm. Gore and others Feoffees. Homagers present: Wm. Kaynell, John Cromhale, Nicholas Young, &c., all do suit, for lands held in Eston and Yatton *except John Cromhale.*

Payments for feeding, in North Hinnokes, Ryland, Woldesclose, Moremeade; by the Prioress of Kington, Richard Snape of Sevenhampton (Sevington?), Wm. Kaynell, Wm. Kaynes, John Cromhale and others. Adam at Hill, Richard Aleway and Wm. Gaudeby, defaulters. The Homage to enquire by next Court day into John Cromhale's alleged encroachments on the demesne lands.

A distraint is ordered upon him to do fealty and pay 40s. Relief.

(3. Payne.)

Appendix lvi. A.D. 1443. John Cromhale and Wm. his son release to Thomas Payne Esq. all right to the Manor of Eston Piers: except in one messuage and lands which he occupies.

Do. lvii. Thomas Payne Esq. cosin and heir of Sir Robert Yevelton Kt. appoints Wynterbourne, &c., attorneys to deliver the Manor to John Payne and others. The crest is a kind of garland.

Do. lviii. Extracts from the Accounts of Thomas Perbyke, from Lady Day to Sept. 14: and from Sept. 14 to the end of Michaelmas, A.D. 1446. (Among others,) "To the Sheriff of Wilts at Malmesbury, 2s. 6d. Mowing, at 4 pence a day. For tiling a house, 13s. 4d. Three calves sold, 6s. Of John Cromele rent, 2s. 2d. Three beasts sold, 30s. 8d. An ox, 11s. Two labourers two days for hauling wood to market, 6d. Paid for Tithes, 1s. 2d. The Clerk's stipend, 4d. Rec^{d}. on Sunday the Feast of St. Luke at Rokeburne[1] 7s. 2d. P^{d}. the King's Taxes, 8s. 9d.

(4. Lord Daubeney.)

Hen. 7.—Arms of Daubeney, G. a fess lozengy A. (No. 346.)

[1] There is no place of this name in Easton or Kington St. Michaels.

Appendix lix. A.D. 1483. John, Prior of Bruton, Sir Wm. Paulet Kt., John Cheyne, of Pinho, and others, settle on Sir Giles Daubeney Kt. and Elizabeth his wife the Manors of Spekington co. Somerset, and Eston.

(5. Willoughby.)

Do. lx. A.D. 1483. The King grants to Ralph Willoughby *(inter alia)* the Manor of Eston near Kington, to him and his heirs male to hold by military service. (This seems to have been a temporary confiscation.)

Lord Daubeny sold Eastón Pierse to ..... Essex.

(6. Essex.)

Arms of Essex. (No. 347.) Do. (No. 348); 1. Essex, as before. 2. S. chevron A. between 3 crescents ermine. 3. G. a fleur de lys A. 4. Per pale dancette A. and G. 5. Ermine.

Pedigree of Essex. (See Ashmole's Berks. II. 328. *Ed.*)

William Essex, Lord Treasurer, and of the Privy Councill, about Hen. 8th. = ...

Sir Thomas Essex. = ...Daughter of the Lord Sands.

Thos. Essex, Esqr. called Black Tom. = ...Daughter of Sr. Robt. Browne of Northamptonshire.

Thomas Essex, Esqr. = ...Daug. of Mr. Harrison, a Jeweller.

Sr. Wm. Essex, Kt. and Baronet. = ...Daug. of Sr. Walter Harcourt, of Staunton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire. Arms, G. 2 bars O. (No. 349, Harcourt).

Sr. Thomas Essex, Kt. and Baronet. He was Goverr. of Bristowe for the Parlt. under E. of Essex. A Bachelor.

Essex sold it to the Lord Buckhurst.

(7. Sackville, Lord Buckhurst. Arms, No. 351.)

A.D. 1574. Thomas Lord Buckhurst sold Easton Pierse to John and Thomas Light. The deed of purchase beareth date November the sixth, in the sixteenth yeare of the reigne of Queen Elizabeth. The price was ... poundes.

(8. The Lyte Family.)

It is not improbable that the Lytes of Easton may have originally come from Evelton (*Yeovilton*) which is but 2 miles from Lytes Cary in Somerset. They have held Easton by lease time out of mind, and may have taken their first lease from the De Yeovilton family, (see p. 237,) and might relate to them as Stewards.—*Vide* the pedegree, if any kindred between Lyte and Yevelton.

Appendix lxi. On 1st January, 17 Eliz. (1575) John Light and Thomas Light of Easton Piers sold the Manor Farm to John Snell, gent., and Thomas Snell his son for £385.

(9. Snell family.)

(In the year 1623, the Snells sold the Manor House to John Langton of St. Nicholas Parish, Bristol. *Ed.* from original Title Deed.)

The Old Mannour Howse was pulled down and rebuilt, all except the Hall, whose window is of a peculiar old fashion, An°. Dn̄i. 1633.[1] Here was an open old-fashioned Kitchen with a huge chimney.

Mem: In my great grandfather Thomas Lyte's remembrance, Herons did build on high oakes, near the orchard of Easton Mannor Howse.

When my great grandfather Thomas Lyte sold the Old Manor House, with the lands near it, (to the Snells) in 1575, he built another House[2] (*viz.* at Lower Easton Piers, *Ed.*) on the brow of the Hill above the brook, facing South East: and the

[1] It was by the Langton family that the old Manor House was taken down, all but the hall and window which still remain. On the present house then built, the initials "I. L., A. L. 1630" on one chimney, refer to John and Alice Langton: on another, "I. L. 1630" to John Langton: on the west front "T. L. 1644" to Sir Thomas Langton, Alderman of Bristol.

[2] The House built at Lower Easton Piers in 1575, in which Aubrey was born 12th March 1625—6, disappeared many years ago. On the site is a modern farm house occupied by Mr. Chapman to whom Lower Easton Piers, once Aubrey's own property, now belongs.

prospect from it is the best between Marsfield and Burford, and though all along on that ridge between those two Towns are lovely prospects, yet none hath so many breakes and good ground objects.

It was built the same year my Grandfather was born. In the parlour chimney is "T. L. 1576."

Here, in my grandfather's chamber, where in an ill hour I first drew breath, Saturn directly opposing my ascendant, are these two escutcheons, on the chimney. [No. 352, 353.]

1. G. chev. between 3 swans A. a mullet S. for difference. "Isaac Lyte. natus 1576."

2. An eagle displayed S. legged G. on its breast a crescent O. (Browne) "Israel Lyte."

Easton Piers Farm.

Appendix lxii. By this Deed, dated 12 Dec. 1574, a part of the Manor Farm was severed, and sold to Nicholas Light of Leigh-Delamere.

This is now in the possession of Mr. Benjamin Hine.[1]

"Cosham's" and "Old Easton."

Appendix lxiii, lxiv, lxv. Three deeds, of c. A.D. 1300, one having on the seal a pair of shears (No. 350), relate to some part of Easton then held by one Cosham of Luckington. And two others, lxvi, lxvii, to land of the Keynell family, of Yatton Keynell, in "Old Easton."

GARESDEN. (Garsdon.)

Here is nothing of Antiquity left in the Church. On one of the Bells thus, ✠ Santa Anna ora pro nobis. On another, ✠ RICHARDUS MODY ARMIGER SECUNDUS MEI CONDITOR. 1586.

Mem: That one Mody was a footeman to King Henry the Eighth, who, falling from

[1] This a small farm, West of the Manor House. About 1670 it was bought by Mr. Benjamin Hinde, from whom it has descended to the Rev. Thomas Lowe, Vicar of Willington, co. Sussex, in right of his mother Susanna, coheiress of the late Thomas Hinde, M.A. Rector of Ardeley near Bicester.

his horse as he was hawkeing, I think on Harneslow-heath, fell with his head into mudde, with which, being fatt and heavie, he had been suffocated to death, had he not been timely relieved by his footman Mody;[a] for which service, after the dissolution of the Abbies, he gave him the Manour of Garesden[1]

The Mannour House, which was I think, a Graunge to the Abbey of Malmesbury, was for the greatest part re-edified by S[r]. Laurence Washington[2] about the beginning

[a] Mody or Moody of Westport and Garsden [Pl. xxiii. No. 357] bears, Vert, a fesse ingrailed Arg. (surmounted of another, Gules) between 3 harpy's heads A. crined O., their wings close. The Crest [No. 356] a wolfe's head erazed proper.

[1] The Vill of Garesden was anciently within the bounds of Braden Forest. Tanner (p. 591) refers to two charters, by which Ina, King of Wessex, in A.D. 701, gave to Malmesbury Abbey 45 cassates of land at Gersdun. In the New Monasticon, (Malmesbury, No. xi.) is another charter, by which in 1081, the Manor, Rectory and Patronage, at the request of Abbot Warin, were given to the Abbey by Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror.

The family of Moody of Westport, Malmesbury, (of which there is a short pedigree in the Wilts. Visitation 1623) was of Worcestershire origin. John Moody of Moody's Place in that county married the heiress of Wolfdon. His son married a Warneford of co. Wilts, and settled at Westport. The name occurs among the officers of Malmesbury Abbey. The grant of the Abbot's estate to Richard Moody was made in 36 Hen. VIII. (1544). Henry Moody was created Baronet 1621. His son Sir Henry sold the Manor about 1640 and settling in New England, died *s. p.* about 1662.

[2] Sir Lawrence Washington who purchased Garsdon from the Moodys, was a second son in the family of Washington of Sulgrave co. Northampton, from the elder branch of which General Washington was descended. [See Pedigree in Baker's Northamptonshire, I, 514.] Sir Lawrence was buried at Garsdon. His Epitaph is as follows. "Sir Lawrence Washington Kt. lately Chief Register of the Chancery, whom it pleased God to take unto his peace from the fury of the insuing wars, Oxon. May 4, here interred 24th A.D. 1643, aged 64. Also Dame Ann his wife died June 13, buried 16th, 1645.

"Hic patrios cineres curavit filius urnâ
Condere qui tumulo nunc jacet ille pius."

On the Church plate (a flagon, two chalices and salver, all of silver), is engraved "Given to Garsden Church by the Lady Pargiter, formerly wife of Sir Lawrence Washington, who both lie buried here." This plate for many years had been kept in a box and deposited in a lumber closet in the old mansion. There was an idle story in the village that a ghost had formerly been laid in the box: a story that perhaps was useful as a double-lock; for a superstitious dread of disturbing the ghost effectually deterred many from indulging their curiosity by looking into it. Having understood from an old man that there was some Communion Plate at the Great House, the Clergyman made enquiry, and to the utter surprize of the people of the house, upon opening the lid of the box (for the first time perhaps for a century) instead of seeing a ghost jump out, this

of the Civil-Warres.[1] In the Closet window in the Parlour remains this one Scutcheon [Basely, Pl. xxiii. No. 355] with the Crest [No. 354] which is an arme dexter in armour, holding a Lance.[2]

HANKERTON and Cloateley.

It was anciently called Hanekington and did belong to the Abbey of Malmesbury, given by .....[3]

In the Church is not anything of antiquity to be found: the chancell hath been downe above these twenty yeares. The Parish is well enough contented without it, and more thrifty than to re-edifie it, so they have walled up the place of the *cancelli*.[4] Very good land and very dirty.

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valuable service of tarnished plate presented itself, and was immediately taken to the Vicarage House. [Letter from Rev. H. J. Newbery, 1822].

Stonehenge at one time belonged to the family of Washington. The grand-daughter of Sir Lawrence was the heiress of the Garsdon estate. She married Robert Shirley, Lord Ferrars of Chartley, who presented to this Rectory in 1698. Aubrey says, Natural History of Wilts, p. 53, "In Garsden Park now Lord Ferrars's is perhaps the finest hollow oak in England."

[1] The Manor House is a good example of Jacobean Architecture. An engraving of one of the chimney-pieces is given in "The Builder," 1845, p. 126. On it is a shield bearing the Arms of Moody (as in No. 357) quartering Wolfdon (a fess between three wolves' heads). There is also a loose shield of stone bearing Quarterly, 1 and 4, Washington, (Ar. two bars gules, in chief three mullets), 2 and 3, A cross flory between four cinquefoils, (Mercury?). Crest, Washington.

The Earl of Suffolk is now Lord of the Manor: from which the Patronage of the Living has been severed. The Church has been rebuilt, and was re-opened 8th May, 1856.

[2] This (now gone) was the shield of William Basely Esq. who was Knight of the Shire 1555, and resident here 1565. [Harvey's List of Wilts. Gentry]. He presented to the Rectory in 1553 in right of his wife Katharine Mody, widow of William Stumpe Esq., (son of the Mr. Stumpe who purchased Malmesbury Abbey at the Dissolution). She had a life interest in Garsdon. [See at the Rolls Office an Inq. p. M. taken at Bradford 23rd March, 3 and 4 P. and M. 1556.] Basely, as a Wilts. name, is found at East Knoyle 1587 (Wilts. Subsidy). In 1565 Elys Gore was also of Garsden.

[3] It was included with Charlton in the grant by King Æthelwulf to the Abbey.

[4] The Church is dedicated to Holy Cross. The Vicarage has always been in the patronage of the Rector of Crudwell to which it was anciently a chapel. It is so called in Sarum Registers 1433. There are some Church notes in Gent. Mag., 1806, p. 209. The practise of "walling

This is the Coate of WARNEFORD[1] [No. 358].

Vide at Mrs. Warneford's House, if the Armes of the Abbey are there to be found.

Mem: In the Common here is such another Bogge as in Myntey Common, and bigger than that. *Quære* if so nitrous, for they may turn it to very good account, for the common price of saltpetre is one shilling a pound. A gentleman or two in London would make good profitt of it. *Vide* the account of making it in the Royal Society. Wood ashes are 2d. or 3d. the bushel: the staler the better. Sir Jo. Hoskins[2] tells me that ferne ashes are better for this use than wood ashes.

In King James's time, Mr. ... Chaloner, who was an ingeniose gentleman, and had been a traveller, and had seen the Allume works in Germany, riding a hunting in Yorkshire, discovered by the herbage and nature of the ground, and the taste of the water, that Allume might be made there: whereupon he got a Patent of the King; and this worke was worth £2000 per annum or better; but in King Charles the 1st time, the profit was thought too much for him, and notwithstanding the sayd Patent, the King granted a Moiety, or more, to another, a Courtier, which was the reason that made Mr. Chaloner so zealous for the Parliament, and to be one of the King's Judges.[3]

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up" has continued at Hankerton: and the parishioners are still "content" to dispense with the use of certain doors and windows as well as arches.

[1] An estate at Cloatley which in 19 Eliz. belonged to John Warneforde Esq. is now the property of the Earl of Suffolk, Lord of the Manor of Hankerton. John *Wantysford*, Incumbent, died 1389.

Frances Howard, wife of Sir Henry Winchcombe of Bucklebury, Berks, and only surviving daughter of Thomas third Earl of Berkshire, left by Will a benefaction charged on an estate formerly "Warnford's."

[2] Sir John Hoskyns, a friend of Aubrey's often mentioned in his writings, was a Herefordshire Baronet and M.P., a Master in Chancery, one of the first members of the Royal Society, and its President in 1682, He was grandson of Serjeant Hoskyns, often called by Aubrey in his letters, "The Old Serjeant," who was the author of the verses on "The Trusty Servant" at Winchester School. [See Wilts. Archæol. Mag. IV. 108].

[3] Aubrey's version of this story (which however has very little to do with Hankerton) is not quite correct. Chaloner the discoverer of the Alum, and Chaloner who signed the warrant for King Charles's death were different persons, *Sir* Thomas, the father, and *Mr.* Thomas the son. The facts supplied by the biographies, were these. The father, Sir Thomas, of Guisborough in Yorkshire, born 1559, a man well versed in natural science, travelled abroad, chiefly in Italy;

Mr. R. Boyle tells me that the Salt at Mynty is *sea salt* mixed *with Nitre*. He bids me try it again, and hopes well of it, that it may be profitable.

N.B. Dr. Daniel Cox tells me that he has a way to separate nitre from sea-salt quickly: and desires to have some of it.

Mem: At Wobourne in Hankerton Parish is Fuller's earth. *Quære.*

HULLAVINGTON.

The Manor belonged to a House of Friars Alien, subordinate to St. Victor's in France; *quære*, in Normandy, or Paris. After the Alien Priories had been dissolved by Act of Parliament, King Henry the Sixth gave the Lands of Hullavington, among others that belonged to these Friers, as the Parsonage and Provost's mannor at Chalke, to his two Colleges that he erected; viz., King's College in Cambridge, and Eaton College.

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and on his return was knighted 1591. Soon after this he discovered at Guisborough the first alum mines ever known in England: large sums of money were spent before the project was brought to bear: but by importing from Holland and France workmen acquainted with the business, it began to succeed: yet very little to the profit of the proprietors, for it was adjudged to be a Mine Royal and came into the hands of the Crown. It was then granted to Sir Paul Pindar, under the following Rents, viz., £12500 a year to the King: £1640 a year to the Earl of Mulgrave and £600 a year to Sir William Pennyman. Notwithstanding these high rents and that no less than 800 persons at a time were employed in the manufacture, this farm of the alum mines produced a great profit to Sir Paul Pindar, who kept up the price at £26 a ton. The Long Parliament voted this a monopoly and restored the alum works to the original proprietors. Sir Thomas Chaloner was however dead before this took place. He had been in great favour with King James and was made governor of the Household to Prince Henry. He died 1615.

Thomas, one of his younger sons, also travelled through France and Italy, and was distinguished for his wit and literary accomplishments. But having contracted a dislike to the Royal Family on the score of the alum mines of which his father had been deprived he joined the malcontent party; was elected M.P. for Aldborough in Yorkshire, and became an active Member of the Long Parliament. He sat as one of the King's Judges and was a Member of the Council of State. On a prospect of the King's return, he went abroad and died in Zealand.

In his "Lives," Vol. II. p. 282, Aubrey gives some anecdotes of Mr. Thomas Chaloner, adding that "he was as far from being a Puritan as the East is from the West; one of Henry Martyn's gang, who loved to enjoy the pleasures of this life: a good scholar, but had only written, about 1652, an anonymous pamphlet called 'An account of the Discovery of Moses's Tomb,' which had set the wits of all the Rabbis to work, and t'was a pretty while before the sham was detected." For the Chaloners, see Young's History of Whitby, II. 826.

This Hullavington belongeth to Eaton Colledge.[1]

In the Church is nothing of Antiquity.[2] There is a plain Tomb of Symon James, who married ..... the daughter and heir of Chatterton.

North (or Bradfield) Isle (N.E. corner.)

O · MAN · REPENT · THIS · WORLD · DEFIE ·
REMEMBER · WELL · THAT · THOU · MUST · DIE ·
FOR · AS · I · AM · SOE · SHALT · THOU · BE ·
DUST · AND · ASHES · AS · THOU · MAIST · SEE ·
SERVE · GOD · THEREFORE · WHILE · THOU · HAST · TIME ·
THAT · THOU · TO · BLISSE · AT · LENGTH · MAIST · CLIME ·
EVERY · ESTATE · LORD · DUKE · AND · KING ·
RICH · MEN · AND · POOR · MARK · WELL · THIS · THING ·

SIMON JAMES. GEN. Buried
The 25 Day of Aprell
∴ 1616 ∴

[1] The town of "Hunlàfing." This name of a Saxon Thane occurs in the Codex Dipl. No. 433. St. Victor "in Caleto" or at Caux, a few miles North of Rouen, in Normandy, was founded by a Norman Baron, Sir Roger de Mortimer, before the Conquest of England. His son Sir Ralph came over with William I.; and having received a large grant in this part of Wilts, viz., the Fee of Hullavington, Surrenden, and Bradfield, with parts of Alderton, Luckington, and Kington St. Michael's, he endowed his Father's Monastery in Normandy with the Manors of Hullavington and Clatford, (near Marlborough). At the latter place was the Priory Alien or establishment subordinate to St. Victor's. The Prior of Clatford is sometimes called the Prior of Hullavington. He presented once or twice to the Vicarage, but generally the Crown presented for him. After the confiscation of the Alien Priories, King Henry VI. gave both these Manors to Eton College to which that of Hullavington still belongs, being now held in lease under the College, by Sir John Neeld Bart. In the Cartulary of Malmesbury is a Composition between "the Prior and men of Hullavington" with the Abbot. A MS. (No. 268) in Queen's College Oxon. relates to the same subject. Tanner mentions a Bull of Pope Gregory for the augmentation of the Vicarage, as among the archives at Eton.

[2] He means no ancient *monuments*. The Church itself is of considerable antiquity. The Porch, Arches, Columns, and other parts are Transition Norman. In the Chancel the East window is a three-light lancet. On the North side, the Bradfield Aisle contains some very good Early English windows of three lights, with Purbeck marble shafts.

Another object of antiquity which Aubrey might have noticed, is a very curious piece of mediæval embroidery, originally a cope, now used as a pulpit cloth. On a brown satin ground are stitched various embellishments worked in gold and silver thread. In the centre is a representation of our Saviour on the Cross, with an angel on each side receiving the blood in a chalice. The rest is covered with figures of Saints, cherubim full of eyes, fleurs de lys, &c. [See Archæol. Journal, I. 330].

(Chancel. North side.)

[No. 360]. Arms of Ivye, quartering (Vyell) a fess raguly Gules between 3 annulets Sable. Impaling Finett. Crest, a demi-lion ramp. G. holding a shield. [No. 359.]

"Oliver Ivye, sonne and heir of George Ivye Esq. of Hullavington, co. Wilts, who married Anne Finett in the year of our Lord 1649, one of the Daughters of Sir John Finett K^t.[1] Master of the Ceremonies to King Charles the 1st. and of the Lady Finett his wife sister to the Earl of Cleveland. This said Oliver Ivie deceased in Nov. 1650, leaving his said wife with child who was on the 14th of April 1651 delivered of a Daughter which was named Jane, which said Jane Ivie deecased 2 Oct. 1654: and with her said Father lyeth under this place. Anne Ivie his widdo: in memory of her dear husb: and child, hath ereeted this monument in the yeare of our Lord God, 1663."[2]

[1] Sir John Finett Knight, of West Keele, co. Lincoln, Master of the Ceremonies in the Courts of King James I. and Charles I., married Jane only sister of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland, one of King Charles's chief supporters. [Burke's Ext. Peer. p. 568.] He wrote a book now rare, called "Finetti Philoxenis," published after his death by his friend James Howell, and consisting of Observations on the Preeedenee and Reception of Ambassadors: 1656. There is a notice of him in the "Antiquarian Repertory," IV. 521, and a Portrait at Upton Manor House, co. Northampton.

[2] The name of Ivy oeeurs in doeuments relating to the adjoining Parish of Alderton so far back as A.D. 1296. Between the years 1560 and 1670 the family was settled at West Kington, at Hullavington (as leaseholders under Eton College), and at the Abbey House, Malmesbury. There are no entries of the name in the Hullavington Registers, which are preserved only from 1694. But there are some gravestone inscriptions, besides the one which Aubrey copied. Thomas Ivy of West Kington (1569) by his wife Eliza Mallett of co. Somerset, was the Father of Sir George, who (as mentioned above p. 86) married a Hyde of West Hatch. Their son Thomas was the father of twenty children; the eldest of whom, George (named in Aubrey's Natural History of Wilts, p. 16) married a daughter of Oliver St. John, was a County Magistrate for fifty years and died æt. 80. They had among other children Oliver, whose wife was Anne Finett, and Colonel Thomas Ivy. The eldest son of the latter, was St. John Ivy, J.P. living 1694. The third son was Sir Thomas Ivy who married one of the family of Stumpe of Malmesbury, and lived at the Abbey House, where, in what is called the Banqueting Room, his coat of arms is still to be seen over the chimney-piece. He made a voyage to Guiana about A.D. 1633: and was buried at Hullavington about 1671—5. [See Natural History of Wilts, p. 81, and Collect. Top. et. Gen. VI. 244]. In Sir John Bramston's Autobiography (pp. 15 and 19, Camd. Soc.) is an unfavourable account of a Thomas Ivy, (husband of Sir John's niece Theodosia Stepkin) who "was knighted after the King's return, but merited whipping rather;" and who was the author of a scarce pamphlet called "Alimony arraigned." He was certainly of this family, but whether he was the Sir Thomas who was buried at Hullavington about 1671—5, is not clear.

The Manor House is near the Church. After the Ivy family, the proprietors were the Jacobs of whom some are buried in the Church.

BRADFIELD (in Hullavington).

It is now in the parish of Hullavington, but it was anciently a parish of itself, and a Mannor. The Chapel stood. The House is of the old gothic fashion, [see plate xxiv.] with the barne within the court, which was the general way of building the Mansion howses of the Lords of Mannors. *Quod* N.B. Here is a good fair Gate-house and Hall of the old way. In the Hall windowes are these Coates.

[Pl. xxiii. No. 361] (Dixton?)

[362] (Clinton? The names of Clinton and Russell occur together at Lydiard Milicent. See p. 153.)

[363] Russell. (Aubrey gives the colours of this coat as *Gules* on a bend *Azure*, which is false heraldry. Probably it was Or, on a bend Sable, two swans A. bet. three mullets pierced O.)

[364] Russell, as before, impaling Nicholas.

[365] (Landeth or Londeth?)

[366] Forte. *Vide* Guillim. (This should be 3 *mallets*. Our plate has 3 vanes, by mistake, owing to the indistinct drawing of this coat in Aubrey's Manuscript.

Russell. Collingbourne. Chatterton.

The Catt, the Ratt, and Lovell the Dog,
Rule all England under a Hogge.

I think it was Collingbourne made this. Q. Ned James.

Mem: See Mr. Edm. James' old deeds: which are the oldest and the most that I believe any gentleman hath now in this Countrey. Copie them and also the Seales.[1]

[1] Bradfield is between Hullavington and Norton. From the Ecclesiastical shape of its hall-windows it is commonly thought to have been a Priory. But there is no record of monks being actually established here. Nor does it appear to have been, like the Manor of Hullavington, given to the Abbey of St. Victor. The great tithes only belong to Eton College, as the owners of the Advowson. Bradfield appears to have been always a separate property, held (according to ancient notices,) partly under the Mortimers, partly under the Barony of Castle Combe.

The three names set down by Aubrey without remark, "Russell, Collingbourne, Chatterton," are those of successive owners before his time. This family of Russell had lands at Bradenstoke, Quedhampton near Cliff Pypard (held under Castle Combe Barony) and at Lydiard Millicent. The Collingbournes succeeded them by inheritance. In 2 Rich. III. William Collingbourne of Lydiard Millicent and of Bradfield, with others his associates, was indicted for conspiring to bring over from Brittany, Henry, Earl of Richmond: and for devising and circulating hand-bills and verses, to stir the people to commotion; fastening the same upon the doors of St. Paul's Cathedral. The result is well known. "Tristis pæna secuta jocos."

"It stands on record that in Richard's times
A man was hanged for very honest rhymes."

KEMBLE and Ewen.

It stands in a delicate campania, near Cirencester. The parish, or the greater part of it, did anciently belong to the Abbey of Malmesbury. *Vide* Legier Book, who was the donor, and *Quære*, to whom the church was dedicated.

Here is a handsome church porch, the moulding and pillars like those of the Cathedrall of Sarum, *tempore* H. III., but the moulding of the dore goeing into the church is like the North dore of Kington St. Michael.[1]

William Collingbourne had two daughters, one of whom married George Chaderton, and had a son Edmund. After Collingbourne's execution his possessions were granted to Mr. Edmund Chaderton, the King's Counsellor and Chaplain. (Harl. MS., 433. art. 1323.) A lady of this Chaderton family appears to have married Simon James, whose epitaph in the North Aisle is given above. His grandson Edmund James was owner in Aubrey's time.

In the North, commonly called the "Bradfield, Aisle" in Hullavington Church, is a small Tablet to William Cole of Bristol who died at Bradfield 1701. He was a writer on Philosophical subjects, and lived here and at Bristol. Aubrey (in another of his MSS.) mentions him as having this estate in right of his wife. He had probably married into the James family. His wife's name was Anne. She survived him only a few weeks, and was buried 4th November, 1701. (P.R.) There are several later entries of the name. Two volumes of Mr. Cole's Letters in MS. relating to points (now obsolete) in Natural Science, written to one of the Southwells of King's Weston, and dated "From my solitude at Bradfield," were sold at the auction of the Brockley House Library (near Bristol) in 1849, and are now in the British Museum, as Nos. 18598—9, Addit: MS. The inscription to him placed in the Church by a grand-daughter is as follows.

"Gulielmo Cole: de Bradfield gen: qui ob: III. Cal. Sept. A.D. MDCCI.
Anna Gilberti Cale gen: fil: Avo materno Beatæ Memoriæ Posuit."

Bradfield now belongs to Mr. Hooper of Corston near Bath. Of the chapel, if there ever was one, nothing is left. The portions of the house drawn by Aubrey that are now destroyed are marked with A in our Plate xxiv. There is at the back of it a large pile of irregular building of James I. date, which rises above the rest, but does not appear in the sketch. The stained glass coats of arms have perished.

[1] Kemble is five miles from Cirencester, and seven N.E. of Malmesbury, at the northernmost point of the county of Wilts. The name is spelled Kemele, and Kemelegh, in Anglo-Saxon Charters.

The grant to Aldhelm Abbot of Malmesbury, of an estate at "Kemele," in A.D. 682 by Cedwalla King of Wessex, is printed in the New Monasticon (Malmesbury, No. viii). Kemble *Morley* was held by Milo de Morlee in King John: in Edw. III. by Roger Normaund, and in Rich. II. by Gilbert le Despencer. [See Wilts. Fines and Inq. p. M.] The Church is dedicated to All Saints. The South Porch was built by William de Colerne, Abbot of Malmesbury about

In the South aisle, in an old gothique nich lies the effigies, in grey marble, of a Chevalier, mailed and crosse-legg'd; at his feet is a wolfe. They say his name was Allam or Hallam, and in this parish is a place yet called by the name of Allam's Court. In his shield is this coate [No. 367].

Mem. A.D. 1408, Rob. Hallam, Cardinall and Chancellour of Oxford, was Bishop of Salisbury; the 49th in number of the Diocese.[1]

At Ewen I do not hear of any thing of antiquitie.[2]

The Lee and Cleverton.

The Glasse all new at the Lea; but I remember about 1648 at R. Pitman's

A.D. 1280. The inner door is Norman of *c.* 1100. These are drawn and described in E. H. Relton's "Wiltshire Churches:" and in the Collections of the Oxford Architectural Society, are some details.

[1] The name of an Earl Halam, "Halamius Comes," occurs in the Grant of Garsdon to Malmesbury Abbey (New Monasticon, p. 259), but the Arms preserved by Aubrey do not correspond with those usually found under the name of Hallam. They resemble more those of Berkeley. In saying that Robert Hallam was the 49th Bishop, Aubrey is reckoning from the commencement, before the severance of Sarum from Sherborne. Of the Bishops of *Sarum only*, he was 18th. He is called by Somner and others "*De* Hallam," and when clergymen in those days were so called, it generally indicated the place of birth. Being, in the earlier part of his professional career, Prebendary of York, it is not improbable that he may have been a native either of Hallam in that county, or of another place of the same name in co. Derby. By mentioning him at all under the head of the parish of Kemble, Aubrey would seem to suggest that the Bishop *may* have been a Wiltshire-man, through some possible connexion with the cross-legged Knight, who, the people told him, was called Hallam. The Bishop was buried in Constance Cathedral A.D. 1417. Of his effigy there is a fine brass of Flemish workmanship. See Mr. E. Kite's Wilts Brasses.

[2] The proper name is Ewelme (as it is spelled in the Valor Eccl:) from the Anglo-Saxon Æwelm a fountain. It is barbarized into "Yeoing" in Andrews and Dury's map. The lands in this hamlet that belonged to Malmesbury Abbey were given to it by King Athelstan c. A.D. 931. [Monasticon.] A chapel here is mentioned in the Sarum Registers A.D. 1661. In 1226 Godfrey le Berners held under the Abbey, and Richard de Husseburn under him. [Wilts Fines.]

In the Archæologia xxxvii, p. 113, is an account by J. Y. Akerman Esq. of a discovery in 1856 of Anglo-Saxon Remains, with a Map, tracing the ancient boundaries of Athelstan's Grant. See also Gent. Mag. Jan. 1857. Henry Hatcher, the Historian of the Salisbury Volume forming part of Sir R. C. Hoare's Modern Wilts, was born here 14th May 1777. R. Gordon Esq. is now Lord of the Manor.

wedding, that the E. window of the Chancel, containing five lights, had in every one of them one scutcheon, if not two. I am heartily sorry I did not take a note of them; some of the windows are now donne up with boards.

There is a good old Gothique seate of the Hungerfords: and at one of the windowes, and porch, in stone, are monke's heads.[1]

MALMESBURY BOROUGH.

The Prospect of Malmesburie. [See Pl. xxiv.] I would have another from Thornehill. Mr. Hollar to draw a Mappe of the Towne, with the names of the Rivers that embrace it, the Avon and (Newnton Water), the Prospect of it, the Abbey Church, and K. Athelstan's Monument.

"A very neat town, and hath a great name for cloathing." *V.* England described by Mr. Edw. Leigh.

Maidulphi Urbs, that is, Maidulph's City; afterwards shortened to Malmesbury. Maidulph's burgh, methinks is too much forced an Etymologie for this place. I believe it rather comes from Malme, which signifies mudd or clay, as well agrees here; so Malmes-hull in Herefordshire, a clayey place.[1]

[1] The Church of Lea, with Cleverton, is annexed to Garsdon. The Manor belonged to Malmesbury Abbey. The windows over which Aubrey's eye was wandering during his friend's nuptials may have contained the Arms of that Abbey or of some of the following families. In 13 Edw. III. Ralph de Combe "de la Lee juxtà Malmsbury" surrendered his mother's estate here to Sir John Mauduit Kt. who in the following year settled it on his daughter and heiress on her marriage with Sir John de Molyns. With the heiress of Molyns it passed into the eldest house of Hungerford, and by their heiress to Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon. At the Dissolution, the Tithes were purchased by Richard Moody of Garsdon. From c. 1570 to 1680 a younger branch of Hungerford of Down Amney, were owners of Brill's Court, the "Gothique seat" alluded to: now a farm house, where their Arms still remain, in stone. The Danvers family of Dauntesey appear to have been also proprietors. The Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert, now Lord Herbert of Lea, is Lord of the Manor.

[1] The derivation from *malm*, a word that has no existence in English Dictionaries, is frivolous. The first religious man who settled on this site was Maildulf, or Maidulf. The Anglo-Saxon name for the town was Màldulfes-burh, sometimes written Maldumes, or Maldmes-burh. It is the inevitable fate of long names to be compressed by the *vox populi*, into the shortest possible space, without the slightest regard to the dignity of their origin. There is another instance, in

The Armes of the Borough are a Tower triple towered between two trees; round it "SIGILLUM BURGHI DE MALMESBURIE."[1]

(Athelstan.)

King Athelstan was a great Benefactor to this Borough. Transcribe the original Charter, which is not above six lines, and very legible. For the good service this towne did him against the Danes, he gave them a vast and rich common, called King's Heath,[2] and other privileges to the Burghers, and also certain meadows near the town. By the Towne is a Hill called Danys-Hill. Wimi ... is the name of the ground on which K. Athelstan vanquished the Danes.[3]

(Edmund.)

King Edmund, who lies buried at Glastonbury, succeeded Athelstan. His Arms were Az. 3 crowns Or [No. 369]; which were anciently very common in the windows in the West of England, and is the garniture of the bordures of the windows in Glastonbury Abbey.

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point to the present case. Off the coast of Laconia in Greece is a small island connected with the mainland by a bridge. In modern Greek it was called Monemvasia (*μόνη ἐμβασία, single entrance*). It became celebrated for the excellence of its wines. The Italian sailors shortened it to Malvasia, the French to Malvoisie, the English to *Malmsey*.

[1] This was an older Common Seal. See Moffatt's Malms: p. 132. n. The inscription on the present Seal of the Corporation is "SIGIL. COM. ALDRI. BURGEN. BURGI. DE. MALMESBURY. IN. COM. WILTS. 1615." See Pl. xxiii, No. 368. The proper description of the Arms is: "A castle with an embattled Tower at each end: on the centre a Tower domed, thereon a pennon: on each side of the Castle three ears of wheat on one stalk; in chief, on the dexter side, a mullet of six points, and on the sinister an increscent; again, on the sinister side three balls, one near the dome of the upper tower, and the other two near the battlements of the sinister tower: the base of the escutcheon water." Mr. Edmondson, says that it is painted thus, on a field gules, in the Town-Hall: but that he believes it was never intended as an armorial ensign. [Edmondson's Heraldry, vol. I. Armorial Ensigns of Counties, &c., Letter M.]

[2] Malmesbury Common: enclosed and allotted by Act of Parliament 8th June 1821. [2 Geo. IV.] A "Bruera," or rough pasture, near the Manor called Brendeheth (now Burnt heath farm) "was given by King Athelstan" for sustaining one chaplain to pray for the souls of the King and the Burgesses. [Pat. Hen. V. Jones's Index.]

[3] Perhaps "Wynyarde's," a ground mentioned in a Deed of 13 Elizabeth. This is still the name of a Mill on the Avon under the walls of Malmesbury on the S.E. side.

(The Castle.)

The Castle of Malmesbury was built by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury; he also built the Castle of the Devises, and Shirborne in Dorset; he lived in the time of King Stephen. *V.* Godwyn and Heylyn.

The Castle stood on the neck of Land between the Abbey and Westport, and by reason of the narrowness there, it could be but a kind of great Gate or Port, and from hence t'is likely West-port takes its name.

The Right Rev. Father Seth Ward, Lord Bishop of Sarum, upon search of the evidences of that See, which he has examined and digested from the beginning to this present time, and which had not been inspected for above a hundred yeares, finds that the Bishops of Sarum had never their See at Malmesbury, as some say.

(Monastery.)

See Monasticon Anglicanum, of the Monastery here.

Aldelme, the chief of Maidulph's Disciples, being elected his Successor, built there a very fair Monastery, and was himself the first Abbot thereof. He was canonized a Saint, and on his Festival Day (March 31) there was kept here a great Faire, at which, usually, there was a band of Armed Men appointed to keep the peace among so many resorting thither. I never heard of any such thing in my time.[1] Aldhelm was the first of the English Nation who wrote in Latin, and that taught the Englishmen the way how to make a Latin verse.

> "Primus ego in Patriam mecum, modo vita supersit,
> Aonio rediens deducam vertice Musas."[2]

Mem. Westward of the King's Wall, here is a meadow called St. Aldhelm's

[1] March 28th is still one of the four Malmesbury Fair days. This is said to have been formerly kept in St. Aldhelm's Mead, but it has long been discontinued there. Leland mentions the armed police in A.D. 1540. Itin. II., 52.

[2] Some of his biographers have mistaken these two lines for Aldhelm's own. They are from the beginning of Virgil's Third Georgic written by him at Athens; and they are merely applied by Aldhelm, in his Treatise on Metre, to his own ease. As Virgil designed to transport the literary trophies of Greece into Italy, so Aldhelm proposed to introduce the Muses of Italy among his own countrymen.

Mead, wherein is a Poole, with six or seven willowes about it. Richard Web, a glover, lives by it.

The Tradition here is, that St. Aldhelm's father was a weaver. *Mem.* The story of his Mother's conception and of the Barne full of birds at masse.

Quære of Bartholomew, the strange manner of his birth and life. *V.* Bale, Pits and Leland.

Mem. St. Aldhelme dyed at Shirburne in Dorset, where he was Bishop; and lay inshrined at Malmesbury where he was Abbot thirty years. Fuller's Worthies. Osmundus Neustrius scripsit vitam Aldelmi Episcopi.

(Other celebrated Persons.)

This Monastery, among other famous Clerkes, and great Scholars, brought forth *William*, surnamed thereof, *Malmesburiensis*, unto whom, for his learned industrie, the History of England, both Civil and Ecclesiasticall, is deeply indebted.

Mem. This great Historian, wrote the History of his Times, and dedicated it to a naturall son of William the Conqueror.[1] He wrote also the Historie of the Abbey of Glastonbury, which is in the Library of ..... College in Cambridge in manuscript. He says himself that he was the next that wrote after Venerable Bede. (Four) Hundred yeares between them.

Mr. Thomas Hobbes thinks here was another writer, besides Willm. Malmesb. *Q. de hoc.* and *V.* Baleum, &c.[2]

Johannes Scotus Erigena did teach Greek here, and was killed here by his Schollars, who stabbed him with pen-knives. J. Leland sayes, his Statue was in the Choire; he lived in the time of (Alfred).[3]

[1] It was dedicated to Robert Earl of Gloucester, son of Henry I.

[2] Bede died A.D. 735. William of Malmesbury who died 1143, was born in Somersetshire, but adopted as his home the Abbey of Malmesbury, of which he was Librarian. Some of the Monks wrote anonymously.

[3] It is uncertain which "John Scot" this was: for there were two learned contemporaries of the name. 1. John, a Saxon Monk, surnamed Scotus, who was brought over to England and made Abbot of Athelney in A.D. 887, as mentioned by Ingulphus. 2. John Scot Erigena; born

(The Abbey Church.)

Insert the Draught of the Abbey from the Monasticon: but t'is ill done. The Abbey Church was built *per crucem*, in the middle whereof was the Tower, on which, no doubt, as every where else almost in this Champagne Countrie, was a steeple.[1] Here was a great Bell, called St. Aldhelm's Bell, which was rung when it did thunder and lighten, to send the Tempest from the Town into the Country.

Note. St. Aldhelm's Bell was a *Telesman*, no question: and I believe the same of the great Bell at St. Germain's Abbey at Paris, which they ring when it thunders and lightens. Concerning Telesmens, vide Gaffarel, Heydon's Temple of Wisdome, &c.[2]

When the great rejoicing was on the King's birth-day, 1660, for the return of King Charles 2d., viz. 29th May, here were so many and so great vollies of shot, by the inhabitants of the Hundred, that the noise so shook the pillars of the Tower, that one pillar and the two parts above fell down that night.

Where the Choir was, now grass grows, where anciently were buried Kings and great men.[3]

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in Ayr, or, as others say, in Ireland. Roger de Hoveden and William of Malmesbury speak of the latter as the person pen-knived by the Greek-detesting youth of Malmesbury, in A.D. 883. He is however said by some to have died abroad. A third and more celebrated John Scot commonly called Duns Scotus, lived long afterwards; dying at Cologne A.D. 1308. Leland names as the scene of this murder "a little Chirch joining to the South side of the Transept," which was still standing in his day, "a very old pece of work:" but filled at that time with the sacrilegious looms of Master Stumpe the great clothier, to whom the Abbey and its Church had been sold. Leland does not exactly say, as Aubrey quotes him, that the statue of John Scot was in the *choir*: but, "yn Th'abbay Chirch." [Itin. II., p. 53.]

[1] "A mighty high Pyramis—and felle dangerously in hominum memoriâ. It stode in the midle of the Transeptum of the Church: and was a marke to al the countre about." [Leland.]

[2] More commonly spelled Talisman: from the Arabian "Talism" a magical charm. Evil spirits were supposed to have a great aversion to bells. "It is said the evil spirytes, that ben in the regon of th' ayre, doubte moche when they here the belles rongen; and this the cause why the belles ben rongen whan it thondreth and whan grete tempests and outrages of wether happen, to the end that the fiends should cease of the movinge of tempeste." [Golden Legend].

[3] The site of King Athelstan's grave is now under an asparagus bed. The foundations of the

Hughes of Wootton Basset saies, that the Steeple of Malmesbury Abbey was as high almost as Paule's,[1] and that when the steeple fell, the ball of it fell as far off as the Griffin. A great Tower was at the end of the Church.[2]

Mem. Without the Church at the West end, on one side is the Sagittary and on the other the Griffin.

This Coate [No. 370] I find in Dan. King's draught of the Monasteries in the frontispiece for the Arms of Malmesbury Abbey, by what authority I know not. I cannot yet find it any where.[3]

This [No. 371] is the coate of —— Selwyn the last Lord Abbot. He was uncle to old Sir Thomas Selwyn of Sussex. About Gloucester are yet gentlemen of the name of Selwyn.[4]

North and South walls of the Choir were partly excavated in January 1853 in the garden of the Abbey House. They were enormously thick, and well put together with gravel and grout. The substratum of the garden appeared to be a complete floor of stone foundation which had been laid down at first over the whole area so as to allow the builders to lay walls upon it in any direction. Some stone coffins were found. In the North Transept outside the garden was dug up a skeleton, in lime, without any coffin. The foundations showed that a wall, as of some other edifice, had abutted against the North wall of the Choir.

[1] Meaning, not St. Paul's Church, Malmesbury, but St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

[2] This is described by Leland as square, at the West end of the Abbey Church, and still standing when he visited this town. Britton (Arch. Antiq. Vol. I., Y. 3.) understood Leland to say that it was then occupied as a dwelling-house; but Leland in that passage is speaking of another Tower—that at the West end of *St. Paul's*, Malmesbury. Judging (from the Ruins), of the general Plan of the Abbey Church, it does not seem clear how a *single* square Tower could have been introduced at the West end. But Leland's visit was very short and his description most superficial. It is not improbable that he may have mistaken one of the corner Western Towers, part of which is still left, for a main Western Tower. It is to be regretted that no ancient Ground-plan of the Church has been preserved, nor any old engraving of it, except the wretched one by D. King in the earlier editions of the Monasticon.

[3] Fuller could find no seal of Malm. Abbey. [Church Hist. VI. III. 12. This one is given in Tanner: and, as an initial letter, in the New Monast: (Malm.) where the leopards are drawn the wrong way. A different seal, from a Deed of the last Abbot, in the Augmentation Office 1767, is engraved by Bayly in Brit. Topog. II. 379. Both in Moffatt, p. 97.

[4] The last Abbot is called in the Pension List "Robert Frampton alias Selwin." The Arms are distinctly those of Selwyn: but are not unlike the Shield of Frampton of Dorsetshire.

This from Minety: Sir Browne.[1] "The *Coate* of Malmesbury Abby I cannot find. The *Seale* of the House is affixed to a Deed which they call a Mortuary, made in Henry 8. Reigne, between Robert Selwin, Abbot, and the Convent of the said Abby, the Vicar of Westporte, and the Parishioners of Brokenborough, in which it was agreed they should have licence to bury at Brokenborough, on condition a penny for every person interred were payed for ever to the Vicar of Westporte, at the feast of St. Aldhelm. It has Two Saints, viz. the Blessed Virgin and St. Aldhelm, to whom the Abbey was jointly dedicated, each standing on a shield-like pedestall; the first (shield) I cannot recover; the sinister is a Griffin segreant.[2] The seal of the Vicar of Westport has likewise a Saint."

Quære Bartholomew the Glazier for the old Scutcheons in the church windows. Mr. Weekes of the Royal Society remembers curious painted glasse windows before the Warres, in the Abbey-Church. Arnold[3] of this Town hath old deedes of the Abbots, and another hath the seal of the Convent, with St. Peter and St. Paul.

(Monuments. 1. King Athelstan's.)

In the Church is a handsome Gothique Monument of King Athelstan, which seems to be of workmanship since the Conquest.[4] Express his Habit. On his left

[1] "Sir Browne." Aubrey had two correspondents of this name. One, William Browne, B.D., who had been Usher at Gardner's School, Blandford, co. Dorset, in 1638 when Aubrey was there as a boy, used in after life to write to him as "his most loving pupil," subscribing himself "W. *Fuscus*." The other "*Sir* Browne," a young Wiltshire-man, of Minty, (probably son of Richard Browne, Vicar there, who died 1682), was one of Aubrey's occasional assistants in supplying parochial information. "Sir," in Latin *Dominus*, was formerly used instead of "Reverend." *Dominus* is still a title used in Colleges for *all* Bachelor of Arts.

[2] Malmesbury Abbey Church was first dedicated to Our Saviour, St. Peter and St. Paul. In the grant of King Edgar, the Blessed Virgin and St. Aldhelm are noticed as the Patron Saints. "Sir Browne" seems to describe a different Seal from the one (p. 256. n. 3) engraved by Bayly, and in Moffatt p. 97. The two small shields were probably the same in both: viz. 1. France and England; for King Edw. III. 2. A Griffin; for the Kingdom of Wessex. Bayly and Moffatt both engrave a lion rampant: but it is a griffin on the original seal.

[3] Probably of the family of John Arnolde, Alderman, 1629.

[4] The monument commonly called King Athelstan's stands, in what is also called his chapel, at the East end of the South side of the Nave. His body certainly was not laid on this spot, for William

hand, I remember, he hath a Falconer's glove, with a knob or tassell to put under his girdle, as they use still.[a] Sir Wm. Waller's soldiers broke the head of the figure to pieces. Athelstan deserved a shrine of gold for bringing in the Statute of Trial by twelve men. V. Sir Ed. Coke's Elogie of him. His coate of Arms thus. [Pl. xxvii. No. 386.] See Mill's Heraldry p. 14.

"The Welsh did King Athelstan homage at the city of Hereford, and covenanted a yearly payment of £20 gold, of silver £300, oxen 25000, besides hunting dogges and hawkes. He dyed at Gloucester, A.D. 941, and was buried, with many trophies, at Malmesbury; where he caused to be layd his two Cosin-germans, Elwin and Ethelwin, both slain in the battle against Anlaf. He was thirty years old when he came to the Crown, mature in wisdome from his childhood, comely of person and behaviour." W. of Malmesbury sayeth, he was a bounteous, just and affable King. His laws are extant among the Laws of other Saxon Kings to this day. V. Jo. Milton's Hist. Saxon Annals. W. Malmesbury and Ingulphus.

Sir George Marshall of Coleparke had no more humanity than to bury his body

[a] *N.* The Turks first manned hawks: at first they rode into field with their dogges, and sprang the Partridges, and the wild hawkes would souce them down: it being excellent sport, it came into somebody's head to make a Hawke tame.

Anno Dom. 900. Tempore R. Alfredi. Hawking was first used. Coteswold is a delicate country for Hawking; especially before they began to enclose about Malmsbury, Newnton, &c., as I hint in my preface: (p. 9.) Hawking is a most princely sport, and no doubt the novelty, together with the delight and convenience of this country, made King Athelstan much use it.

of Malmesbury says it was buried under the High Altar, which would be about the centre of the present garden of the Abbey House. Both the effigy and the Tomb are of a style some hundreds of years after the time of Athelstan. Browne Willis doubted whether even the figure could be the same that had belonged to the original tomb when at the East end of the Church. Mr. Britton was of opinion that they have no reference whatever to Athelstan. But it is not impossible that they may have been erected at some later period, in honourable memory of the Benefactor of Malmesbury. Moffatt (p. 70) says that the Tomb was once opened, and that it seemed to have been only a cenotaph. The falconer's glove is broken off, but a portion of the tassell remains.

Antony Wood who visited the Church in 1678, says in one of his MS. letters; "Athelstan's monument had the head knocked off in the Civil Wars, and the inhabitants put on a new one with a bushy beard, but whether like the former I cannot tell. This monument I suppose formerly stood in the Choir, but removed to this place at the Dissolution." After quoting Leland's meagre account of Malmesbury, he adds "Thus far Leland concerning Malmsburi, but, which is a wonder to me, not one word of a monument in the Abbey Church and particularly that of Athelstan. There is not one coat of Arms in the windows."

under King Athelstan's Monument; *temp:* Charles 1st. From old Hughes the gunsmith.

☞ Get Sir George Marshall's Lady's Inscription, the scutcheons are all defaced.[1]

(2. Tablet to Anne, widow of John Warneford Esq., her 3rd husband. Pl. xxiii. No. 372.)

	CRANE	STUMPE	WARNEFORD	
[373]	and	[374] and	and	[375]
	GODWYN	GODWYN	GODWYN	
		The Blessed Memorials of		
		MRS. ANNE WARNEFORD who was daughter		
	KNYVETT	and heir of Thos. Godwyn Esqr. first married	HERVEY	
[376]	and	to Henry Crane of Suffolk Esqr. by whom shee	and	[380]
	STUMPE	had Issue only a daughter married to Sir	CRANE	
		John Harvey K^{t}. By her second Husband		
		John Stumpe of Malmsbury in the County		
		of Wilts Esq. (heir male of Sir James Stumpe		
		K^{t}. whose Heires generall were married		
	HOWARD	to severall honourable families here	POWLETT	
[Pl. xxvii. No. 377]	and	delineated by their Armes and Coronetts),	and	[381]
	KNYVETT	shc had Issue Three daughters and Heires	STUMPE	
		that is to say, Elizabeth married to the		
		Honble. K^{t}. Sir John Powlett of Hyde neere		
	CLINTON	Wynton: Katharine married to Foulke	BOTRY	
[378]	and	Buttery of the co. of Northampton	and	[382]
	KNYVETT	Esqr: and Anne married to William Plumer	STUMPE	
		of Bedfordshire Esqr.		
		She departed this mortall life upon		
		the 12th April 1631.		
	MANNERS	*To whose remembrance the Lady Powlett*	PLUMER	
[379]	and	*her loveing and most beloved daughter*	and	[383]
	KNYVETT	*hath consecrated this monument.*	STUMPE	

(Abbey House.)[2]

The new dwelling house at the Abbey is of about Edw. 6th architecture, and on

[1] See "Coleparke" infrà. In the Register of Burials at Malmesbury is this entry. "1625, April 23. The R^{t}. Wor^{ll}. Dame Cicely Marshall, Ladye Wyfe to Sir George Marshall, Knight." She was daughter of Sir Owen Hopton, Lieutenant of the Tower of London. The epitaph to Lady Marshall is printed by Moffatt, p. 71.

[2] A Chapel dedicated to St. Michael (see Leland Coll. 1. Pt. 2, pp. 30, 31) was built by Aldhelm; and in it he was buried; but, for the fact that it stood upon this site, Aubrey produces no authority. The "Abbey House" is traditionally said to have been built by one of the Stumpe family. The Arms, of Stumpe impaling Baynton, still over the door facing the garden, point to Sir James Stumpe (whose first wife was Bridget Baynton of Bromham) as the person who probably pulled

the Porch to this house, built by Stumpe, are two Scutcheons in stone. STUMPE and [BAYNTON, Nos. 384 and 385]. Where the House now stands was St. Michael's Chapel. The wealthy clothier Stumpe came from North Nibley in Gloucestershire.[1] He bought a vast deal of the Abbey Lands hereabout. When King Henry the 8th hunted in Bradon Forrest, he gave him a noble Entertainment; the King admiring at it, he told his Majestie his servants should only want their suppers for it. His eldest sonne, to whom he left a great possession of Malmesbury Abbey Lands was Sir James Stumpe, Sheriff (1551 and 1559). He left one daughter, married to Sir Henry Knevett, who had Charlton, Brinkworth, &c. One of Sir Henry Knevett's daughters married Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, who gave these lands to his second son Thomas, Earl of Berks.

John Leland says in his Itinerary, that when he was here, the Monks' dortures (*dormitories*) &c. were filled with weaver's Loomes, and that there were made every year a 3000 Cloathes.

(Abbey Kitchen.)

On the N. West (?) side of the Abbey Church, stand the ruines of the Kitchin, on four strong freestone pillars.

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down the Monastery, and made out of it a residence for himself. The lower parts of this house are much older than the upper. They consist of a range of cellars formed out of larger apartments, of ecclesiastical style. The present floor, partly made of old encaustic tiles, is on a level with the capitals of a handsome arcade. The arrangement of that arcade is not one usually found in Chapels, but has more the appearance of having belonged to a refectory. The original floor of this refectory lies 10 or 12 feet below the present floor of the cellars. The Abbey when entire covered the ground on the North and East sides of the Abbey Church, including the space now occupied by a brewery. In the narrow street leading from Malmesbury Cross to the Abbey House, there was to be seen a few years ago the arch of an entrance gateway: part of the wall of which is still against a house. One of the rooms in the Abbey House, lined with oak wainscot, is commonly called Henry 8th's Banqueting Room. If it was so, this room must of course have been here in the clothier's time: but it is probably later, as over the chimney piece are the Arms of IVY, a family who were living here about A.D. 1670. (See p. 247.) The Arms of Baynton in No. 385 vary from the usual bearing of that family which was Sable a bend lozengy Argent.

[1] At Wanswell near Berkeley Castle (not far from Nibley) there is a small property called "Stumpe's land" described among the Berkeley Freeholds as "the inheritance of Sir James Stumpe Kt." [Fosbroke's Extracts from Berkeley Deeds, p. 47.]

(St. Paul's.)

Mem[d]. The Church, long since decayed, standing where the steeple is in the Church-yard, was the Parish Church of Malmesbury, dedicated to St. Paul. ☞ Remaining yet twenty four stalls. Oct. 1. 1673.[1]

(Burnevale, and other Chapels.)

Mr. Weekes assures me that there are, in and about Malmesbury, besides Whitchurch whose steeple is now, I thinke, pulled downe, seven chapels, in Malmesbury, Westport, Burton Hill.

Mr. Sayer of Hartwell, Bucks, says there was a Chapell at Burnevale, and that the old woemen talk of a Lady Abbesse there. *Sed quære* Mr. Weekes *de hoc*. *Resp.* That here are the ruines of a small Religious House for woemen, dedicated to Our Ladie; but believes no Lady Abbesse.[2]

[1] Leland's description of St. Paul's in 1544 is as follows. "The body of the olde Paroch Chirch, standing in the West" (*read* South) "End of the Chirch Yarde, is clene taken down. The Est ende is convertid *in aulam civicam*. The fair square Tour in the West ende is kept for a dwelling house." [Itin. II. 53.] The Church used to be called "St. Paul's in Bynport."

All that remained of St. Paul's Church in 1852 was taken down in that year except the tower and spire which are still standing: the materials were sold by the Churchwardens, and the site was appropriated to burial. The building had been for a long time desecrated as a receptacle for lumber. It did not stand in an even line with the tower, and might have been taken for an aisle of the original church, but for Leland's statement that it had been the East end. It had an East window. Some portions of St. Paul's were of very early character, and a few Norman fragments, (to be seen, 1853, in a neighbouring garden) were said to have been certainly brought from this church. There were also two or three windows with good Perpendicular tracery.

[2] For the number Seven, Tradition has a fondness that is not always so well grounded as it appears to have been in the present case. "Mr. Weekes" reported traces of seven, *besides* Whitchurch. As he omitted to give the names, it is not clear whether he reckoned Westport as one of the seven. The following list is therefore only conjectural. Letters of the alphabet have been added to Aubrey's rough plan [Pl. xxv.] to indicate the relative positions of these buildings.

1. Burnevale (i.e. Bourn-vale) Chapel. See Plate xxvi: and for its site, O, upon the Plan in Pl. xxv. This chapel was for many years used as a Poor-House and is now destroyed. In a "Bill of Receipts of Sir John Williams, Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, 13th November 38 Hen. VIII." it is described as "A certain Chappell in Burnevall in the Parish of Westport, within the Borough of Malmesbury, called 'Our Ladye Chappell,' parcell of the possessions of

At the King's Arms Inne[1] in this towne is an old scutcheon [No. 387]. *Q.* and *V.* if not the coat of Chandois. Gules, doubtful whether fess or pile Or: impaled with (KEYNELL. *Ed.*) *V.* the Armes at the Crosse.[2]

In the River here—*Quære* Mr. Weekes if in the other stream also?— are Lamprills, like Lampreys: in knotts. They are but a few inches long.[3]

Quære, when the Abbey was pulled down?[4] What year and month did Sir

the late Monastery of Malmesbury;" and it was sold *(inter alia)* to a speculator in Church property, John Broxolme, Gent. [Dug. and Stev. Edit. 1723, vol. III. App. p. 10.]

2. BURTON HILL CHAPEL: (See Pl. xxvi: and for its site, Pl. xxv. R.) This was taken down some years ago.

3. ST. JOHN'S (marked P in Pl. xxv.), near the bridge: part of a Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem: front still standing.

4. ST. MICHAEL'S. Certainly mentioned in Deeds: but whether it stood as Aubrey says above, on the site of the Abbey house, or was attached to the Abbey Church, is doubtful.

5. WHITCHURCH. (N. in Pl. xxv.) about one mile from Malmesbury on the way to Charlton. See infrà p. 267, n. 2.

6. ST. HELEN'S. (S. in Pl. xxv.) At the corner of formerly Milk Street. [Moffatt, p. 102.]

7. WESTPORT. The Church was anciently called St. Mary's Chantry. (See next page, note 3.)

8. Moffatt (p. 102) mentions traces of a Chapel West of the Church last mentioned. In a narrow street leading to the Horse Fair, a very ancient doorway, and good Perpendicular window of two lights, are still to be seen in a cottage on the left hand side. Aubrey appears to have thought that a Chapel stood at the site marked T. in Pl. xxv.

Besides the above, the Valor Ecclesiasticus names, as in the Abbey Church, a Chapel of St. John Baptist, the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the shrine of St. Aldhelm.

[1] Taken down in 1856.

[2] In his Plan (Plate xxv.) Aubrey marks a second Cross (K.) at Malmesbury, besides the large Market Cross (L.) now there. It stood in the Church-yard, either of St. Paul's, or of the Abbey Church.

[3] "They use them for baytes; and they squeeze these knotts together and make little kind of cheeses of them for eating." [Aubrey's Nat. Hist. of Wilts, p. 63.]

[4] *i.e.* the Monastery; see p. 259, note 2. The Abbey *Church*, (partly left, and now used as the Parish Church) suffered great havoc immediately after the Dissolution. The central steeple, "with mighty high *pyramis*," had fallen down within memory, before Leland's visit, (1544) but from what cause, he does not say. Cranmer's Licence to convert the Abbey Church into a Parish Church is dated 20th August 1541. It is printed in Wilts Archæol. Mag. I. 249.

W^m^. Waller take this town and pull down the West gate, and sell the Bells? The several Takings of this town by both parties?[1] When the Tower fell down, after the 29th May 1660, occasioned by the extreem shooting for joy of his Majestie's return? Also when Plagues have been here?

WESTPORT juxtà Malmesbury.[2]

Before the late Warres here was a prettie Church, where there were very good windows and a fair steeple higher than the other, which much adorned the Towne of Malmesbury; in it were five tuneable bells, which Sir W^m^. Waller melted into Ordnance, or rather sold; and the church was pulled down, that the enemie might not shelter themselves against the garrison of Malmesbury.

The church was dedicated to St. Mary. Here were three aisles, which took up the whole area. It is reported to have been more ancient than the Abbey. In the windowes, which were very good, were inscriptions which declared so much.[3]

At Westport, in the rode that goes towards Sherston, is an ancient building,

[1] Malmesbury was occupied as a military post seven times between the summer of 1642 and May 1644. 1. By Sir Edward Baynton for the Parliament. 2. By the Royalists under Lord Digby, or Col. Lunsford, February 1643, just after the taking of Cirencester. 3. Re-captured by Sir William Waller on 22nd March in the same year. 4. Abandoned by Sir Edward Hungerford almost immediately afterwards: and again occupied by Royalists from Cirencester. 5. Re-possessed by the Parliament Forces 20th April, the garrison being wanted by the King at Reading. 6. Re-taken by the Royalists after the victory of Roundway, July 1643. 7. Recovered by Massey for the Parliament 25th May 1644. From this period it remained in the hands of the Parliament, being strengthened by an outpost of Cavalry at Charlton Park. Malmesbury was a position of great importance, as it commanded the road between Oxford and Bristol.

[2] Westport is now part of the town: being, as Aubrey elsewhere says, "the Parish without the West Gate: which Gate, now demolished, stood on the neck of land that joins Malmesbury to Westport."

The grange of Thornhill in this parish belonged to Malmesbury Abbey: and was granted in 1 Edw. VI. to Sir William Herbert, the first Earl of Pembroke.

[3] In his "Life of T. Hobbes" written 1680, Aubrey says "Now is here rebuilt a church like a stable." To the body built between 1643 and 1680, an aisle was added a few years ago.

In the New Monasticon, vol. IV. p. 402, under the head of St. Mary's Priory, Kington St. Michael, is a notice of a payment of 12 pence a year to that House, out of the rents belonging to *St. Mary's Chantry*, Westport.

which looks like an hermitage.[1] *Q. de hoc.* There are severall about Westport and Malmesbury.

This place is for nothing so famous as for the birth of my honoured and learned friend and country-man Mr. Thomas Hobbes.[2]

[1] Leland says The Hermitage was in the Dike of the town at the West end of the Parish Church. (? Burnevale Chapel.)

[2] At this point in his MS., Aubrey has some biographical memoranda of his friend, "the Philosopher of Malmesbury:" but as he afterwards used them in his "Life of Hobbes," (printed in "Letters from the Bodleian" vol. II. p. 593) it will be sufficient to note here only such as more particularly relate to the town. In the Memoir alluded to, Aubrey is at great pains to describe minutely the site of the humble cottage in which Hobbes was born: and in the present MS. has left a sketch of it and a plan of the town, on purpose to identify the place without mistake. [See Pl. xxv. Letter A., and Pl. xxvii. No. 388.] The sketch has survived the cottage, which was taken down some years ago. It stood at the corner of the Horse-Fair.

The Philosopher was second son of Mr. Thomas Hobbes, Vicar of Westport. "The Father," says Aubrey, "was one of the ignorant Sir Johns" *(priests)* "of Q. Elizabeth's time; could only read the prayers of the Church and the Homilies, and valued not learning, not knowing the sweetness of it. He was a cholerick man; and a Parson (who, I think, succeeded him at Westport) provoked him a-purpose at the Church door. So Vicar Hobbes stroke him, and was forced to fly for it, and, in obscurity beyond London, died." This family was established at Malmesbury. "The Vicar's elder Brother Francis had been Alderman" (the chief magistrate in those days). "He was a wealthy glover: a great trade there, and had been greater." Having no child, he maintained his nephew ("the Philosopher") at Oxford, and at his death gave him a pasture called the Gaston ground lying near to the Horse-Fair, worth £16 or £18 per annum.

At four years old Hobbes went to school in Westport Church: then to Mr. Evans, Minister of the town; and afterwards to Mr. Robert Latimer "a good Grecian, who being a Bachelor (of Arts) not above 19, taught him and two or three more ingeniose laddes after supper till 9: at his own house in Westport, where the broad place is, next door north from the Smyth's shop, opposite to the Three Cuppes, as I take it," (see above, p. 102), "by whom he so well profited that at 14 years old he went a good scholar to Magdalene Hall in Oxford, and before he went did translate Euripidis Medea out of Greek into Latin iambiques. I have heard his brother say that when he was a boy he was playsome enough; but withall he had a contemplative melancholinesse. He would gett into a corner and gett his lesson presently. When young he loved musique and practised on the lute. In his old age too he used to sing prick-song every night when all were gonne and sure nobody would hear him, for his health, which he did believe would make him live 2 or 3 yeares longer. He was a tall man, rather more than six foot, hazel quick eie, which continued to his last. Higher than I am by half a head. He hath no countryman living now, 1677, hath known him so long as myself: nor of his friends doth know so much."

For the rest of Hobbes's Life the reader is referred to the work above-mentioned. He did not

BURTON HILL.[1]

COLE-PARK.[2]

Sir George Marshall was a Scotsman and one of the Escures (Equerries) to King

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live at Malmesbury, but only visited it occasionally: ending his days under the protection of the Earl of Devonshire at Hardwick in Derbyshire. He was buried in the neighbouring Church of Ault Hucknall: where the following inscription is on his Tomb.

> "Condita hic sunt ossa Thome Hobbes Malmesburiensis
> qui per multos annos servivit duobus Devoniæ
> Comitibus, patri et filio. Vir probus, et famâ eruditionis
> domi forisque benè cognitus. Obiit A.D. 1679, mensis
> Decemb. die 4to æt. suæ 91."

In John Aubrey's MS. of the present volume there is an original letter from his brother William Aubrey lying loose, containing as much information about Hobbes's kindred as he could obtain, from such of them as were surviving in 1680.

About 1660 Mr. William Hobbes, first or second cousin to the Philosopher, was a great clothier at Malmesbury, and had an estate at Cleverton. There is still in Malmesbury Abbey Church, a brass to Edmund Hobbes, a Burgess 1606: and the name often occurs in the Parish Registers, between 1590 and 1610. There is a portrait of the Philosopher at Hardwick: an engraving in the Antiquarian Repertory vol. I. 388: and a small one in the Frontispiece of his translation of Homer 12mo. 1677. He is said to have been pleased with an epitaph suggested by anticipation for his grave, "This is the Philosopher's stone." His works were a few years ago re-published by the late Sir William Molesworth.

[1] A MS. Chronicle seen by Leland in Malmesbury Abbey said that the ancient name of Burton had been Ilan-burgh. The Manor belonged to the Abbey: and was charged with £5 per annum payable in 1530 to John Lord Hussey. In 1534 this had become, by purchase, payable to Thomas Awdelett. Edward Carey had a grant of lands here from the Crown, in 1576. Adam Archarde was a landowner in 1587. In 1606, the Tithes of Corston, Rodbourn, and Tythings of Burton and Thornhill, parcel of the Rectory of St. Paul's, were granted by Patent of King James I. to Lawrence Baskerville, William Blake, and Roger Rogers. In 1825 they were purchased by Mr. R. H. Gaby of Chippenham, and were by him re-sold in lots. Burton Hill House, then belonging to J. Cockerell Esq. was destroyed by fire on Saturday 14th March 1846. The estate attached to it was afterwards sold to the present owner Charles William Miles Esq. Sheriff of Wilts 1856. At Cowbridge, a new house was built about 1855 by S. B. Brooke Esq. Burton Hill Chapel (Pl. xxvi.) stood near the corner of the road leading to Cowbridge, behind the late Mr. Salter's House. See also Plan of Malmesbury, Pl. xxv. Letter R.

[2] Cowfold (corrupted to Cufold, then to Cold, now to Cole-) Park, in the Parish of St. Paul's Malmesbury, was part of the large grant made under the name of the "Manor of Brokenborough" to that Abbey by King Edwy, (see above, p. 210). This was the Abbot's Home-farm or Grange. After the Dissolution it was used for the breeding-stud of King Henry VIII. In 1609 King

James who granted him a Lease, or the Fee, of Coleparke. He was a Justice of Peace and dyed about 1637.

CORSTON.

In the Church nothing to be found;[1] the modern zeal has been reforming hereabout. Surely this tract of land, Gloucestershire and Somerset, encline people to zeal. Heretofore nothing but Religious Houses, now nothing but Quakers and Fanatiques. It is a sour woodsere[2] country, and inclines people to contemplation. So, that, and the Bible, and ease, for it is now all upon dairy-grassing and clotheing, sett their witts a-running and reforming.

One Mr. Baily[3] gave £3 towards the repayre of the Chancell, where he lies buried,

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James I. paid to Sir Robert Brett, Kt. £182 16s. 8d. to build a dry wall round it for the same purpose. The Park itself contained 300 acres. At "Cowfold grange," and Rodbourne, lands were granted by the Crown to Sir Thomas Gresham in 1578. Sir George Marshall was residing at Colepark in 1625. In March 17th of that year a Royal Warrant was issued to pay him £100, "to build a new Lodge at Malmesbury Race." He was buried in Malmesbury Abbey Church. In 1629 Marmaduke Marshall lived here. His daughters, Frances and Ciceley were buried, and Margaret was baptized, at Malmesbury. Hugh Awdley (Sheriff of Wilts 1654) was afterwards owner. Then by marriage, the Harvey family of Thurleigh and Ickwell Bury, co. Bedford. It is now the property of Audley, eldest son of Peter Harvey Lovell Esq. The house is moated and has lately been enlarged. Over the hall fire-place in the older part, is a shield of Arms, Harvey impaling Selfe. On a hill in the grounds is an ancient mound. The Sheriff used to hold his Court at "Cofaude" twice a year in the reign of Hen. III. [Hundred Rolls.]

[1] The Perpendicular Bell-turret is remarkable. It rises upon a transverse block, upon the West gable, the block springing from a corbel above the West window, and is considered to be an elegant specimen of its class: but "difficult to describe and not very easily drawn." See both description and drawing in Archæol. Journal, vol. I. p. 39.

[2] In his chapter on "Local influences" (Natural History of Wilts, p. 11) Aubrey uses this expression again, speaking of North Wilts. "It is a woodsere country abounding much with sour and austere plants, as sorrel, &c.: which makes their humours sour:" and "*Mem.* North Wiltshire is very worm-woodish, and more litigious than South Wilts."

[3] Of a family which for several generations held lands here by Copy of Court Roll in the reign of Queen Eliz., &c. [Hungerford Rent Roll.]

and the Parish Churchwardens built the wall of the Church yard, which is now downe.[1]

WHITECHURCH *juxtà* Malmesbury.

Here hath been a Church; it is now converted into a dwelling house: but the steeple remaynes still (1670).[2]

MINTY.

It anciently belonged, saieth the Parson, to the Abbey of Cirencester.

Quære de hoc: for, by the Legier-Book of Malmesbury, King Athelwulph gave Five "*mansiunculas*," tenements, at "Mintih" to Malmesbury Abbey. See MSS. with Mr. Bayliffe of Monkton near Chippenham. The impropriation here is a corps, belonging to the Archdeacon of North Wilts.[3] The Church and Parsonage-house

[1] Corston was one of the Malmesbury Abbey estates. Soon after the Dissolution it came into the possession of the Hungerfords of Farley Castle co. Som: and was sold, with Stanton St. Quintin, (as the Editor believes, by Lord Lexington who married the heiress of Sir Giles Hungerford of Coulston), to the Bouverie family. It is now the property of the Earl of Radnor. It is in the parish, and is a Chapelry, of St. Paul's Malmesbury. Mr. Britton (Beauties of Wilts III. 131) in naming the Cobham family, &c. as former owners, appears to have confounded this place with Corton in the parish of Hilmerton. West Park, near Corston, belonged to the Abbot of Malmesbury.

[2] The Manor of "Whitechurch, with Milbourne Tything" belonged to Malmesbury Abbey, and together with "Maltraver's Fee, in Fuling's" and "Wyneyard's Mill" was held under lease in 1534 by William Stumpe. On the page of his MS. on which Aubrey drew the rough plan of Malmesbury (Pl. xxv.) he has marked the Chapel formerly here as having a spire, and upon the margin he adds; "Whitchurch, formerly a Chapelle with a pretty steeple, is turned into a dwelling house, and did belong to Capt. William Ivy, who pulled downe the steeple to build with, about 1675." The Chapel was probably dedicated to St. James, offerings at his Image being named in the Valor Ecclesiasticus. It is called in a Malmesbury Charter "Album Monasterium." Of the origin of the name of White-church, Bede says "there was a time when there was not a stone Church in all the land, but the custom was to build them all of wood; and therefore when a Church was built of stone, it was such a rarity and unusual thing among the Britons that they called the place 'Candida Casa' or White-Church." [Hist. III. c. 4.] In 37 Hen. VIII. the Manor of Whitchurch cum Milborne was granted by the Crown to Richard Moody. It was (as just mentioned) Captain Ivy's in 1675. The estate, about 200 acres, now belongs to Dr. Kinnear.

[3] King John gave to Cirencester Abbey Rents of assize and demesne in Mynty, worth at the

are in the Countie of Wilts; the Parish in the Countie of Gloucester. *Mem.* The Church was dedicated to St. Leonard. They have of late disused the Revell on that day, (Nov. 6).[1] On the outside, near the Porch is such a lineary crosse in free-stone as this [No. 389]; which was for the Consecration, as at Sarum Cathedral Church.[2]

There have been very good painted glass windows, some few fragments whereof are yet left.

(West Window.)

In the West window, is [No. 390] Arg. a chev: S. between 3 badgers or pigs S. saliant, *Q.* Swynnow? but Swynnow is without a chevron: and part of another, [No. 391,] impaling Nicholas. In the limbe (*edge*) of the window is "..... pro bono statu Leonardi Poole ..... uxor fenestram fieri fecerunt nono die M..." A third coat is broken out.

(South Window.)

In a S. window of three columnes (*lights*) is part of the effigies of 3 Kings, the 3 Kings, I suppose, of Cullen (*Cologne*) finely donne. In the top are these two escutcheons, 1st. [No. 392] by the name of Chiche. 2. [No. 393] by the name of Clay. Minetey Court in this parish was the mansion of the Lord of the Mannour, or some great person: the seat in the church belonging to the house is under the windowe in which these two coates (Chiche and Clay) are, and therefore not unlikely they were coates of some of the possessors of the Court aforesaid.

In the limb: "Orate pro aiabus de ..... generosi et Alicie....."

Dissolution, £13 4s. 5d. It had also the rent of a close called "Sewen's," towards the Cook's salary: and, by gift of Hen. IV. four does a year from Braden Forest. Malmesbury Abbey also had at one time some estate here: and in A.D. 1248 it had the Right of Patronage. [See New Monast. Malmes: Chart. No. xiii]. In 36 Hen. VIII. a Manor at Minty belonged to Edward Bridges and his wife. In 17 Jas. I., the "Day Closes" to William Hicks.

[1] The Bells of St. Leonard's here ring a half-muffled peal on the evening of Innocents Day. [See Notes and Queries, 2d. S. VII. p. 245.]

[2] This is nothing more than a fragment of grave-stone with a cross on it, used as old material in building.

In the third column, "..... ac Xtoferi ... Johis ... Dorothee ... Isabelle ... qu ... hanc fenestram ....."

Over this inscription in the window, is the effigies of a Knight armed cap-à-pee, with his mandilion or surcoate, on which his coat of armes. (HUNGERFORD: with a mullet for difference. No. 394) with the effigies of his 3 sonnes and 3 daughters. They are in purple gowns. First daughter, in a cap Arg. semée guttée de poix: Second, a kind of French hood, like Madam Nye, at Kington [Pl. xi. No. 201]. Third; haire dishevelled, temples bound round with pearles. The sonnes have haire to their shoulders. Over the 3 sonnes and 3 daughters' heads in a scroll, "That we may long." "Laudate pueri." These, in this and the next windowe, are the pictures of the benefactors and their children kneeling, in the habitts of those dayes, and *bidding* their beades.

The next windowe, 3 columnes, one is semée horseshoes Or. [No. 395]. The other, semée fetters Or. [No. 396]; a terrett of a grey-hound's collar [No. 397].[1] Perhaps he was ranger or keeper of the Forest of Braden, within whose limitts this Church is. Another semée escallops Or. [No. 398]: Besides M and R, for the blessed Virgin (*M*aria *R*egina) which is common.[2]

In a North Windowe.

"Orate pro aiabus Thome Hungerford militis et Dame Cristian uxoris ejus qui..."

This coat is in severall places of the windowe: [No. 399, POWLETT impaling

[1] A "Tirret" is a name in heraldry for a manacle or handcuff. It is one of the badges of the House of Percy.

[2] The figure of the knight "eap-à-pee," and the rest of the stained glass here described, (which, from a few pieees now left, appears to have been very good,) were probably in the windows of a small Chantry at the East end of the North aisle used by the Hungerford Family. The Knight was Sir Thomas Hungerford of Down Ampney who died October 1494. His wife was Christian daughter of John Halle, of the Halle, Salisbury. A few columbine flowers (the charge on the shield of her family) are still scattered over the windows: and there are also well executed heads, of the Blessed Virgin Mary with the letters M. R., and of a Saint with white roses in her hair, bearing a palm-branch. Also the Hungerford crest, a Wheatsheaf between two Sickles, (without the usual coronet). Of one of the inscriptions, only the words "Militis et Dame" remain.

HUNGERFORD with a mullet for difference. Underneath is a little brass inscription of Nicholas Powlett and Mary his wife, who was a Hungerford.[1]

Mem. The tradition of the old people here, is, that here was an organ.

Quære. If here was not a chauntrey?

Mem. In the glass at the top of the pointed windows here, are white roses, as [No. 400], *sc:* the cognizance of the House of York.

Sir William Penn the famous Seaman, Rere-Admirall in the Expedition to Jamaica in Oliver's time, father of William Penn the proprietor of Pennsylvania was descended in a direct line from William Penne of Mynty who lieth buried in the Chancell here near the South door. The grave-stone was broken at the last paving of the Church. P... is yet visible.[2] He (Sir William) was born here,[3] and had he lived he would have bought the estate. *Q.* If he was not one of Oliver's Knights. He was Knighted by K. Chas. 2. He dyed and was buried at Bristoll.

Mem. The Penns have been here a long time, but, I think, only Yeomen, Stewards, or relating to the Lord Abbot of Malmesbury. In Braden Forest in the parish of Brinkeworth is Penn's Lodge, yet so called. At Rodbourne there were Penns: which ... Power, of Stanton Quintin, married.

This is not taken notice of by any body.

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[1] In Edmondson's pedigree of Earl Powlett, there is a Nicholas, second son of Sir Hugh Poulett of Hinton St. George, co. Somerset, and brother of Sir Amias the jailor of Mary Queen of Scots: but no wife's name is given. The style of dress on the Minty brass corresponding with the period (Sir Amias having died 1588), his brother Nicholas may have been the person here buried. Mary the wife of Nicholas Powlett of Minty was daughter of Thomas Hungerford of The Lea near Malmesbury and Edith Strange his wife: great grandson of Sir Thomas and Christian Hungerford above-mentioned. The children of Nicholas Powlett named on the brass are Ames an only son (who would be nephew to Sir Amias) Elizabeth, Mary (who married Henry Long of Ashley near Box in Wilts) and Edith. See Mr. E. Kite's Wilts. Brasses, p. 84.

[2] The letter P is now the only one that is not visible. The inscription is "WILIAM - ENN DYED THE 12 OF MARCH IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1591." This was Sir William's great grandfather soon after whose death in 1591 the estate was sold to the Pleydells. [Burke's Land. Gent. II., p. 1021.]

[3] Sir William was son of Captain Giles Penn, and was born at Bristol 1621: he was knighted 1665: died 1670, and was buried in Redcliff Church. [See Mon. Insc. there].

In Minty Common, near the road which leades to Ashton-Kaynes, is a boggie place, called the *Gogges*,[1] where are springs, rising up out of blew clay. This is in the Manor and belongeth to George Pitt Esq. In hott weather, round the spring it lookes like froste: but if you taste it, it much resembles salt-petre; but there may be a mixture of allum with it. *Vide* my Natural History of Wilts (p. 25) *de hoc.* In the prints of the cattle's feet in the Forest, the standing water is of a copper colour; *quod N.B.* In this parish mints are very common, from whence it hath its denomination. Here also grow wild camomile and penny-royal, such as in gardens.

The Common is part of (Braden) Forest: *quod N.B.*[2]

NEWNTON.

This village anciently belonged to the Abbey of Malmesbury, and was given to them by ..... *V.* Legier Book.[3]

It affords a lovely prospect to the South, S.W. and S.E.[4] On the South it is terminated by the blew hills of Hackpen and Cherhill, and others of that range; in the fore-ground Malmesbury town, the Ruins of the Abbey, Charlton House the seat of the Earle of Berkshire, and, till these late unhappy warres, with the woods of Charlton Parke and the parke of Hyams.[5] At the upper end of this

[1] Perhaps a corruption of *quag*, itself a corruption of *quake*. "I be all in a gogg-mire" is a North Wilts phrase for being in what appears an inextricable difficulty.

[2] See a curious Map of Minty, temp. Eliz., in Archæologia xxxvii, p. 307.

[3] Aubrey's collections for Newnton, including the "Custom on Trinity Sunday," appear to have been supplied to him by a correspondent whose initials were E. G. They are printed in Curll's Miscellanies, 1714, p. 47.

Newnton is on the road between Malmesbury and Tetbury. A very large grant of land here, described as "lying on the western side of the Public Way called the Fosse," with the Tithes and Patronage of the Church, was given to Malmesbury Abbey by Ethelred King of Mercia A.D. 681. [New Monasticon Malmesbury, Charter vi, ix and xiii]. At the Dissolution it was granted to the Estcourt family, whose name in this neighbourhood occurs in Deeds of A.D. 1330 as "De la Est Court." It is now the property of the Right Hon. T. H. S. Sotheron Estcourt, M.P. In Lee's History of Tetbury there is a pedigree of the Estcourt Family.

[4] In his Natural History of Wilts., p. 125, Aubrey calls the view from "Mr. Poole's garden-house at Newnton" the best in Wiltshire.

[5] Now a Farm belonging to the Earl of Suffolk, in the parish of Brokenborough.

village was the house of Sir Giles Estcourt Kt. and Baronet, Lord of this Mannor, flanked with a delicate grove of oakes, which he cut down and sold for £700. [Arms of Sir G.Estcourt Pl. xxviii. No. 402]. This village, long time ago, stood a little higher in the field, where they still plough up foundations of houses: the tradition is that it was burned, and then built here, whence it was called Newnton, *quasi* Newtown.[1] At the upper end of this town, at the old mannor house, where the old pigeon-house is, is a fine fountain of freestone, from which the water was brought in pipes of lead to Malmesbury Abbey: they oftentimes digged for the pipes, but now I think few are left: some of these pipes have been digged up within these twenty years.

The Church here was anciently a Chappell of Ease to Malmesbury, from which it is distant above two miles: and buried here. There is the Inscription of the first Rector here, which see: *Hic jacet*, &c.[2]

The Custome here on Trinity Sunday.[3]

King Athelstan having obtained a victory over the Danes by the assistance of the inhabitants of this place, riding to recreate himself, found a woman bayting of her Cowe upon the way called

[1] The statement as to the old foundations and tradition of an ancient village is quite correct; but any prior name that it may have had is lost. None of our oldest records (within the Editor's experience) give any other name than Newton, Newenton or Newnton.

[2] It is called a Rectory in 1248 (New Monasticon). There is no inscription actually naming the first Rector, but a brass with the effigy of a Priest, John Erton, "quondam Rectoris," *formerly* Rector, who died 1503. The Sarum Registers give many older names: the first recorded being John de Bray who died 1309. Another brass, to Nicholas White, mentions that "he first obtained from Malmesbury Monastery, the right of burying in the Church and Cemetery." It is without date, and does not say that he was Rector at all. [See Mr. Kite's Wilts. Brasses, p. 41]. The Church is dedicated to "Holy Trinity." There is a view of it, taken before the body was rebuilt in 1842, in Relton's Churches. In Malmesbury Abbey Register is a Composition between the Abbot, and a brother Abbot of Kingswood, about the course of a stream at Newenton. A house, now the Bell Inn, standing where the Foss road crosses the Turnpike road, is traditionally said either to have been a chapel, or to have had a Bell placed here to call the more distant parishioners to Church. *Quære:* May it not have been the House with the Bell, mentioned in "The Custome"? See next page.

[3] In a Paper on "Ancient Ales in co. Wilts." printed in the Wilts. Archæol. Magazine, Vol. II. p. 198, the title of "Herd's Ale" is given to this Custom at Newnton, by the late Mr. F. A. Carrington. For "Church-Ales" see above p. 10.

the Fosse, which runs through this parish and is a famous Roman way that goes from Cornwall to Seotland.[1] This woman sate on a stoole, with the Cowe fastened by a rope to the legge of the stoole; the manner of it oeeasioned the king to aske why she did so? she answered the King, that they had no Common belonging to the Town. The Queen being then in his company, by their eonsents it was granted that the Town should have so mueh ground in Common next adjoining to this way as the woman would ride round upon a bare-ridged horse. She undertakes it; and for ascertayning the ground the King appointed Sir Walter, a Knight that wayted on him, to follow the woman, or goe with her; whieh being donne and made known to the monkes at Malmesbury, they, to show their liberality upon the extent of the King's Charity, gave a pieee of ground, pareell of their inheritanee, and adjoyning to the Churehyard, to build a House upon for the Hayward to live in, to look after the beasts that fed upon this Common. And for to perpetuate the memory of it, appointed the following Prayers to be said upon every Trinity Sunday in that howse with the Ceremonies ensueing. And because a monke of that time, out of his devotion gave a Bell to be rung here at this howse before Prayers began, his name was inserted in the Petitions for that gift.

The Ceremonies.

The Parishioners being come to the door of the Hayward's house, the door was struck thrice, in honour of the Holy Trinity: then they ent'red. The Bell was rung; after whieh silence being ordered, they read the Prayers aforesaid. Then was a Ghirland of Flowers, made upon a hoop, brought forth by a mayd of the Town upon her neek; and a young man, a Baehelor, of another parish, first saluted her three times,[a] in honour of the Trinity, in respect of God the Father. Then she puts the ghirland upon his neck, and kisses him three times, in honour of the Trinity, particularly God the Sonne; then he puts the ghirland on her neck again, and kisses her three times, in respect of the Holy Trinity, and partieularly the Holy Ghost. Then he takes the Ghirland from her neck, and, by the Custome, must give her a penny at least, whieh, as fancy leads, is now exceeded, as 2*s.* 6*d.*, or &c.

The method of giving this ghirland is from house to house annually, till it eomes round.

In the Evening every Commoner sends his supper up to this house, which is ealled the *Eale-House*;[c] and having before layed in there, equally, a stock of Malt which was brewed in the house, they sup together, and what was left was given to the poor.

In the late wars this house was burnt down by the Soldiers, and the custom of supping, together with brewing that quantity of drinke, had ceased in 1670;

[a] The Kiss of Peace.

[b] *Mem.* About 1660, one was killed striving to take away the ghirland.

[c] Of the Eale-hus see Somner's Glossary at the end of the English Historians, printed at London, 1652.

[1] Not strictly so. There was a Roman road all the way, but "The Fosse" is considered to have been the name of the road between Exeter and Lincoln.

The rest of the Ceremonies are yet continued, 1682, in the Toft[1] and on the old house-door which yet remains, which they then carry thither; and a small quantity of drinke, of six or eight gallons, is yet drank after the ghirland is given.

The Forme of Prayer.

"Peace, good men, Peace, this is the House of Charitie, and House of peace. CHRIST JESUS be with us this day and evermore, Amen.

"You shall pray for the good prosperitie of our Soveraigne Lord King Henry VIII. and the Royal Issue (of late dayes King Charles II., Queen Katharine, Duke of York, and the rest of the Royal Progenie), with all the Nobilitie of this Land; that Almightie God would give them such grace, wisdome, and discretion, that they may do all things to the glory of God, the King's honour, and the good of the Kingdome." [a]

"You shall praise GOD that moved the hearts of King ATHELSTAN and Dame MAUD his good Queen to give this Ground to our forefathers, and to us, and to all them that shall come after us, in Fee for ever.

"You shall pray to God for the sowle of Sir WALTER, the good black Knight, that moved his heart to give to our Fore-fathers, and us, this ground both to tread and tite,[2] and to them that shall come after us, in Fee for ever.

"You shall pray to God for the sowle of Abbot LORINGE,[3] that moved his heart to give this ground both to build this house [b] upon, to our Forefathers and to us, and to them that shall come after us, in Fee for ever.

"You shall pray to God for the sowle of DON [4] ALURED, the black Monke, that moved his heart to give the Bell [c] to this house.

"For the sowles of these Benefactors, whom the Lord hath moved their heartes to bestowe these benefitts upon us, Let us now and ever pray. *Pater noster*, &c."

NORTON.[5]

[a] N.B. This was made by Mr. Richard Estcourt in favour of the present Government.

[b] The Hayward's house called the Eale-house.

[c] This bell is now at Mr. Richard Estcourt's house. *Vide* what inscription it hath.

[1] A toft is a place where a messuage once stood.

[2] To tite, is an old word meaning to put in order.

[3] Walter Loring, Abbot of Malmesbury from A.D. 1205 to 1223.

[4] Meaning *Dominus*, Sir, anciently used instead of "Reverend."

[5] NORTON is a small village between Hullavington and Foxley. The parish, which contains about one thousand acres, touches the Foss Road on the West, and Malmesbury Common on the East. When the writer of these Notes was presented to the Vicarage in 1846, he was inducted into it as "Norton Coleparle, alias Newton, alias Newnton Coleparle!" How all these aberrations from the truth crept into the Books of the Diocesan Registry, he is unable to say: but the addition of the last name may be thus accounted for. About three miles from Norton is Cole-Park (mentioned above p. 265), and in some of the old County Maps these two names are not only printed so close as to appear one, but the mistake is completed by Coleparke being mis-printed Cole-Parle. The proper and only name of the Parish is Norton; as in the Valor Ecclesiasticus, and all other ancient Records without exception.

Three fourths of the lands here, together with the Rectorial Tithes and the right of nomination to

OKESEY *alias* WOXY.[1]

Did belong to the Duke of Lancaster,[2] now to Sir Edward Poole who hath this

the Vicarage, belonged for 600 years to Malmesbury Abbey, by gift of King Athelstan in A.D. 938. At the Dissolution, the Abbot's estate was sold to Sir John Bridges (created 1554 Baron Chandos of Sudeley). It is supposed to have belonged next to the Danvers family of Dauntesey, as they were the succeeding Patrons. Afterwards it was the property of the Estcourts of Pinkeney, near Sherston. Thomas Estcourt Esq. who died in 1704 bequeathed the Manor and Advowson to his youngest sister, the wife of Richard Creswell Esq. In 1713 they were sold to Sir Edward Gould, Kt., of Highgate, co. Middlesex, and continued in his family till 1798, when the estate was broken up, and disposed of in parcels by Colonel Edward Thoroton Gould of Mansfield Woodhouse co. Nottingham. In 1829 one of these, called Gorsey Leaze, the Lordship of the Manor, and the Patronage, were purchased by the late Joseph Neeld Esq. of Grittleton.

The remaining one fourth of the Parish is believed to have belonged in the 17th century to the Family of Jacob (see Hilmerton p. 169, n. 1). John Jacob, Sheriff in 1681, was of Norton: and his daughter Miss Anne Jacob by will in 1709 founded a small charity here for a school. This family probably built the principal House, which, with its lands, is understood to have passed through the Ayliffes of Grittenham to the late Lord Holland, owner also of the contiguous parish of Foxley.

Foxley (in the old Hundred of Sterkeley) belonged in the reign of Will. I., with the adjoining Manor of Easton (see above p. 85) to Roger de Berkeley. In Hen. III. Simon de Eldersfield, co. Worcester, held it, under the Abbess of St. Edward of Shaftesbury. [T. de N.] In 3 Edw. III. (1274) William Delamere, under the same. The last of this family who presented to the Rectory, in 1457, was William Delamere of Hardwick in Eldersfield. The next owners were the Moodys of Garsdon who were followed, about 1627, by the Ayliffes of Grittenham in Brinkworth. George Ayliffe Esq. married Judith Strangways of Melbury co. Dorset; and after the death (as it is believed) of their daughter Judith Ayliffe, who gave the Communion Plate to the Church and died in 1727, Foxley passed to the family of Lord Holland.

The Church is ancient and has some good Early English columns. On the South is a "Low-side" window. In a side-chapel on the North is a fine monument to George Ayliffe (abovementioned) who died 1712, and his wife Judith Strangways, 1716; with a shield of their arms impaled. Also a tablet to Richard Carter who died May 11th 1843, aged 92, and Eleanor Mary his wife 26th December 1844 aged 88, after an union of 70 years. Another tablet mentions that "This chancel was Pav'd by John Stumpe Rector here" (1679-1726) "June 29, 1708. Never done before." The initials of this Rector, I. S. 1682, are on a small chalice: and a small paten bears the name of "Jefferey Penel of Foxles Parysh, 1606."

[1] Oaksey is about half way between Malmesbury and Cirencester. The name was anciently spelled Occhesei, Wochesie (Domesday Book), or Wokesey. A "*Wuxi*" was a wattled sheep-cote (*falda wixata*). Fields are sometimes called the *Woxies*; perhaps from the sheep-cotes on them. [See Proceedings of Archæol. Instit. at Salisbury, 1849, p. 201].

[2] The Manor belonged to the Fitz Payne family, temp. Hen. II., then to the Bohuns, Earls of

Privilege, that nobody can be arrested in this Mannor without his warrant. *Q:* if all Bradon Forrest did belong to the Duke of Lancaster: a coppice there is called Lancaster Wood.[1]

In this Parish, about half a mile northwards, is the remaines of a little Cittadel, with a Keepe Hill, both moated round. In the ground near this place, Farmer Earle ploughed up a sword. This Cittadell is called by the name of Norwood Castle, a place of defence, no question, for the Duke of Lancaster. *Mem.* In a close adjoyning to the Church-yard are yet to be seen, the ruins of an old seat of the Duke of Lancaster's, and a Chapell; it is now called Court and Chappell Close.

Near to this village is Okesey Parke, the seate of Sir Edward Poole; it is not above one mile about, but admirably well wooded: the best oakes in the County. There are two Witch-hazel trees of that vast bigness I never heard of the

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Hereford, who are said to have had a castellated house here. By the marriage of a coheiress of Bohun it passed to the Duchy of Lancaster. (In the list of the Duchy estates it is sometimes misprinted *Loxley* Park). In 1591 the holders of the Manor under the Duchy were Unninge, Baker, and Allis. Sir Henry Poole was a Freeholder in the parish. Others were Keddelbie, Strange and Michelborne, &c. After the Manor had been obtained, in Aubrey's time, by the Pooles, it was bought, c. 1710 by Sir Francis Westley: was left by his will to his daughter Mrs. Adamson, sold to the first Earl of Malmesbury, re-sold to Francis Webb Esq., and since divided. In the Wilts. Archæol. Mag., Vol. VI., p. 198, there is a Survey of it, A.D. 1591.

The Priory of Monkton Farley had by gift of Humphrey de Bohun c. 1221, the patronage of the Rectory of "Wokesie," with an annual payment to him of 40 shillings as tithe of unbroken colts, (*"pullorum indomitorum."*) The Manor was not given to the Priory, being widow's jointure.

[1] Braden Forest belonged to the Crown, under which certain portions were appropriated. In A.D. 1300 Henry de Laci Earl of Lincoln (and *jure uxoris* Earl of Salisbury), was an owner within the precincts. [See Wilts. Mag., IV., 201]. He died A.D. 1312: his daughter and heir married Thomas Plantagenet Earl of Lancaster whose nephew was created Duke of Lancaster 1351. Hence "Lancaster" or the "*Duchy*" wood, the "*Duchy*" Ragg, &c. In Hen. IV. the estate of the Duke of Lancaster merged in the Crown. In 1696, seven hundred and forty one acres in Braden Forest, including Hatton's Lodge, &c., were leased by the Crown to the Jacobson family, as parcels of the Duchy of Lancaster, under the seals of the Crown and the Duchy *(Orig. doc. penes Edit.)* In the Pleadings of the Duchy of Lancaster, III., 139, mention is made of Okesey Manor, and Highley. In the Archæologia, Vol. XXXVII., p. 304, is a Paper by J. Y. Akerman Esq., on the Ancient Limits of the Forest of Braden, with a Map, and copies of some Perambulations. See also a Survey A.D. 1591, in Wilts. Archæol. Mag., Vol. VI., p. 200.

For some Church Notes of Oaksey see Gent. Mag., 1806, Pt. I., 212.

like, they are not much less than most of the best oakes in the Parke.

In the Church have been also good windowes, but now extremely defaced. There remayn some pieces of these two coats, SWYNNOW? (See Pl. xxvii. No. 390. "Minty,") and BAYNTON [No. 403].

In the Chancell is an ancient nich, but no figure there, nor any tradition whose monument it was. In a North window is only "Orate pro aia ..... militis benefactoris."

Sir Nevill Pool, father to Sir Edward, lies buried in this Church: no monument, only a little coate which is POOLE, impaling POOLE of Sapperton. (This would be an impalement of the two coats *quartered* in the dexter of No. 406, Pl. xxviii.) Insert the Pedigree of Poole.[1]

On the great bell here is this inscription: viz., "IESUS NAZARENUS REX IUDEORUM MISERERE NOBIS." (Between each word is a Head crowned, on which Aubrey observes) This is a Hood, which fashion was by King Henry, I thinke, the Fourth. [Pl. xxvii. No. 401.]

Mem. The Canale, that is to be cut for the uniting the Rivers of Isis and Avon, must runne through this parke. The hint was first given by Mr. H. Brigges, Professor of Geometrie, of Oxford, Mathematician. Observing the neerness of the two rivers in the mappe, he took a journey from Oxford to see it, which was not long before he died. Then the Civill Warrs came, and after there was a calme of quietnesse, Mr. Fr. Mathew revived it, who made a Mappe, and wrote a treatise of it, about eight sheets; he took much paines about it, and left many good papers concerning it, which had all been unknown, had it not been for me: Augst. 1682. Jo. Collins, Mathematician, went down purposely to see, and wrote well of it; and then I told him where Mr. Mathew's papers lay, a bundle that would fill an ordinary portmantue. They were proffered to the Royal Society for £5, together with the plate of the Mappes which did cost £8; but they having not so much public spiritednesse in them, Sr. James Shaen of Whitehall sent the

[1] Sir Henry Poole Kt. was M.P. for Cricklade 1603, for Malmesbury 1614, and Sheriff of Wilts 1619. His wife was a Wroughton. Sir Neville Poole of Oaksey was M.P. for Cricklade 1614 and 1623: for Malmesbury 1640—41: and Sheriff 1636. He was an officer for the Parliament and defended Marlborough against the Royalists in 1642. [See Waylen's Marlborough, 157.] Sir Edward Poole Kt., of Kemble, was M.P. for Wootton Basset 1641; for Cricklade 1658—9. He was afterwards of Oaksey. In an old county list 1667 he appears as a "Justice of Peace with £1000 a year." See some notices of this family in Burke's Landed Gentry; "Poole of Mayfield."

five pounds to Mr. Mathew's poore daughters, and has them. Then the Aldermen of London that are Fellows of the Royal Society repented that they let slip such an opportunity.[1]

POOLE.

This parish belonged to the Dutchie of Lancaster, to the Pooles now.[2]

In the east window of the Chancell is the coate, [No. 404], Clifford (*read* Giffard) Earl of Longuevile in Normandy and Earl of Buckingham.[3]

[1] Of this project to displace the "western waggons" and packhorses, Aubrey gives a more detailed account in his Natural History of Wilts, p. 31. The scheme though recommended by two men of experience, Briggs and Collins, was never executed.

Henry Briggs who "gave the first hint," was a man of genius and invention, and one of the best mathematicians of his day. He was Professor at Gresham College, and first Savilian Professor at Oxford: died 26th January 1630 and was buried in the choir of the chapel of Merton College.

John Collins who was also a very eminent mathematician, lost his life in the cause of this Cut from the Avon to the Isis. He rode from Oxford to Malmesbury in order to view the ground: but drinking too freely of cyder when overheated fell into a consumption, of which he died November 10th, 1683.

Francis Mathew, was of the co. Dorset and had been Captain in King Charles's service. He had the hint from Briggs, and took much pains about it, went into the country, made a map, wrote a treatise, and addressed himself to The Protector and the Parliament. Oliver was exceedingly pleased with the design and had he lived a little longer would have had it perfected: but upon his death it sunk. After the Restoration Aubrey recommended Captain Mathew to William Lord Brouncker (then President of the Royal Society) who introduced him to the King. His Majesty also approved the design, but (says Aubrey) "money was wanting and public spirited contribution. The Captain had no purse (undone by the Warres): and the heads of the Parliament and Council were filled with other things. Thus the poor old gentleman's project came to nothing."

[2] Pool Keynes, formerly in the Hundred of Cheggelow; about six miles South of Cirencester. The patronage of the Rectory is still in the Duchy of Lancaster. The Manor is not named in the printed list of the Duchy Estates A.D. 1558, but in the Duchy Office there is a Survey of it in 1591, when Henry Poole held seven hundred and seventy six acres paying Crown Rent £21 6s. 3d. The only Freeholder was John Blandford. In 1381 Sir Thomas Hungerford purchased a Rent of ten marks in the village "De la Pole near Kemel" from Thomas Morleye de la Pole. [H. Deeds].

[3] The coat happens to be the same as that of Giffard (which, in the MS., Aubrey by a *lapsus calami*, wrote *Cl*ifford): but in this church it is more likely to have been Fitz Payne. In

In the Chancel on a freestone is this inscription:—

"Subtùs requiescit veneranda cinis Johannis Ferrabee, Theologi
tam studio quam exercitio insignis, hujus ecclesiæ Pastoris
vigilantissimi, piè demortui May 11, Anno Salutis MDCLXII.
Infirmus terris, grandævus pulpita vectus,
Regali cælos firmus adire viâ.
Obiit cui vixit Deo." [1]

In the North windowe of this church is the coate of Parre, Marquesse of Northampton. [No. 405.]

In the wall of that side is a freestone monument, very ill donne, of Edward Poole, Esq., with this Inscription:—

"Hic jacet corpus Edwardi Poli armigeri qui in hoc mortali ævo vixit ann: 48, et ex hâc ærumnosâ vitâ ad dominum migravit 28 die Aprilis, Anno Dni. 1577, Elizabethe 20."

This shield on the monument is inverted, and the man's coate is where the female's should stand. Here Poole of Oakesey is quartered with Poole of Sapperton: impaling —— [No. 406.]

K. Fettiplace.[2]

9 Edw. I. (1281) Robert Fitz Payne died, holding this Manor under the Earls of Salisbury. [Wilts. Fines and T. de N.] In 1327 Sir Robert Fitz Payne conveyed it with the Advowson to John Maltravers Junr. [Index to Wilts. Fines, Lans. MS. 306.] For some account of Fitz Payne see Hutchins's Dorset, II., 403. Coll. Top. et. Gen., III., 399: and Gent. Mag., 1825, Pt. ii. p. 297, where is a seal of the Arms: over three lions a bendlet. John Maltravers Junr., (son of Lord Maltravers one of the assassins of Rich. II.) left two daughters and coheiresses, of whom Joan the eldest married Sir John Keynes (Burke's Ext. Peer. "Maltravers,") from whom the Parish derives its second name. For a Pedigree of the Keynes family whose property lay chiefly in Dorset and Northamptonshire, see Baker's Northamptonshire, I., p. 355: and Hutchins's Dorset, I., 110.

[1] John Ferrabee was Rector, according to Sarum Registers, fifty nine years. The verses in the Inscription signify that though so feeble in body, as to be carried to the pulpit, his mind had lost none of its energy. In 1623 he nominated Thomas Ferrabec to the Vicarage of Bishop's Cannings, on the death of George Ferrabee the amateur musician, whose entertainment of King James I., with bell-ringing, organ, "pastoralls and bucolics of his own making," is described by Aubrey, Natural History of Wilts, 1847, p. 109.

[2] In the Pedigree of Fettiplace of Bessil's Leigh, Oxon, are two marriages of Fettiplace and Poole: an alliance to which Aubrey perhaps intended to refer.

In the church-yard here, on the South side, under an ordinary freestone tombe-stone, thus:—

"Here lieth the body of John Plott Esquier, Counsellor at Lawe, who died the 16 day of .... in the year of our Lord 1645."

Mem. He was one of the Judges of the Welch circuit.

RODBOURNE.[1]

SEAGRE, *vulgò* SEGAREY.

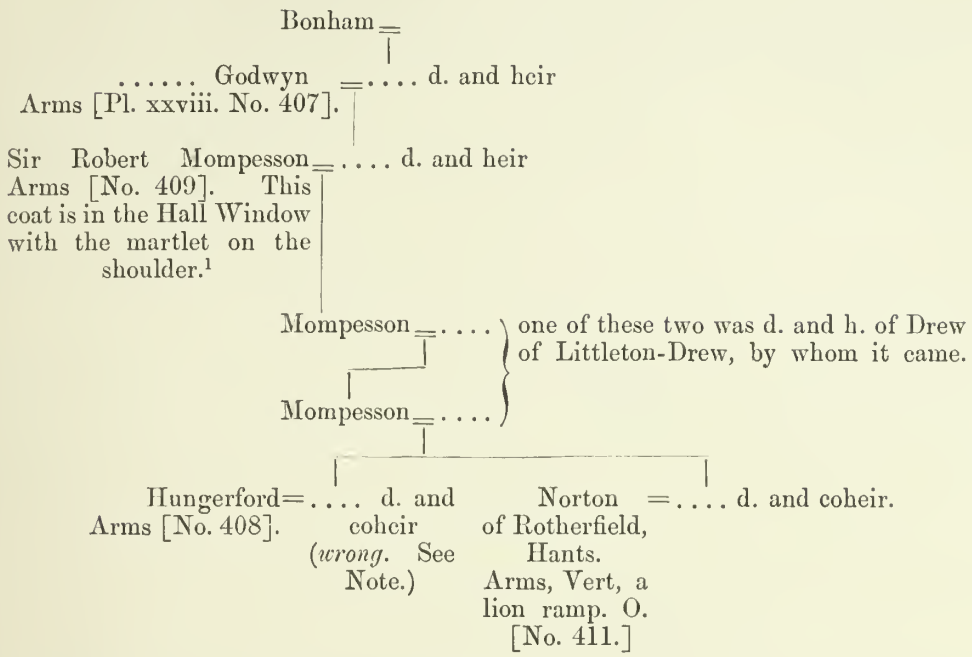
Lord Seagrave gott the Mannor house long since. It was sometime a Nunnery.

[1] This village forms a Chapelry, and is within the Parish, of St. Paul's Malmesbury. The Manor and Tithes belonged to Malmesbury Abbey: and according to the old records of that Monastery, the lands seem to have been given at three different periods. The first Grant was made to Aldhelm the Founder, by his relative Ina, the 13th King of Wessex, A.D. 701. The second, by Kynewulf the 17th King of Wessex: in whose charter, A.D. 758, the grounds bestowed are described as lying at the meeting of two rivulets, the Meardæn and the Reód-burne; (in Anglo-Saxon, Reód is *reed*, and burne, *stream*). The third gift was by Æthelred the 23rd King of Wessex, in A.D. 982. Among the boundaries of Rodburne, (in the Abbey Cartulary, p. 34) is mentioned a place called "The Heathen Burials;" being some very ancient cemetery. The rents arising from part of the lands here belonging to the Monks, went towards the maintenance of their Cook. The rest was the Abbot's, and was included in the rents received from his Grange at Cowfold (Cole-park) adjoining.

Together with many of the other estates of the Monastery lying near Malmesbury, Rodburne Manor was purchased after the Dissolution by Mr. Stumpe. It is named in the will of his son Sir James, in 1563. It has not been found among the possessions of the Hungerfords of Farley Castle who were owners of the neighbouring parishes of Corston and Stanton St. Quintin, and also of Mauduit's Park: but it belonged to Walter Hungerford Esq. of Studley, M.P. for Calne, second surviving son of Sir George Hungerford of Cadenham. Walter married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of J. Dodson, (not Dudley, as printed in Sir R. C. Hoare's Hungerfordiana, p. 23), and by his will in 1754 bequeathed Rodburne to his nephew George (son of Ducie) Hungerford, also of Studley. George Hungerford (buried at Yatesbury, see above p. 46), by his will in 1764 bequeathed to his widow Elizabeth, daughter of John Pollen Esq., one portion of this estate: the rest to his relatives, the families of Luttrell and Duke. The whole was afterwards re-united, and is now the property of Richard Hungerford Pollen Esq.

The Church is dedicated to "Holy Rood." In one of his MSS. Aubrey mentions "old Mr. Penn of Rodburne, an ingeniose man and a good chymist," temp. Jas. I., as of the same family as the founder of Pennsylvania, and Admiral Sir William Penn. [See above, "Minty," p. 270].

Afterwards it came—*quære* by purchase or match? to



Mr. Stratton there hath all the Deeds.[2]

[1] See the shield of Mompesson on a tomb in Steeple Langford Church: also "Branch and Dole," p. 13. The martlet seems to be, not a mark of cadency, but an allusion to the old name Moun-*pinzon*. In French, *pinson* is a chaffinch. See Hoare's Heytesbury, p. 218.

[2] Many ancient owners are named in this Parish. In A.D. 1084, Drogo, or Drew: whose nephew and successor Walter Drew took the name of Clifford in marrying the heiress of Clifford Castle, and was the father of Fair Rosamond (Collect: Cliffordiana). 1259, Reginald de Burnevale (I. p. M.) 1275, Roger de Clifford. Aubrey then supplies the name of Lord Segrave: upon what authority does not appear. The last ancient Baron of that name died in 1321. Thomas Dru, 1369. [A Deed dated at "Segre" with his seal, viz., "Ermine a wolf or dog (no doubt, a lion) statant," and his wife's, "A greyhound statant," is mentioned in Collect. Top. et. Gen., VI., 359]. In 1373, Bohun: and in 1399, Mortimer, Earl of March, probably as chief lord. In 1417, Thomas Bonham, with whom Aubrey's pedigree begins. The latter part of it seems to require correction. The heiress of Thomas Bonham married William Godwyn of Gillingham, Dorset. The heiress of Godwyn married Robert Mompesson of Bathampton Wyly. John Mompesson their son married Isabel daughter and heir of Thomas Drew, of Seagry. (The letters T. D. were still in a spandril of one of the nave windows in 1849.) Their great grandson Edward Mompesson died 1553 *s. p.* leaving four sisters coheiresses, one of whom married William Wayte, and it was by their daughter Elizabeth Wayte that the Manor came to Sir Richard Norton of Rotherfield. His grandson Sir Richard sold Seagry 1648 and died 1652.

Mem: Moorshull in Kington parish, Chisenbury, Fisherton Anger and Littleton Drew, were the lands of Mompesson.[1]

In the North side of this Church is an ancient freestone monument in a nich, but without inscription or escutcheon; nor is any tradition left whose it is.[2] On the same side, another of a Chevalier in armour, with his shield, but without any charge on it, or inscription.[3]

In a window of the North side of the Church remains this figure [No. 410] an

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Sir Richard Norton's estate (formerly Mompesson's) was broken up among three purchasers. 1. The Stratton family. 2. The Right Hon. Henry Fox. 3. Mr Bayliffe. The Strattons lived at Upper Seagry. They sold their portion to Joseph Houlton Esq., then of Grittleton, whose son Nathaniel was in 1754 the builder of the present Seagry House. His arms are on the Pediment. In 1785 the Houltons sold it to Sir James Tylney Long and it now belongs to his descendant the Earl of Mornington. Mr. Fox's purchase still belongs to Lord Holland's family. Mr. Bayliffe's to his descendant.

Aubrey's statement, that one moiety of the old Mompesson property went by match to the Hungerfords is a mistake. No such match appears. In a letter to Bishop Tanner he desires this error to be corrected. It is however the case that from 1582 to about the middle of the last century the Hungerfords of Farley Castle had a manor and house at "Over Seagry," of which William Adie was tenant in 1609. This devolved, as the writer believes, upon Lord Lexington in right of his wife the heiress of Sir Giles Hungerford of Coulston, by whom it was sold to the Bouverie family and now belongs to the Earl of Radnor.

There was never any endowed Nunnery at Seagry: but the neighbouring Priory of Bradenstoke had property here, called "Segre Cockerel's," afterwards "Segre Earl's," given to them by Humphrey Bohun Earl of Hereford. They had also the Rectory and patronage of the Vicarage. Likewise some land given by Elias Burell. The lands here belonging to Bradenstoke Priory were leased to, and afterwards bought by, the Danvers family of Dauntsey: which, probably in the same way as Christmalford, passed to the Herberts. Seagry vicarage is now in the gift of the Earl of Caernarvon.

In 1651 the Tenants of Seagry manor considered themselves as tenants under the Duchy of Lancaster. [Original Deed.]

[1] Moreshall and Swinley, in Kington St. Michael parish, then belonging to Edmund Leversage and Grace his mother, were held under Seagry manor in 25 Elizabeth. [Hungerford Cartulary.]

[2] Seagry Church was entirely re-built in 1849. The "monument in the niche," called "The Nun's," is now within the altar rails, North side. Nothing is known of its history.

[3] The "Chevalier in armour" has been placed in the South Chapel (belonging to Lord Holland). It is of about A.D. 1360. The charge upon the shield is very rudely cut and much worn at the edges. It is a lion passant, the coat of Drew. Thomas Drew was of Seagry 1373: (see p. 281.)

Esquire kneeling, with a silver collar[a] round his neck, and an escutcheon, viz., Dexter side broken out: Sinister, (perhaps Horsey, No. 412).

At the East side of the Chapell is also an ancient tombe without escutcheon or inscription, whereof no tradition is left.[1]

SOMERFORD MALTRAVERS, S. Magna, or Broad S.[2]

In the Legier-Book of the Earle of March, I find William de Bohun Earl of

[a] A Silver Collar of SS (as this should be) is to be worn by an Esquire: Collar of SS of Gold, by Knights.

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[1] The Fig. 410, and Arms 412, have disappeared. So also has the "ancient tomb" he speaks of; for the one now there (see last note) was brought from the North side of the nave in 1849.

[2] As there are in North Wilts three separate parishes called Somerford, (viz. S. Magna, S. Parva, and S. Keynes) whilst in the earlier Records the name of Somerford only is used, without any thing else to distinguish which is meant, it becomes difficult to trace their respective histories. That of Broad Somerford appears to be as follows.

Under the Barony of Castle Combe (to which Aubrey's extract refers) the principal manor belonged in Hen. III., and down to Hen. IV. to the family of Maltravers. In the latter reign, Alianora the heiress of Sir John Maltravers married John Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundell. At his death 1379, she married secondly Reginald 2nd Lord Cobham of Sterborough, who was accordingly owner, but only for life, *jure uxoris*. In 1438, Walter Lord Hungerford held it in a similar manner, as second husband of a Countess of Arundell. The Manor and Advowson continued with the Lords Arundell and Maltravers, till purchased by John Yewe of Bradford (on Avon), about 1573. In 1637 they belonged to Robert Jason Esq. raised in 1661 to a Baronetcy which became extinct in 1738. Mrs. Birtell is now Lady of the Manor.

The Patronage of the Rectory formerly lay in the Lords of the Manor, but has for some years belonged to Exeter College, Oxford. In 1676 there was a law-suit about it between Edmund Bruning of Hambleton and Sir R. Jason, which was decided in favour of the latter.

Some part of Somerford was anciently called Somerford Ewyas. It belonged to the Maltravers family, and was held by them, not under the Barony of Castle Combe, but under that of Ewyas, afterwards Tregoz.

A third property here belonged to the Nuns of St. Mary's Priory, Kington St. Michael. This seems to be the portion called in Domesday Book Edward of Salisbury's; afterwards Bohun, Earl of Hereford's, under whom the Nuns held. In 1499 they paid a chief rent to Lord Arundell, and also to John Hussey. Their land was granted in 1541, at the Dissolution, to Sir Richard Long of Draycote. In 1579 it appears to have been transferred to Sir John Thynne. [Jones's Index.] By a Deed in the New Monasticon (Kington St. Michael's) the "Church of Somerford" was given to the Nuns by Richard de Heriet: who appears (Coll. Top. et. Gen. VI. 336) to have married a Maltravers. But the Nuns presented only once, in 1324.

Northampton, had by right of Elizabeth his wife, third daughter and coheir of Egidius de Badlesmere, among other lands in this County, "One Knight's Fee in Somerford Mautravers in Co. Wiltes, which John Mautravers holds, valued at £6 per ann."

In the Church, N. side, E. windowe, is this Escutcheon [Pl. xxviii. No. 416] which is by the name of Russell. In the Limbe (*margin*) "Orate pro Animabus ..... Elisabet uxoris ejus." Two figures, with Miserere, &c. on labels issuing from their mouths. *Q.* their habitts.

In the Chancel. In the Limbe of the window thus: "Orate pro aīa Thome Drew, et pro bono statu Agnetis uxoris ejus." Q. the coate of Drew.[1]

The Assassination of Harry Long was contrived in the Parlour of the Parsonage here. Mr. Attwood was then Parson. He was drowned coming home.[2]

The Inquisitions p. M. of 1407 mention Sir John Lovell, Kt. as an owner at Somerford, in right of his wife Matilda de Holand. And in 1541 Andrew Wyndsor, Lord Wyndsor, obtained from the Crown a grant of Lands in Somerford lately belonging to the Monastery of Syon. [Harl. MS. No. 1880.] To which of the three parishes these two notices allude is not clear.

The Hamlet of Sterkeley which formerly gave its name to a small Hundred (now included in that of Malmesbury) lies in this parish.

Near to the Church, and to the house of H. J. Smith Esq. formerly Sir R. Jason's, is a circular mound, on a site commanding the ford of the Avon. Some remains of semicircular windows and a doorway, with traces of destruction by fire, were found here in 1811.

[1] The coat of Drew (of Seagry) was, Ermine a Lion passant Gules: see pp. 281 and 282.

[2] The particulars of the murder of Mr. Henry Long, (younger brother of Sir Walter Long of Draycote and South Wraxhall), by Sir Henry and Sir Charles Danvers in 1594, were published, so far as the Editor was able to trace them, in the Wilts Archæol. Mag. I. 305. There had been it is supposed, some private quarrel, and Mr. H. Long's assailant shot him with a pistol, openly in the presence of other county-gentlemen at an inn in Corsham.

Richard Atwood was Rector of Broad Somerford from 1578 to 1605; an absentee, it is to be hoped, whilst murder was contrived (*if* this really was the case) in his parsonage-house. The old Registers of the Parish, which might have alluded to the circumstances of his death, were destroyed in 1717 by a fire at the Parish Clerk's house, where they were at that time kept. Mr. Atwood was perhaps drowned in crossing the ford when the waters were out, for there was no bridge until the present century, and in 1799 when the late Rev. S. G. Demainbray (who died 1854) came to be inducted into his living, he was obliged to make a long circuit to reach it, or he would have shared his predecessor Mr. Atwood's fate.

SOMERFORD MAUDUIT, S. Parva, or S. Molines.

Mauditch Parke in this parish, vulgarly; the true name is Mauduit's.

At Christmalford is a butcher of the name yet. Here hath been, till of late years, a Parke; the house stands very pleasantly on a hill, facing the West: below in the valley are rich meadows belonging to it. The house is now much decayed.[1]

This did belong to Priory St. Marie's. *Vide* the Legier Book, who gave it.[2]

On the Church-porch, over the door, is this scutcheon in Stone [Pl. xxviii. No. 413] a cross moline.[3] The glass all new. The chancell east windowe of five or six lights walled up, and overgrowne with Ivy.

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[1] This Parish obtained its name of Mauduit from an old Baronial family, Lords of Warminster, to which, "Mauduit's," now still more strangely miscalled *Marridge* Park, belonged in A.D. 1300. Agnes wife of the last John Mauduit remarried Sir Thomas Bradeston Kt., who, *jure uxoris*, held it at his death 1360. But in 1333 Ægidia, or Gile, John Lord Mauduit's heiress, had married Sir John de Molines, to whom she ultimately brought this estate, with others at Farnhill in Fonthill, Nipred, Tisbury, Whitlegh and the Advowson of the chapel there (near Melksham), Lee, Gore, Combe Biset and Box; all in Wilts: besides others in Bucks and Oxon. Many Deeds relating to the heritage of Mauduit are to be found in a Cartulary of the Molines family, belonging to Henry Hobhouse Esq. of Hadspen, co. Somerset. In Rich. II. this, with several of the above-mentioned estates, belonged to Thomas Despenser, Earl of Gloucester: but on his attainder 1397, returned to the Molines family. About A.D. 1440, Eleanor the heiress of Molines married Robert afterwards Lord Hungerford and Molines. Under this family Robert Long was lessee of Mauduit's Park in 1449. By the marriage of Mary, heiress of the Hungerfords, all the above-mentioned estates of the Molines inheritance, including Somerford, passed to Edward, second Baron Hastings, about 1480. But in 1581 Edward Hungerford (afterwards Sir Edward, of Farley, who died 1607) was owner. He had also the Advowson of Little Somerford. In 1657 Antony Hungerford had, besides these, another property in the parish, then leased to Richard Estcourt. The Patronage was purchased about 1686, probably from the extravagant Sir Edward Hungerford, by Sir Stephen Fox, from whom it has descended to the Earls of Ilchester. Mauduit's Park in later times belonged to Mr. Egerton of Newton Toney, who sold it to W. Bendry of Christmalford, by whom it was bequeathed to the family of the present proprietor S. B. Brooke Esq. of Cowbridge House, near Malmesbury. The Arms of the Hungerfords are still upon the house at Mauduit's.

[2] The *estate* never belonged to the Priory (St. Mary's, Kington St. Michael): but the Nuns had in this parish at the Dissolution, some Tithes out of Mauduit's: then about 18s. a year. Malmesbury Abbey received xiid. a year from the Rector of Little Somerford, out of certain lands under Angrove, for the Warden of St. Mary's Chapel, in the Abbey Church.

[3] A cross *Flory*: still there.

Q. Mr. Palmer, if any Tombe in the church.[1]

Mr. Anth: Ettrick tells me, that in the Belfre windowe is, *Or, three pales wavy G.*, which is the coate, he believes, of MAUDUIT [No. 414].

Mem: In an old booke at the Herald's office, I find the Coate [No. 415] *viz. G. a three-peux dancetté d'or*, by the name of Sir John Mauduit.[2]

STANTON ST. QUINTIN.

This Mannor came by match from Quintin to the Lords Dacre.

Mem: Stanton Quintin did belong to the Abbey of Cirencester, as appears by the Legier Booke with Sir William Masters there.[3]

Mem: I have heard my cosen Parson Power say, that the Farme of Stanton, which his family had for many generations on lease, belonged to that Abbot, and that his grandfather was a great favourite of the Abbot's. In the great mead of Christian Malford is ... acres, anciently known by the name of Power's Meade, belonging to Stanton, and it was for the Abbot's horses when he came.[4]

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[1] John Palmer was Rector A.D. 1660—1689. Of the inscriptions now in the Church, the only one old enough to have been there in Aubrey's time, is against the South wall, to "Geo. Wroton (Wroughton) who deceased at Mauditz House 29th January 1627." He married Mary, widow of Richard Gore Esq. of Alderton, daughter of Wm. Lord Stourton.

[2] Three *peux*, or *piles* dancetté, is the proper Mauduit shield. Modern Mauduits use three pales: perhaps from an error in translating the old French word *peux*.

[3] Sir William Masters, was physician to Queen Elizabeth, Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1627, and married Alice daughter of Edward Estcourt of Salisbury. On the execution of Thomas Lord Seymour of Sudeley, to whom it had been granted by Hen. VIII., he obtained the site of Cirencester Abbey.

[4] Aubrey had already mentioned in his Preface (see above p. 13) that Stanton belonged to Cirencester Abbey, and he refers, in the text, to the Legier Book of that House for evidence of the fact. The Editor has not seen a Register of the Abbey said to be in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, but neither in the New Monasticon, nor in Tanner, is there any thing to confirm Aubrey's statement. With the exception of some rents (40s. a year in 1534) belonging to Malmesbury Abbey, out of "Knapwell's" in this parish, the Records say nothing of a connexion between Stanton St. Quintin and any of the great Religious Houses.

In the reign of Hen. III., the principal Manor of Stanton belonged to, and was the residence of, Sir Herbert de St. Quintin, holding under the Honour of Gloucester. [See Wilts Fines, Testa

The Mannor howse, which is of very old building, is rarely well situated, and in very good aire; the grounds midling. It hath a delicate prospect south and east towards Hackpen[1] and that range of hills, and north to Cotswold.

The hall is above stairs, all on an ascent outwards, as at Bradenstoke Abbey. In the hall and parlour are two old-fashioned protuberant chimnies, which fashion is still used in France. The upper rooms are floored with *oak*, which perhaps was the general fashion in the old time, and brought in, no question, by the French. Here is a little building with leads and battlements, which was, I believe an Oratory; by the door is a well carved Holy-water niche and basin in stone. A brave mote was here, part remaining, well stored with fish: and an old-fashioned gate-house.[2]

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de N., and a curious Deed of the St. Quintins dated here Oct. 1303, in Hutch. Dorset., II., 509]. From the St. Quintins, (as indeed Aubrey himself also states) it came to Lord Dacre; not by a match *between* those two families, but from one to the other by a succession of matches. The course of descent was by the three following heiresses.

1. *Lora St. Quintin*, a coheiress, about A.D. 1390 married Sir Robert de Grey of Rotherfield, who in right of his mother assumed the title of Lord Marmyon. (Vincent gives the two Christian names as *Elizabeth* St. Quintin and *John* de Grey.)

2. *Elizabeth Grey*, daughter and heiress, married Sir Henry Fitz-Hugh of Ravenswath and died A.D. 1427. (The Parish is sometimes called in Deeds, Stanton Fitz-Hugh). In 1512 on the death of Richard 6th Baron Fitz-Hugh his two sisters and coheiresses divided his estates.

3. *Alice Fitz-Hugh* married Sir John Fienes, and had this estate.

To their son Thomas Fienes, 8th Lord Dacre, and his successors, it belonged as stated by Aubrey in the text. In 1581 Stanton Manor, late Thomas Lord Dacre's, was granted to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, and his son Robert. About 1670 it belonged to William Halliday, Lord Mayor of London: whose daughter and coheiress married Sir Edward Hungerford of Farley Castle and of Corsham. It passed to Sir Giles Hungerford of Coulston. Sir Giles's daughter and heiress Margaret married Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington, by whom it was sold to Sir Edward Bouverie, ancestor of the present owner Viscount Folkestone.

Of "Power's mead" in Christmalford parish, but belonging as Aubrey says, to Stanton, nothing is now known. Any Abbot, whose horses, after their journey, grazed *jure suo* in Christmalford, would probably be the Lord Abbot of Glastonbury. (See above, p. 126.)

[1] Hackpen, about sixteen miles off, is a short but conspicuous range of chalk hills near Avebury.

[2] In Plate xxi. is a view of the old Manor House in 1856. It had become a Farmhouse and its Demesne had been already converted into a wood (Stanton Park) when Aubrey wrote. The "Oratory" (if it was one), attached to the S.E. corner, was destroyed in 1807. The rest of the house was entirely taken down in 1856; when in removing the parlour *inner* wall, a stone coffin

In the hall of the Mannor howse, are these coates in one of the windowes: on banners.

[Pl. xxviii. No. 418] ——
[419] Marmyon; though, as the ground is broken, it may have been O. three chevronels G. and a chief vair, St. Quintin.
[420] ——
[421] ROS.[1]

The parke, very large, comes to the house. Yet is remaining part of the wall of it, built with mortar, and overgrown with ivy; the highest that I know to any park. Likely of old here were kept stagges. Martens in the parke in my grandfather Lyte's remembrance.[2]

Mem. In this parish stood a very fine hermitage, moted about, in an oaken wood.[3]

(Church.)

Nothing of antiquity now left in the church. In the chancell are two old kind of collegiate seates for priests: and boxes for their song books. It is likely here was some Chauntrey for some of the Lords of the Mannor.[4] On the west side,

containing bones was found imbedded in it, about two feet from the ground. The "hall above stairs" was a large upper room not unlike a chapel, with good timber roof and ecclesiastical windows.

[1] Richard 6th Baron Fitz-Hugh, (Brother of the two coheiresses mentioned in a preceding note, last page,) being then Lord of the Manor of Stanton, married a daughter of Sir Thomas Burgh and Margaret *Ros* of Kendal.

[2] In the Church-yard at the West end, was buried 26th May 1764, George Hartford a negro sailor who was murdered in the wood called Stanton Park by a comrade named William Jaques of Leigh Delamere. They had sailed together in the "Stag," and had been paid off, each receiving about £28. Having squandered all his own money, the murderer decoyed the poor Black into the wood, and having beaten out his brains with a hedge stake robbed him. He was gibbeted on the brow of Stanton Common, since enclosed.

[3] The place to which he is supposed to allude, is now a small copse about 40 yards square, moated all round. It lies by the field-path leading from Lower Stanton to Knabwell's, under Seagry woods. What it formerly was is unknown.

[4] No allusion to any Chantry having been found here has ever come under the Editor's notice.

outside, is an ugly figure in stone in the wall, of St. Michael and the Devill: like a dragon, I think.[1]

(The Parsonage. Destroyed since Aubrey's time.)

At the porch of the hall of the Parsonage House are these coats well carved in stone:[2] about H. IV. time.

1. [Pl. xxix. No. 423 Pulteney?] Over this coate a *spica*, or ear of barley, and "Quentin crit," (?). *Bere* is an old word for barley, and Abbot Bere of Glaston hath ears of barley cut in stone about his lodgings.[3]

2. [No. 424] The See of Wells impaling Beckington. Over this coat is "T. B. Laus Deo." This T. B. for Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Wells. This coate is in many places here, and no doubt but he had been Parson here. Bishop Beckington died Jany. 14, 1464. *Vide* Godwyn de Præsulibus.[4]

3. [No. 417] Three chevronels braced in base, in chief, a (Sun.)

The hall hath been very good. Old John Power, Doctor, remembers when there

[1] Aubrey mentions the "ugly figure on the wall" of the Church (St. Giles's), but neglects to notice points of greater architectural interest, the three fine Norman arches and porch. During the incumbency of the Rev. Charles Grey Cotes, these have been restored, and the Church generally repaired. It was re-opened on Thursday, 18th September 1851, the sermons on the occasion being preached, by the Rev. Thomas Leigh Claughton of Trinity College, Oxon, vicar of Kidderminster, and by the writer of these notes. Over the porch is a figure of St. Christopher. A solitary fragment of stained glass, bearing "a fess dancetté Sable," was formerly in one of the South windows of the Church, but was accidentally destroyed in the repairs of 1851.

[2] These three shields are now inserted in the back of the present Rectory House, the larger part of which was built by the Rev. Samuel Smith, Rector 1780.

[3] Richard Beere, the last but one of the Abbots of Glastonbury A.D. 1493—1524, was much given to building. Upon the Abbey House at Glastonbury are left two of his devices; an ear of barley, and a cross between two cups. The worthy Abbot was, it seems, not at all careful to suppress any associations arising out of his family name. How his device came to be found at Stanton is not known. His Abbey had no property in the Parish: nor was he ever Rector.

[4] Bishop Beckington's name does not occur in the Wilts Institutions as having been Rector of Stanton. His coat of arms is found on the Church of Yeovilton, and in 1644 it was in the chancel window at Hinton St. George (where also one of the St. Quintin family was buried), and at two or three other places, but all in the co. Somerset. That he was professionally connected with Wiltshire at any period of his life, is not mentioned in the biographies.

was a great deal of painted glass in the window, and coates with mitres; and says the *tradition* is that a Bishop lived here.[1]

Power of Stanton Quintin, Arms [Pl. xxviii. No. 422]: from the Herald's Office. The family was thus. 1. William. 2. His son Robert. 3. His son John. 4. His son John Power married a daughter of Pounter (? Paynter) of Hullavington. Their son

Richard Power = Alice, dau. of Edward Pen of Rodburn.

John Power, æt. 40, 1624, *s. p.*	= .... dau. of Wm. Arch, Attorney.	Zachary 32, 1624 *s. p.*	Abraham 26, 1624 *s. p.*	John Gingell, de Langley. = Anne 1st filia.		Johannes Davy, Clericus. = Maria 2nd filia 30, 1624.

Quære, whence Parson Power and Richard Power my great great uncle branched?

[1] The burial-ground at Stanton appears to have been in ancient times larger than at present. Leaden coffins have been found (1852) in the adjoining farm-yard, and traces of foundations and interment within premises belonging to the rectory. The "great deal of painted glass with mitres," which Dr. Power remembered, the tradition about a Bishop, the stone shields with the Arms of a Bishop and an Abbot, and the fine nave arches in the Church, certainly seem to indicate that in some way or other this place was once under high ecclesiastical patronage: but (as already mentioned, p. 286, note 4,) nothing has been met with to show that the principal estate was ever the property of a Religious House. The Sarum Registers contain several appointments of two clergymen here at one and the same time, a Rector, and a Vicar. [See Wilts. Inst. A.D. 1311, 1342 and 1349]. The Lords of the Manor nominated the Rectors: The Rectors appointed the Vicars. The last of the Vicars was in 1393.

On a Tablet in the Chancel to Mary, wife of William Charmbury who was Rector here from 1639 to 1677 is this inscription: "Hic, licet in Occiduo cinere, adspicit Eum, cujus nomen est Oriens." "Nil tam revocat a peccato quam frequens meditatio mortis. *Aug.*" The first sentence (also on Dr. Donne's monument in St. Paul's) alludes to Zechariah vi. 12, rendered as in the Greek of the Septuagint: "Behold the man whose name is the East." "*Aug.*" probably means St. Augustine.

Mr. Charmbury's successor was the Rev. John Byrom M.A. born in 1648, and buried 1717, at West Lavington (where his father Thomas Byrom, who died 1656, had been Vicar, some years). He was a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and was presented in 1677, by Sir Giles Hungerford of Coulston, to Stanton Rectory which he held for 40 years. An Assize Sermon from Romans xiii. 1. preached by him at Sarum as Chaplain to the High Sheriff, Thomas Gore Esq. of Alderton, was printed in 1681. One of his letters, written to Aubrey in 1693, on the Custom of Salting at Eton Montem, is published in "Letters from the Bodleian, II., p. 167: and among Bishop Tanner's MSS. at Oxford are also some letters from Mr. Byrom relative to the Bishop's literary and antiquarian pursuits. Upon his death, the Rev. William Twentyman was appointed Rector by Lord Lexington, to whom (as stated on his monument) he had been Chaplain at Madrid.

Etymology of Power. Boer in Low Dutch and, in High Dutch, Bower, which some pronounce *P*ower, means *colonus* or *farmer*. So, Power is not *potestas*.[1]

SUTTON BENGER.

Benger is the contracted name for Berenger.

Mem. Barnewell Castle in Northamptonshire was built by Berenger Le Moine ("*The Monk.*") It is probable that this place (*Sutton*) was given to the Abbey of Malmesbury by him, at which convent he might be a Monke.

In an old book in the Herald's Office I find the coate of S^r^. Ingram Berenger of Wiltshire [No. 426] *scil:* Or, a cross Vert, over which a bend Gules.

In the church is only now left the coate of Clare, in the west windowe of the S. aisle, 3 chevronels. [No. 425.][2]

[1] "Parson Nathaniel Power," Vicar of Avebury 1660, and "old John Power, Doctor," were brothers: grandsons of *a* Richard Power who was Aubrey's great great uncle. They were connected with him, through his mother's family, the Lytes of Easton Piers. The point in Aubrey's logic about his relative's name, is that, as a *name*, Power does not mean what the *word* commonly signifies.

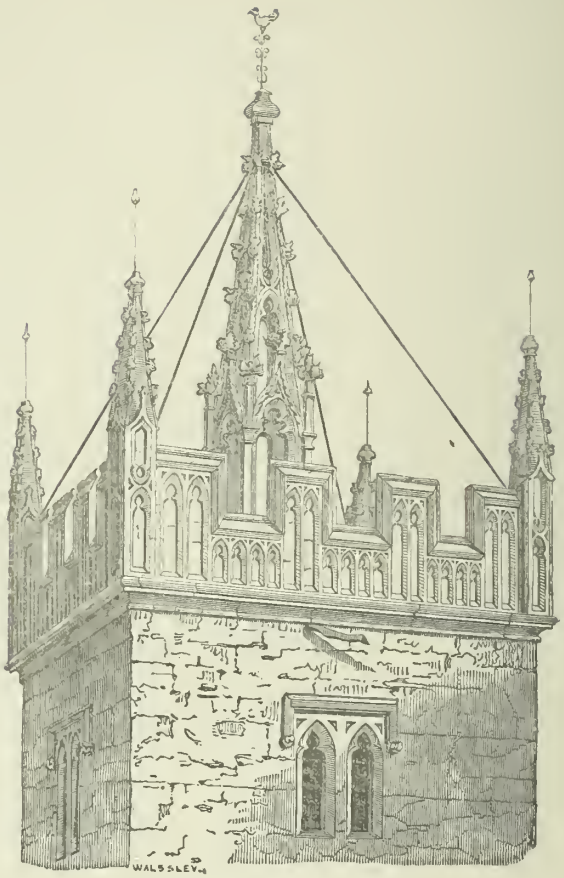
[2] Barnwell Castle, near Oundle, co. Northampton, was built by *Reginald* de Moine A.D. 1132, but Berengarius was owner 1270. He sold it to Ramsey Abbey 1278. In 1330 his descendants tried to regain it by law but failed, after which they disappeared from that county.

There are four Suttons in Domesday Book: one of which was held by "Berenger," under Richard Fitz Gilbert the founder of the great Baronial House of *Clare*, Earls of Gloucester. This may explain how the shield of Clare came to be in after times one of the embellishments of Sutton Benger Church. The family name of Berenger is found anciently both in South and North Wilts: in the former at Ebbesbourne Wake and Alvediston, *temp.* Hen. III. Its most important member seems to have been Sir Ingelram, or Ingram Berenger, Steward to the Longespées, Knight of the shire in 1315; died 1336. Nicholas his grandson, the last male of the family, left two daughters, one of whom married a Stantor of Horningsham, the other a Bodenham. In North Wilts, "Berenger of Ulfhall," (Wolfhall in Burbage), occurs in a Fine, temp. Hen. III. With the exception of the notice in Domesday Book above-mentioned, they have not been met with, as "of" Sutton: but it is clear that they were connected with it, sufficiently to bequeath their name.

The notices of the parish generally are extremely few. In the earliest records it is called Sutton only. Once, in 1 Rich. II., "Sutton Berengere's" (I. p. M.) The Sarum Registers in 1415 (the first entry in that record in which the second or family name appears), call it "Sutton Bengere's:" at other times "Sutton juxtà Bradenstoke," and once (1497) "Sutton *Leonard* juxtà Christmalford." [Wilts. Inst.] The Church (according to Ecton) is dedicated to All Saints.

Here have been good windows, and is a neat built tower.[1] *Q.* Inscriptions on bells. One ..... a taylor, who lived where Vicar Ferris now dwells, gave the play-place: he went to the Lord Abbot of Malmesbury, and begged it and got it, for a play-place.

In the Parsonage Parlour here, over the chimney, are two hooded monk's heads cut in stone. *Mem.* Severall hundred yeares since, one of the Abbots of Malmesbury did give to the Church of Sarum the Parsonage of Sutton Benger, and Whitlegh in the parish of Calne, &c., to be exempt from the Bishop's jurisdiction. Mr. Ferris of this place hath the copie of it.[2] *De jure* the parsonage here doth belong unto the



Tower of Sutton Benger Church.

Besides the Berenger family, Malmesbury Abbey had here ten Hides of land, by gift of Edwy, King of Wessex, A.D. 956, 110 years before the Conquest. [New Monasticon, No ix.] But Sutton is not registered by name as a property of that Abbey in the Norman Survey; the reason being that the ten Hides which the Abbot had here, were included in that Survey, under the head of "Brokenborough." It has been already mentioned (see above, p. 210), that the Manor called Brokenborough, when given by King Edwy to the Abbot, included much now belonging to other parishes. Its whole extent was 100 Hides of land, and in King Edwy's Charter (printed in Kemble's Codex Dipl., Vol. III., p. 446, and also in Archæolog., Vol. XXXVII., p. 267), it is distinctly stated that the Abbot's ten Hides at Sutton formed part of those 100 Hides. "Hi sunt termini x hidarum pertinentium ad Manerium de Brokenberge, quæ sunt de centum Hidis nominatis. Hoc est de *Suttone*." At page 287 in the Vol. last quoted, is also a list of names of 71 tenants under Malmesbury Abbey at Sutton about the year 1318. Since the Dissolution the principal proprietors have been the Longs of Draycote, maternal ancestors of the present owner the Earl of Mornington.

An Inquisition p. M. (1 Rich. II.) mentions property at "Sutton Berengeres" as belonging to *Glastonbury* Abbey, but the name no where occurs in the Lists of that House.

[1] The Church, which had probably been re-built towards the latter part of the "Decorated"

Vicar, which the Dean and Chapter of Sarum hath aliened about a hundred yeares.[3]

Anciently in this parish were vineyards, which are recited among other grants to the Longs by King Henry the Eighth. Gravelly land is the most natural for vines. Near this village, eastwards, is a gravelly field called "Barret's," which is sown every yeare with barley and with no other graine. Never lay fallow in the memory of the oldest man's grandfather there. Some years since, Leon. Atkins sowed a part of it with wheat, for a tryall. It came up wonderfully thick and high: but it proved but fair strawe, and had little or nothing in ye eare.

period, was entirely restored in 1850. The East window of the South aisle, the tracery of which is Reticulated, has an interesting peculiarity: a stone panel at the bottom of the centre light representing, outside, a model of the whole window in miniature. Inside the Church, the panel forms a canopied niche. The parapet resembles that of St Cuthbert's, Wells. The Tower is at the West end; and from the *centre* of the roof of it, rises a pretty open-worked spire-let. The late Mr. Britton calls it a pinnacle, not altogether incorreetly, as that word was sometimes applied to a spire, or turret, even to a cupola on the top of a turret; and indeed to any tall perpendicular member on the summit of a building.

[2] John Ferris was Vicar 1642—1664. Aubrey means that the Abbot desired to free Malmesbury Abbey from the controul of the Bishop of the Dioeese: but the statement that this exemption was purchased by giving up "the parsonage of *Sutton*, Whitlegh, &c.," does not accord with a Deed in Sarum Registry already referred to under "Bremhill." [See above p. 60.] According to that document the Abbot purchased the exemption at the price—not of Sutton Parsonage, &c., but—of the Manor of Highway, and the patronage of the churches of Bremhill, Highway, and Foxham Chapel. Moreover, the Parsonage of Sutton never belonged to the Abbot of Malmesbury.

[3] The Dean and Chapter of Sarum appear to have always had the great Tithes. In 1534 (Val. Eccl.) these were nine pounds a year; charged with £2 0s. 2d. for celebrating the anniversary of Bishop Walter de Wyly: to be distributed among the ministers and servants of the Church of Sarum, according to that Bishop's Foundation. The Dean and Chapter have presented since 1742. Before that time the Bishop of Sarum had collated, so far back as A.D. 1297 when the Sarum Registers commence. The name of the Patron in 1415 is printed in the Wilts. Institutions, p. 105, Johannes Rober. The Bishop of Salisbury at that time was Cardinal Hallam, and he was absent from England, from October 1414, in attendance at the Council of Constance where he died in 1417, as mentioned above p. 250.

MELKSHAM HUNDRED.[1]

MELKSHAM.

THE Forest here, was also called the Forest of Blackmore.[2]

(Church.)

In the Chancel is an Inscription for Isaac Selfe, a wealthie cloathier

[1] The Lordship of this Hundred anciently belonged to the Crown. King Hen. III. bestowed it upon Amicia, Countess of Devon: and afterwards upon the Prioress and Nuns of Ambresbury. It was again in the hands of the Crown, in Charles I. It was purchased from the Brounckers of Earlstoke by Sir John Danvers of Dauntesey: and is now the property of Walter Long Esq., M.P. of Rood Ashton.

[2] The Manor of Melksham, and Forest of Blackmore or Melksham, were Royal demesne both before and after the Conquest and were all in the hands of the Crown except three Hides of land held separately by one of the King's Officers. The Wardenship of the Forest was usually held with that of Chippenham. A Perambulation of its boundaries in A.D. 1300 is printed in the Wilts. Archæol. Mag., Vol. IV., p. 206.

One part of the town bears the name of "The City;" for what reason is not known. Some have explained it by saying that the Kings who occasionally came hither for hunting, exalted Melksham to great importance, by *establishing* there a Court with Royal jurisdiction. The fact simply is, that in those days the King's Justices, to the great inconvenience of suitors, and probably of themselves, followed the King in person; and whether he was at Melksham, or elsewhere, legal business was transacted *Coram ipso Rege*. Henry II. was here on the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul in 1183; King John on 8th, 9th and 10th December, 1204—5, James de Potterne being one of the four Justices in attendance; on which occasions Fines were passed.

In the reign of Hen. III. (A.D. 1260) the Abbess of Lacock had a special grant of forty acres out of the Forest near Wodensdich (Wansdyke) which she was allowed to enclose in lieu of cutting wood, &c. [History of Lacock, p. 274.] The King then settled the Manor and Hundred of Melksham upon Amicia, Countess of Devon. This Lady was daughter of Gilbert de Clare Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, and wife of Baldwin de Redvers, seventh Earl of Devon. The grant was for her life, paying to the Crown £48 a year. Shortly afterwards for the purpose of founding in Ambresbury Church Obits for the souls of Prince Arthur of Britany (the King's first cousin, murdered by King John), for that of Eleanor his sister, and for the souls of the King himself and his Queen when they should die, Hen. III. bestowed this Fee-farm Rent of £48 a year, (made

up to £50 out of the Exchequer) upon the Prioress and Nuns of Ambresbury, with the reversion to them of the Manor at the Countess of Devon's death. This arrangement was subsequently altered, and the Manor itself was given to the Prioress and Nuns of Ambresbury, they to keep £50 a year out of it for their own use, and to pay all the profits above that sum to the Countess of Devon for her life, and after her death to the Crown. [Hundred Rolls, and original Grant, 13 Edw. I.] King Edw. I. reduced this rent payable to the Crown, to £30 a year: and at the Dissolution it was only £13 13s. 7d.: the net value to the Monastery being then £80 16s. 4d. The Prioress's estate lay at Melksham, Benacre, Whitley, Woodrew, Woolmer, and Seendrow. A Charter, A.D. 1301, granting to the Prioress certain privileges in the Forest, is printed in the New Monasticon, ("Amesbury" p. 338), and another A.D. 1315, relating to a claim of exemption from Tallage, (ditto. p. 334.) King Hen. VIII. in 1514 granted a charter for a Fair on the 17th (now, by change of Style, the 27th) July.

After the Dissolution of Monasteries the chief proprietors seem to have been the Brouncker family, (see "Earlstoke.") The name of Laurence Bronker occurs in a Deed of "St. Mary's Service," in Chippenham Church, as early as A.D. 1378. On the doorway in the garden of "Place House" in Melksham are the Arms of Sir William Brouncker (son of the purchaser of Earlstoke) and his wife, a Mildmay. The Gores of Alderton, whose first known ancestor was of Whitley 1330, also had property here which they sold to the Brounckers in 1544. Other old names of this period were Bertillet, Lovel, and Catour. "Melksham Brouncker" and "Benacre Lovel" are still names for sections of the Parish.

Shaw in this parish was held under the Castle Combe Barony, by William Atmore 1338; Simon Basset 1365; by Cecilia Berkeley 1389; by Sir John Roche of Bromham 1400, then by the Bayntons: and by John Gerrish 1600. Thomas Smith died owner 1723: and from his family it passed by heiress to Robert Neale. The Dean and Canons of Sarum were bound, so early as 1355 (29 Edw. III.) to provide a Priest to say Mass for the deceased Lords of Castle Combe in the Chapel of St. Leonard at Shaw: the neglect of which service is one of the grievances complained of in the Court Rolls of that Barony. [Mr. P. Scrope's History of Castle Combe, 221, 249].

Whitlegh was an ancient property of the Mauduit, Molines, and Hungerford families. Sir Andrew Baynton's part in 13 Eliz. was bought by Wm. Gerrish. In the same reign William Jordan and H. Brouncker had lands here.

Part of Melksham including the rich land of Iley has been connected with the Whaddon estate apparently since 1253.

Rotteridge. In the Rolls of Parliament is a curious petition from one Nicholas Bourdon, A.D. 1334, relating to "Raderigge" near the Forest. It had been disafforested, and the petitioner describes it as having been "le souverain repair a les bêtes sauvages de la dite Forest pur le pestr' del suboys:" (the principal resort of the game to feed on the under-wood).

Later owners were, in 1418, Thorpe: afterwards, the Selfe family, from whom by marriage it came to Thomas Smith of Shaw, who died 1723. By his grand-daughter it passed to Robert Neale, from whose representatives Rotteridge farm was lately purchased by Mr. Starky of Spy Park.

who dyed y^e^ ..... day of ..... (1656) in the ninety-second yeare of his age, leaving behind him a very numerous offspring, viz. 83 in number.[1]

The North, or Daniel's aisle, belongs to Bineger within this parish, where is a very ancient house that belonged to the Daniels, now seated at St. Margaret's juxtà Marleborough.[2]

In the aisle aforesaid are two old scutcheons of this coate, Vert, a fess between 3 mullets A.[3]

Strowd belonged to the Montagus of Lackham. Wolmere, formerly Wolvemere, is the property of Sir John Awdry of Notton. Sandridge, for many years the property of Lord Audley, was bought by Mr. Thomas Bruges and Mr. E. Phillips. A new House has lately been erected here by Henry Lopez Esq.

[1] The tower of Melksham Church formerly stood in the centre. In 1845 it was taken down and removed to the West end. William Eyre of St. Thomas's Sarum, a public preacher silenced 1662 (Wood), was buried here. The Rectory of Melksham used to be in the gift of the Crown until King John granted it with all its appendages to the Canons of the Cathedral of Sarum, in the time of Bishop Herbert Poore, by Deed dated at Falaise in Normandy, 4th June 1200, (New Monasticon, Salisbury, Charter III.) The gift was charged with an annual bounty of £2 15s. 8d. to be distributed on the Anniversaries of King Hen. II. and III. among the attendants belonging to Sarum Cathedral. Edward Carne, Doctor of Decretals, was Vicar at the Survey of Hen. VIII. The Vicar of Melksham provides Curates for Seend and Earlstoke. [In the Calendar of Inq. p. M. the Advowson of Melksham is entered as belonging, 5 Hen. IV., to Sir Thomas Berkeley, and in 17 Hen. VI. to Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick: but *Mildeston* (now Milston, near Amesbury) which did belong to both those persons, seems to be the place intended.]

[2] Connected with "Bineger," properly Bean-acre, are found the names of, Maignard, 1274; Bluet, 1348. Then the Whittocksmede family, whose heiress Elizabeth married William Danyell of Cheshire. [Wilts. Visit. 1623, "Danyell."] The Danyells were succeeded as owners by the family of Selfe, a very ancient name at this town. William Selfe was on an Inquisition 38 Hen. III. (1253). The number of descendants of the venerable gentleman mentioned by Aubrey is not to be wondered at; for he had two sons and twelve daughters, all of whom were married. [Wilts. Visit. 1623.] The eldest son was represented by daughters. The second son Jacob Selfe died 1702, having been twice married. A descendant of the first marriage was wife of Thomas Smith of Shaw above-mentioned. The only child of the second marriage of Jacob Selfe was Isaac who married Penelope daughter of Charles Lord Lucas. Their daughter and ultimate sole heiress Ann, married Thomas Methuen of Bradford (d. 1733): from whom Beanacre has descended to the present Lord Methuen. The name of Selfe survives at a Farm near Rotteridge, and in a Parish charity. Their arms were, Ermine three chevrons G.

[3] This appears to be the coat of Poore, with some variation of colours. It may have been placed in the Church, in compliment to Bishop Poore above-mentioned, but it is not there now.

In the South aisle lyes Ambrose Dauntesey, Sir John Dauntesey's son of West Lavington ..... Henry Brounker, Esqr.[1]

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[1] The inscription on the brass plate formerly in the Church was as follows:—"Here lyeth buried the body of Ambrose Dauntesey Esq., the eldest son of Sir John Dauntesey, K^nt^. who had to wife Gartrude, the widow of Henry Brouncker, Esqr., which lieth here buried by him, and died both within a year, and had by her four sons and two daughters. He deceased 29 Nov. 1612, a zealous Christian and well-beloved by all men."

The oldest Wiltshire family of the name of Dauntesey were owners of the Manor of Dauntesey in Hen. III. and Edw. I. [An ancient genealogy of them at that period is in a Deed in the Malmesbury Abbey Cartulary Add. MSS. 15667. pp. 38b. and 39.] At Dauntesey the original family ended in an heiress Joan, (who married Sir John Stradling, and whose gravestone, 1455, is described above, p. 217, note 2). A branch of the family, living at Winterbourne-Dauntesey near Salisbury in 1391, had half the Manor of Landford. [There was a slight difference in their coat-armour. The North Wilts Dauntseys used, three bars *nebulé*: those of South Wilts three bars *dancetté*.] From this Winterbourne-Dauntesey branch came, it is believed, the Dauntseys who, about A.D. 1500, are found at West Lavington, both as freeholders, and as leaseholders under the See of Sarum. They were also proprietors within the Manor of Bremelridge in the parish of Westbury. William Dauntesey, Alderman of London, by Will dated 10th March 1542 and proved the year following by his brother Ambrose, founded the School and Alms-houses in West Lavington; the foundation taking effect in 1553. The son of Ambrose and nephew of the Alderman was John Dauntesey, who died 1559. [See Mr. E. Kite's Wilts Brasses, No. xxi., and p. 55.] The son of this John was Sir John Dauntesey, Kt., Sheriff of Wilts 1595. He had a son Ambrose, of Melksham, who married Gertrude daughter of Sir Henry Sadleir of Everley, and widow of Henry Brouncker Esq. Ambrose Dauntesey died 1612 before his father Sir John, who did not die until 1630) leaving, out of the six children mentioned in the above inscription, two daughters his coheirs, Elizabeth and Sarah. Elizabeth the eldest was second wife of Sir John Danvers the Regicide (see above p. 226); and was made by her grandfather Sir John Dauntesey in 1630 his sole heir, "*ex asse hæres*," as stated on her monument, in the Dauntesey chapel, on the South side of West Lavington Church. Henry, her only son by Sir John Danvers, dying in 1654, her two daughters Lady Purbeck and Lady Lee shared their mother's inheritance. Ultimately, the whole came into the possession of Lady Lee's son-in-law, the first Earl of Abingdon. During the last century, at various intervals, the estates in Wilts belonging to the Earls of Abingdon were sold by order of the Court of Chancery. At Littleton Paganell in West Lavington, and at Market Lavington, purchases were made by the ancestor of the Earl of Radnor. The ancient freehold of the Dauntseys at West Lavington, and the leaseholds held under the See of Sarum, were bought by George, Duke of Marlborough, who settled the same upon his second son, Lord Francis Spencer, afterwards created Baron Churchill, the father of the present possessor.

EARL-STOKE.[1]

Taken by my brother Wm. Aubrey, April, 1680.

In the Chancell, on a plain altar-monument of free-stone: Of your charity pray

[1] In order to distinguish this Stoke *(village)* from others in the county, as Stoke-Verdon, Braden-stoke, Limpley-stoke, &c., it was called, at a very early period, Stoke-Comitis, or Earl's. But from what Earl it was so called, is not quite clear. In Domesday Book there is certainly a "Stoche" that belonged to the well-endowed Edward, Earl of Sarum; but that seems rather to refer to Braden-stoke: and further, if Earl-stoke had belonged to that Earl of Sarum, it would probably have descended either to the Longespée or Bohun family, which does not appear to have been the case. For in 3 Hen. III. (1218) Matthew Fitz-Herbert, son of one of the King's Justices was residing here, in a house which he had built; and towards the building of which he had been allowed timber out of the Royal Forest of Chippenham. He was duly succeeded here by legitimate descendants, though according to the modern usage of names, it would not be easy to recognize them as of one family. For instead of using one sirname common to all, they each made a separate one for himself, out of the Christian name of his father or a predecessor; thus, after Matthew Fitz-Herbert, we have Herbert Fitz-Matthew, Peter Fitz-Herbert, John Fitz-Matthew, and finally Matthew Fitz-John. The latter was a great landowner in co. Devon. [See Lysons's Devon: p. 462, under "Stokenham."] For some reason which is variously explained, he surrendered his property to the Crown, but obtained in A.D. 1286, a grant from Edw. I. of Earlstoke, Rowde, the Castle of Devizes, St. John's and St. Mary's Churches there, and Hackleston, co. Wilts, for his life: with a settlement of one third of Earlstoke upon his widow Eleanor Fitz-John for her life. King Edward then gave Earlstoke to his own daughter Joan "of Acre," wife, first of Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and secondly of Ralph de Monthermer who so long as she continued his wife was allowed to use the titles of the first husband. Ralph Monthermer obtained the reversion of the estate for his son Thomas, whose daughter and heir Margaret brought it in marriage to John Montacute Sen. Kt., brother to William, second Earl of Salisbury. The ultimate heiress of Montacute married Richard Nevill, created Earl of Salisbury in 1442. On his death in 1460, it reverted to the heirs of Monthermer, and after them, in default of issue, to the Crown.

By Henry VIII Earlstoke was granted to Henry Brouncker Esq. of Melksham, Sheriff of Wilts 1558. This gentleman's descendants, of the younger branch, obtained a certain celebrity. His *second* son Sir Henry was made Lord President of Munster, and was father of Sir William created Viscount Brouncker of Castle Lyons in Ireland. He had two sons, William, second Viscount Brouncker, President of the Royal Society, and Henry (afterwards third Viscount), the Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Duke of York, who lost his seat in the House of Commons for misconduct in the naval action of 1665. But Earlstoke never belonged to any one of the younger branch of this family. The Estate passed from Henry the purchaser to his *eldest* son Sir William Brouncker, Sheriff 1580 and M.P. for Wilts 1586, and successively to others of the elder line, some of whom represented Devizes and Westbury in Parliament.

for ye Soule of Thomas Bolstred, and Edith his wife, Lord of this Mannour.....[1]
On it are these Arms following:—

On the death of a Mr. Dauntesey Brouncker in 1693, his estate was divided between two daughters his coheiresses: Katharine, wife of John Baynton Esq. (the last male owner of Bromham), and Anne, wife of James Townsend Jun. Esq. of Great Cheverell. Mr. Baynton's moiety was purchased by Sir George Heathcote, Alderman and M.P. for the City of London. He built a house, but very soon sold his property, either to Sir Peter Delmé (Lord Mayor 1723), or to his son of the same name. The Lord Mayor's grandson Peter Delmé of Titchfield House co. Southampton, (who died in 1789) sold it to Mr. Joshua Smith, who, with his brother Sir Drummond Smith, Bart., also bought the Manor of Edingdon and the several estates sold by the Trustees of Charles, Duke of Bolton, under an Act of Parliament 1784. The present House was built, in 1788, from the designs of George Stewart.

Of the other moiety of Dauntesey Brouncker's estate some part was purchased by Mr. Joshua Smith. A portion still called "Brouncker's Farm" with a house called "Brouncker's Court" passed by the heiress of the Townsend family to Mr. Wadman of Imber. This was sold after Mr. Wadman's death to Mr. Simpson, and it now belongs to his daughter, the widow of Dr. Johnson, M.D. Mr. Joshua Smith was M.P. for Devizes. Being succeeded at his death in 1819 by daughters, all his estate was sold in the following year to the Trustees of Simon Taylor Esq. deceased. It devolved on that gentleman's niece and heiress, the wife of George Watson Esq. He took the addition of her name, and their son Simon Watson Taylor Esq., is now the resident proprietor. This beautiful place is described in "Neale's Views," and in "Britton's Beauties of Wilts," III., 356. It was lately occupied for several years by the Rt. Hon. Lord Broughton. The parish contains 2066 acres.

In this parish was born William Gough, mentioned by A. Wood (Ath: Oxon:) as an Anabaptist, of St. Alban's Hall, Oxon, author of "Londinum triumphans," and "An Essay on Trade" (Harl. Misc. xii. 250). He died 1682. He was son of William Gough of Christ Church Oxon, who after ejection from Inkpen, was a Nonconformist at Earlstoke, and whose father was the Rev. Edward Gough, Patron and Rector of Great Cheverell.

The Church (St. James) stands on low ground N. West of the House. The Tower, traditionally said to have been used by Sir William Brouncker as a *mew* for his hawks, has an Early English Tower Arch. Mr. Peter Delmé, sub-lessee of the great Tithes, rebuilt the chancel in 1778, but, it must be added, in a most unecclesiastical style. There is a monumental slab to William Brouncker, Catharine his wife, and four children. Arms, Brouncker impaling Moore.

[1] This monument, not now to be seen, stood on the North side of the Communion Table. It was probably removed when the chancel was rebuilt. In tracing the successive owners of Earlstoke, no allusion whatsoever being met with, to the Bulstrode family having ever been Lords of the Manor, this inscription, which seemed to be rather an awkward witness to that fact, was for a long time quite inexplicable. And so it would have continued to be, but for the accidental discovery of some old memoranda relating to Earlstoke, in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. From these, written about 1765, it appears that the real words of the inscription

[No. 427] Bulstrode, impaling (Bonham ?)
[428] Do. (impaling a shield quarterly effaced). Perhaps Bonham. *Quære,* if *quartered*? In a pew is the escutcheon impaled.
[429] (Probably Hungerford.)[1]
[430] (Bulstrode as before: Quartering, a chevron between three ———) perhaps Cullumbines rudely cutt. Hall of Sarum.

In a Chamber of William Brouncker's, Esq., in glasse:

[No. 431] (Arms of Moscovy Company.) Motto: "Nostre resort est en Dieu."
[432] Brouncker.
[433] Do. impaling (Braybrooke): under it the date, 1555.
[434] Do. impaling (Hyde of Denchworth, and Yate). Under it the date, 1555.[2]

POULSHOT.[3]

I was informed at my last being at the Devises, April 4, 1668, that in this village

were not, as William Aubrey had copied them, "*Lord of this mannour,*" but—"Bollstryd and Edythe his wife, and, *Lord, of thy mercy* on them have pity, Amen."

[1] In the absence of colours the shield (No. 429) on the tomb is only conjectured to be for Hungerford. That family owned Heytesbury, the adjacent parish. Sir Walter Hungerford of Farley Castle who died 1515—6, married a Bulstrode, and one of that name was overseer of Sir Walter's Will.

[2] These four shields, then in the House, refer to Henry Brouncker of Melksham the purchaser, *temp.* Henry VIII. He was a member of the Hon. Company trading to Moscovy: and was twice married. [Wilts. Visit., 1623]. The first wife was a Braybrooke, No 433. The second was Ursula, daughter of John Yate and Alice Hyde, No. 434. The sinister or wife's side of this shield seems to have been copied wrong by W. Aubrey. As it stands, it denotes Hyde and Yate as *two wives.* It should have been Yate quartering Hyde.

[3] The ancient name appears to have been Paul's Holt (*wood*). It is so called in Testa de Nevill and in an Inquisition of 8 Edw. I.

The superior Lord in the reign of Hen. III. was Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundell, under whose family, as of their Seignory of Keevil, two distinct estates appear to have been held in Paulsholt. The 1st, by the family of Burdon, from Hen. III. to c. 1361: when it passed by heiress to Thorpe. If the lands of the Thorpe family, at Paulsholt, followed the course of their manor of King's Teignton, co. Devon, they would have passed by heiress of Thorpe, c. 1509, to the ancestor of Lord Clifford. 2. Of the other estate, held originally under the Fitz-Alans, as of Keevil, Sifrewast was sub-tenant in H. III: and John "de Paulsholt" to 1331. The name of Willington (see p. 39) is once found here, 1396; and that of Sir John Lovell, *jure uxoris* Matilda Holand, 1407. In 1413, a Manor here belonged, at his death, to Sir Wm. Stourton, who had married the heiress of Moigne of Maddington. This was perhaps purchased, together with lands at West

are several springs which taste brackish. Which try. Ask the virtues from some of the Devizes, who have lately dranke thereof: viz., Mr. Allen, &c.[1] An hectique and emaciated person, by drinking this water, did in 3 weeks increase in his flesh and get a quick appetite.

There are severall brackish drawing-wells, but especially that of Ric. Bolwell, blacksmith; two quarts whereof, by evaporation, did yield a very tart salt two good spoonfulls heaped. Dr. Charles Merrott believeth it to be vitriolic. In the highway, towards (Marston) in a ditch, a mile from the Devises, is a spring, which if you putt powder of Galls into it, presently becomes of a deep claret colour. In the ditches there is a kind of friable slatt, like Cornish slatt, lyeing bendwise, //// : it is extremely friable, and I believe abounds with vitriol, or perhaps rather with vitriol and nitre.[2]

Mem. All the low grounds of North Wilts abound with a sowre herbage, which makes it so proper for good cheese; the soyle of Cheshire is also of that nature. (*? Ed.*)

In the Church.....[3]

Ashton, &c., from William 6th Lord Stourton, 1543, by Thomas Long of Trowbridge: from whom it descended to the Longs of Whaddon: and is now the property of Walter Long Esq M.P. of Rood Ashton. Edw. Horton of Chalfield was an owner 1666.

[1] Probably of the Alleine family, see "Waylen's Devizes," pp. 258. 338.

[2] Poulshot lies on the borders of the Oxford clay and Coral rag. Aubrey says (in N. H. of W. 74.) "'Tis a wett, dirty place, and in the spring-time the inhabitants appear of a primrose complexion." The mineral spring of which he speaks is near "The Five Lanes," and its virtues are well known.

[3] The older portion of the church is of Early English style. In the Chancel are several monuments to a family of White. Samuel White of Poulshot was buried in Bath Abbey Church 1663.

The Rectory has been in the gift of the Bishops of Salisbury so far back as A.D. 1297. Among the Incumbents have been Simon, Bishop of Connor 1459: William Hulle or Hill, who was also Rector of Edingdon Monastery, 1491: and Edw. Davenant (nephew of John, Bishop of Sarum) 1622. He resigned in favour of his wife's brother, William Grove, who was ejected from the Rectory "in the Troubles," 1644. [Aubrey, Lives ii. 298.] From 1680 to 1719, the Rector was Isaac, only son of the celebrated "Piscator," Walton, by Ann sister of Bishop Ken. The Bishop, after his deprivation, was frequently in retirement at Poulshot with his nephew, who was also Rector of Boscombe, a Canon of Salisbury, and Prebendary of Nethcravon and Bishopston.

SEND *vulgò* SEENE.[1]

In the Records in the Tower in London it is written Send.

This village is about a mile from the Spring at Poulshot before-mentioned. It is on a red-sandy hill, from whence it has its name, Sand in the Old English being called Send; as Send, a village in Surrey, on a sandy soil. In this, hill underneath the sand, is iron oare, and the richest that I have seen, for the smyth can make the

[1] The Manor of Seend, a member of the King's Manor of Melksham, was granted in Hen. III. to John de Cherbourgh, probably a foreigner in the service of the Crown. With it he held Winterbourne Cherbourgh, afterwards W. Gunnore. By his first wife Christiana Du Bois, he had a son Wygan de Cherbourgh, who died owner 1282, leaving a son, John, then of age. But in Edw. II., with Upavon and other Wilts Manors, Seend was given to the favourites Despenser: and upon their attainder, to Edward Bohun, Earl of Hereford, 1330: whose son Humphrey had license, 1347, to embattle a manor-house here. On his death without issue male, it would have reverted to the Crown, but by surrender of a claim upon the King, of 2000 marks due for services, Humphrey's nephew, Humphrey, Earl of Northampton, secured it in his family. In the great division of the Bohun inheritance in 9 Hen. V. (1421) between the two heiresses, Mary wife of the Duke of Lancaster (King Hen. IV.) and the Lady Anne Plantagenet, Countess of Stafford, Seend fell to the share of the latter. She married secondly William Bourchier, Earl of Ewe in Normandy, to whose son John, Lord Bourchier de Berners, it belonged at his death in 14 Edw. IV. (1474). His son John second Lord Berners (sometimes written Barnes, whence Alton-Barnes in this county), the Governor of Calais and translator of Froissart, had some natural daughters, one of whom Ursula was first wife of William Sherington (the purchaser of Lacock Nunnery). Seend was settled, to the use (after Lord Berners' death) of Sherington and this wife, and their children. She died *s. p.* So, by will 1532 Lord Berners desired his reversion in the Manor to be sold, except to the value of Ten pounds a year which he bequeathed to his son George Bourchier; the rest to be applied by the executors for his soul's wealth. [Test. Vet., 658.]

The Tything of Seend-row belonged to Ambresbury Nunnery. William Sherington, above-mentioned, purchased some monastic land at Seend and Seend Row, which (as at Bowden), in the division between the two heiresses of his brother Sir Henry (see Lacock) fell to the share of Lady Mildmay, and so came to her son-in-law, Francis Fane, Earl of Westmoreland: whose family sold it in parcels at various times during the 17th century.

The family of Awdry of Seend, whose first known ancestor in this county was the Rev. John Awdry, Vicar of Melksham 1601—39, to which he was presented through the interest of the Brounckers, have been resident landowners in the parish of Seend for about 200 years. Their estate previously belonged to Wadman. A House near the Church was built by Mr. Thomas Bruges of Melksham, who died 1835 and bequeathed his name and the property he had formed to his nephew the late William Heald Ludlow Bruges Esq. Recorder of Devizes, sometime M.P. for that Borough, and for Bath; who died September 1855.

oare he takes up in the street melt in his forge, which the oare in the Forest of Deane will not do. In the street, where the sand has been worn and washed away, the oare appears after a shower, and it glisters when the sun shines. Melksham Forest reached to the foot of this hill. It was full of good oakes, which were cut down about 1634, and sold for.....per load, and nobody then ever tooke notice of this iron oare, which every sunshiney day, after a shower, glistered in their eies; now there are very few oakes left in this parish, or thereabout, and so this rich mine cannot be melted.[1] Finding this plenty of oare, I presently concluded that I should find here some water impregnated with it, and tried some wells with powder of galls, with which infusion the wells of the South side did turne; the North side not. The principall well is that belonging to Mr. John Sumner,[2] which upon infusion with galles, immediately became as black as inke, so that I could write with it to reade it. Neither Tunbridge water, nor any other iron water I ever could meet with, would doe the like.[a]

[a] Mr. Alderman Gomelton, of London, assured me that Tunbridge waters in Kent, were first used by Mr. Dudley North, Grandfather, or Great Uncle, to my Lord Chief Justice North, which is fitt to be remembred.

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[1] For further details respecting the quality of the mineral waters of Seend, see Aubrey's Nat. Hist. of Wilts, p. 21. His observations about the iron ore have been lately verified. After remaining either unknown, or, from want of oaks in Melksham Forest, neglected for 200 years, the ore in this parish, principally on the lands of Wadham Locke Esq. has at last attracted attention. Works were begun in 1856, and have been carried on here and at one or two other places near. The ore is found in a ferruginous sandstone of the "Lower Green Sand" of English Geology. In the quarries at Seend are also found very beautiful chalcedonized casts of Ammonites, showing with remarkable distinctness how the several compartments of the shell projected one into the other.

[2] Of this family was Mistress Joan Sumner, to whom, as he elsewhere says, "in an evil hour," Aubrey made his first address in 1665. [See Wilts Arch. Mag. iv. 97—104.] About the beginning of the last century an Edward Sumner of Seend died without issue. His niece, who became his heir, was Mary daughter of Daniel Webb of Monkton Farley. She married Sir Edward Seymour who (on the extinction of the Dukedom in the younger branch) succeeded as Eighth Duke of Somerset in 1749. Their third son Lord William Seymour, who married Hester, heiress of John Maltravers of Melksham, lived at Seend. The house which he occupied (since rented by the late Mr. Daubeny) was bought from the Duke of Somerset, after Lord William's death, by Mr. Thomas Bruges. Over the door is the shield of Sumner, Vert, a fess dancetté ermine. There are three achievements of the Seymours in Seend Church.

Mem. Mr. Fr. Lodwyck told me that mention is made in some of our Histories, that King Hen. 7. was in exile some time, and lived at the Duke of Burgundy's Court. The staple for our Wool was then at Calais, and 'twas manufactured by the Walloons. When he came to the Crown he sent for a number of them to come into England, to sett up the cloathing trade there, and Mr. Lodwyck says the history says, that they were settled in Wiltshire, and that there are still several of their descendants with Dutch and French names. I remember one Mr. Goupy,[1] and I had to do with a merchant of his name at Tours. I remember I heard them say, that heretofore this was a great place of Cloathing, *sc.* about 90 and more years since. I have now forgott the reason of their removal hence to Trubridge.[2] The good houses here were built by the Cloathiers; I know not any small country village that has so many well built houses.

In the church here, which is a chapel of ease to Melksham, in the north aisle, which by tradition was built by the family of Stokys, is this Epitaph:

Here lyth John Stokys, and Alys, his wyf, whiche
John deceesd ye XXVIII day of June, the yere
of our Lord God thousand CCCCLXXXVIII.
On whose sowlys Jhu have mercy. Amen.

They lye under a flatt marble stone, in which are both their pourtraictures in brasse, with the Inscription aforesaid, but there is no escutcheon.[3]

In this Church has been a great deale of painted glasse, with pictures of some of the Stokys' children, but beaten down by one William Sumner, of this parish, about

[1] This name, altered to Guppy, was at Seend, and at Sandridge in Melksham: and there are some interments of the family in Melksham Church: with a coat of arms half English, half French: On a chevron between three *roses* slipped, three *fleurs de lys*.

[2] In his Natural History of Wilts, p. 112, he conjectures the main reason to have been that the water at Seend was not proper for the fulling and washing of their cloth: "because, being impregnated with iron, it gave the white cloth a yellowish tincture."

[3] A note written on an original Pedigree of Stokes of Kington St. Michael, says that "John Stokys in his will desired to be buried in the Chapel of Sende which he had built, and gave £20 for its adornment." His device, a pair of shears, is on the moulding of the West window of the North aisle, the only part of the Church which is believed to have been built by him.

the yeare 1648. There is not now one escutcheon in the Church remaining. *Mem.* In the high windowes in the nave of this Church, a figure in glass, and inscription in the margins underneath, which for want of a short telescope I could not read.[1]

Mem. At the bottome of an arch, at the partition between the Church and Chancell, is carved in stone this figure, which I take notice of, for the hat's sake; which fashion I think came in about Hen. 8. [Pl. xxix. No. 436.]

WHADDON.[2]

[1] On the battlements of Seend Church, North side, are these devices. 1. A Rudder, for Pavely of Brook House. 2. Three sickles interlaced, Hungerford. 3. Bourchier's Knot. 4. Some animal's head very rudely cut.

[2] This is a very small parish of about 438 acres of land. The situation corresponds with the Anglo-Saxon words *hwæd* little, *dun* hill. There is another place of the name in the parish of Alderbury in South Wilts: and in Cox's "Magna Britannia," a long account of the latter is, (by a confusion not uncommon in that book), attributed to Whaddon in the Hundred of Melksham.

In Domesday Survey *Wadone* was held under the Crown by a military Thane, one Aluric, who had been owner in the Confessor's time. In Hen. III. and Edw. I. the family name of the owner is not recoverable, as he is only called Henry de Whaddon. He held part under the Earl of Sarum, who held under the Crown as of the Honour of Trowbridge: and part under Humphrey de Escovill who was owner, under the same tenure, of Hilperton.

In 1342—51 the owner of the manor, and Patron of the Living, was Sir John de Holt, Kt. This person whose family name is also lost under that of the neighbouring manor of Holt, is mentioned in the "Wilts Archæol. Mag." I. p. 280. On his seal appended to a Deed, are these arms, Semée of fleurs de lys, 3 lions rampant.

In 1282 Thomas Gore, of the Alderton family, was patron of the Living: but probably only for the turn by purchase. In the folio MS. of Gore documents belonging to Mr. Poulett Scrope, there is no allusion to that family having ever been owners of the manor of Whaddon. In 1401 Sir John Roche was owner. By one of his daughters and coheiresses it passed to the Beauchamps, and from them on the failure of issue, to the Bayntons. In 1538 Sir Edward Baynton of Bromham House was Lord of the manor; but about 1543 by purchase, partly from the Bayntons, and partly from the Stourton family, it became the property of Mr. Thomas Long of Trowbridge, from whom it has descended to the present owner, Walter Long Esq., of Rood Ashton. Whaddon House was taken down about 1835. The Church is of very old foundation: the doorway and capitals of the chancel arch being Transition from Saxon. The Living is now united with Hilperton. About 1644 William Shipman was ejected from this Rectory. Among the Add. MS. in the British Museum (No. 15561, xi.) is "The Answer of Martin Brunker and others to the Rev. William Shipman about his performance of Divine Service."

POTTERNE AND CANNINGS HUNDRED.[1]

[1] No Hundred of the name of Potterne appears, either in the Hundred Rolls of Hen. III. and Edw. I., or in the "Nomina Villarum" of 9 Edw. II. In those Documents the parishes now included in the Hundred of Potterne and Cannings are registered as lying, in a Half-Hundred called "Roubergh Episcopi," and in the Hundred of "Cannings Episcopi:" the Bishop of Sarum having the lordship of both. The other Half-Hundred of Roubergh was called "Roubergh Regis," and is now, nearly all, included in that of Swanborough.

The general topography of Potterne and Cannings Hundred has been recently assisted by "The History Military and Municipal of the Borough of Devizes, 1859;" and by the "Historical Memoirs of the Parish of Bishop's Cannings," a contribution by Archdeacon Macdonald to the Wilts Archæol. Mag., Vol. IV. p. 121.

The only parish touched upon by Aubrey in the single Volume of his MS. now to be found, is that of Rowde. If he made Collections for any others, they were probably in the missing "Liber B." The Editor's comments being therefore limited to Rowde, he must for the present omit the rest of the Hundred. But there is one point connected with its principal town, upon which, as it has often been discussed, he would take this opportunity of making a suggestion, viz.: as to the meaning of the name now written and pronounced "Devizes."

Devizes. That it is a word of Latin origin, and that "Castrum ad Divisas" (the Castle at the Divises), was one of the oldest and commonest Latin names given to the Castle built here in the reign of Hen. I., will perhaps be allowed. The word "*divisa*" (divided) is a past participle, and, as such, would properly require to be joined with a substantive, as *terra*. But, like the word "premises" (i.e. terræ *præmissæ*,) and others, it grew by familiarity to be considered as an independent noun: and as a noun was commonly used, not by classical, but by mediæval Latinists.

Of its use, there are many instances, chiefly in the Monastic charters.

1. In John of Glastonbury's description of the bounds of "Glastonbury xii. Hides" (printed in New Monasticon, I. 23, No. 1.) the word "*divisæ*" occurs in one and the same document no less than *eight* times. 1. "Hinc in *divisas* de Bikenham et Ferlege." 2. "In *divisis* fossati." 3. "Usque ad Litelnie quæ est *divisa* de Martineseie." 4. Per *divisas* insulæ." 5. "Per *divisas* de Ceddre." 6. "Deinde usque ad *divisas* de Mere et Poulton." 7. "Et sic per illas *divisas* versus orientem." 8. "Per *divisas* de Andredesey."

2. In the same Abbey Register (New Monasticon, p. 35), "Super insulam juxtà *divisas*, &c., A.D. 1261.

3. In the partition of Godeney Moor (ditto p. 52,) "Ita quod Abbas habeat in longitudine illius *divisæ*:" where the word seems to signify one of the moieties. A.D. 1283.

4. In an Ivy-Church charter (New Monasticon, No. 3); "Totam prædictam placeam infrà *divisas* prædictas, &c." A.D. 1256.

5. In the Book of the Priory of Bath (Lincoln's Inn Library, No. xliv., Art. 4), is mention of lands between the "*divisas* de Corston" (near Bath) "et Wodensdiche."

6. In a Deed relating to Stansal in South Yorkshire, dated A.D. 1236, the boundaries are described: "De illâ fossâ usque *ad divisas* de Wadworth:" and again, "Ad terram arabilem de Stansall et *divisas* de Wadworth." [Hunter's South Yorkshire, I., p. 247].

7. "The whole Manor of New Hall within the *divisas* of Darfield." [Ditto, Vol. II., p. 112].

8. Sir Thomas Fairfax, describing the march of his troops in 1642, says that "he passed to Thorne, and then across the *devises* of Hatfield to Crowle." Here, in its English form which is very rare, the word is considered by the late Mr. Hunter to mean Border-lands. [Ditto, Vol. I., p. 74].

9. Jacob (Law Dictionary) under "Divisa," says, "Sometimes it is taken for the bounds or limits of a parish, or farm, &c., as '*divisas* perambulare,' to walk the bounds of a parish: in which sense it has been extended to the division between countries, and given names to *towns*, as to the Devizes in Wiltshire, situated on the confines of the West Saxon and Mercian Kingdoms." [But of any town so called from lying on the frontier *between countries*, or of this particular one having separated Wessex from Mercia, Mr. Jacob produces no evidence].

10. Bracton, Fleta, and R. Hoveden, are said to use the word for Boundary. [Davies's Origines Divisianæ, p. 6].

11. "S. Maria *de Divisis*" was in early charters, the name of Pipewell Abbey, co. Northampton. The historians of that county cannot explain the reason, but only conjecture that some ancient partition gave rise to the name.

From these instances it appears that the word "*divisæ*" was used to signify, either 1. Lands parted between two proprietors, or 2. Border-lands, or 3. (which is by far the most frequent sense), Boundaries.

To apply this to Devizes. Were there boundaries of any sort at this place in ancient times: and if so, were they boundaries of kingdoms, provinces, shires, hundreds, parishes or manors?

No authority has ever been produced to show that any limit either of a British Kingdom, or of a Roman Province ever passed over, or by, this place. (In the latter case the more classical name of "Ad Fines" would probably have been used). As to the Saxon period, it does not any where appear that Devizes was ever the boundary of the Shire of Wilts. We are therefore driven to look for some subordinate partition, either between Hundreds, or, on a still smaller scale, between Manors and Parishes. And it is after all in the one or the other of these, that the explanation of the matter is most likely to be found, because all the instances above produced (and produced in detail, for this very purpose), show that the word *divisa* was not used in the case of the larger, but only in that of the less important kinds of partition.

1. As a boundary between Hundreds. It may be mentioned that there is already an instance of the word *divisæ* having been used precisely in this sense in speaking of another place in the county of Wilts. In an ancient Survey of Braden Forest, the limit "runs from East to West, including the Mill of Mighall, Baillard's Ash, and the *Tres Divisas*," i.e.: a spot at the point of union of the Three Hundreds of Kingsbridge, Highworth, and Malmesbury." "This" (says Mr. J. Y. Akerman) "suggests the origin of the town of Devizes, which probably once stood at

the junction of ancient boundaries obliterated in an age long past, and of which no record remains." [Archæologia, xxxvii., p. 50].

It is however not so easy to obliterate all record of old boundaries. Owners vanish quickly enough, but rights, and the limits that define them, are more enduring. It is the fact, that certain local distinctions of territory observed here at this very day, are exactly the same as they were at the time when the Castle was built. Further, they are precisely of that sort which would have been rendered into Latin in those days by the word "*divisæ.*" These are submitted to the reader's eye in the annexed Plan.

All that is now included in the "Borough of Devizes" was formerly a Castle and its Demesne. The Eastern portion of the Borough runs into, and is enclosed on three sides by lands in the Parish of Bishop's Cannings. In a similar manner, the Western portion of the Borough invades, and is very closely pursued by, lands in the Parish of Potterne. Both these parishes were Manors belonging to Bishop Roger the builder of the Castle. Nothing appears to be known of any town here before that time, nor has the name *(Ad Divisas)* been met with before it is given to the *Castle* by William of Malmesbury, a historian contemporary with the Bishop who built it. From the peculiar way in which the Demesne (now the Borough), appears to trespass upon the otherwise continuous Manors, it would seem to be not improbable that, in forming it, the Bishop took the Eastern part from Bishop Cannings, the Western from Potterne.

ROWDE.

Insert this in Liber B, or bring that hither.

In the highway here is a spring called Stockwell: on both sides of the way are gravelly cliffs, which in dry weather are candied white; it turnes not with gall powder, which were it vitriol it would: I hope it may have the effect of Epsham water. The sediment by precipitation is almost a perfect white Nitre. The inhabitants tell me that it is good for the eyes, and washes very well, and that it used for making medicines.

At the fall of the leafe the water in the ditches hereabout looks blewish.[1]

If this was so; then, Bishop's Cannings on the East was in one Hundred, that of Cannings: whilst Potterne on the West was in another, the Old Hundred of Roubergh Episcopi. Consequently, the Western walls of the Bishop's new Castle must have almost touched the *divisa* that separated the two Hundreds.

2. As a boundary between *Manors*. Before Bishop Roger, out of the two Manors, Bishop's Cannings and Potterne, belonging to his See, thus, (as we may conceive,) enclosed his Demesne, the boundary lines of those two Manors, and that of a third, the King's Manor of Rowde, met at one point. At that particular point, (in those days, literally "*ad tres divisas*,") stood the Castle which the Bishop built.

From this peculiarity of situation; that is, on the dividing line between Two Hundreds, and, at the Meeting of Three Manors, possibly arose the name of "Castrum ad Divisas."

[1] This Manor, under the name of "Villa de Rudes," was demesne of the Crown in A.D. 1275 [Hund. Rolls, ii. 236], and was sometimes granted out for life, with the Constableship of the Castle of Devizes, and the Forests of Chippenham and Melksham, &c. It was thus held by Plessetis, Earl of Warwick (Hen. III.), Matthew Fitz-John (Edw. I.), Sir Edmund Hungerford 1455, and Richard Beauchamp Bishop of Sarum. When in hand of the Crown it was generally dower of the Queens of England. Under the Queen it was leased to a "Farmer of the Manor," the last of whom was Robert Maundrell, 27 Eliz. (1584). (The martyr burnt at the stake at Salisbury 1556 was John, son of Robert Maundrell of Rowde.) Before 1597 it had been perpetually alienated to Sir Edward Hungerford of Farley Castle, who died 1607. His widow re-married Francis Manners, sixth Earl of Rutland, who held for his life about 1158 acres, and received Quit Rent for various Assart lands. In the Hungerford Rent Roll (in the writer's possession) all names of tenants, &c., are given. The principal occupier of the "Site of the Manor," at that time was Wm. Norden.

The Reversioner, after the death of the Earl and Countess of Rutland, was Edward Hungerford, then a Minor, (afterwards Sir Edward the Parliamentary Officer), son of Sir Anthony Hungerford of Black-Bourton, and Stock, (near Bedwyn.) The following letter from Sir Anthony relates to

an Enclosure of a Common Field, which appears to have been contemplated about the year of its date, 1619.

"To Robert Flower and
John Lewes, These;
At Rowde.

Whearas there hath bin a generall agreement by yor selves and all the Tennants Free-houlders of the Mannor of Rowde, as likewise the Parsonn there, for the Inclosinge of your Common Field, Whereunto my Lord of Rutland by his Steward and Mr. Pewe his Officer, and my Selfe in the behalfe of my Sonne, have given our assent, Since which time as well yourselves as the rest of the Inhabitants there whome this concerneth, have submitted your selves to the judgement of fower personnes equally named to see that everie weann (one) in this partition might respectivelie have what of righte perteines unto him, whoe beinge nowe willinge to doe their best endeavour to this purpose: It is said that you two onelie, contrarie to your former assents, doe now intend to interrupt this worke: the which if you shall persever to doe I presume you wil be enforced to make good your former agreemente, with your Charge and trouble: I doe therefore wishe you for the avoydinge of bothe, quicklie to joyne with your Neighboures in this Worke, the rather for that I conceave you shall reape benifitt by this Inclosure as well as others: And soe I recomend you to God. From Stocke this xxth of Januarie 1619. Your loveinge Friend,

ANTH: HUNGERFORD."

Sir Edw. Hungerford, the Parliamentary officer, died owner 1648. His arms with his wife's (Halliday) on a scutcheon of pretence, are on the third bell: which however was given after his death, as the date is 1654. Rowde is named in the Will of his half-brother and successor Anthony, 1657: by whose son the last Sir Edward it was most likely sold. Francis Eyles (of South Sea notoriety) was owner 1721. Mr. Delmé 1770.

The estate at Rowdeford formerly belonged to Mr. Richard Tuck, who resided there: afterwards to Mr. Wyatt, of whom it was purchased by the late Mr. Wadham Locke, father of the present owner Francis A. S. Locke Esq. Sheriff of Wilts 1858, of Rowdeford House. The House stands in the parish of Bromham.

Some part of Rowde was held 39 Hen. III. by the serjeantry of providing the King, or, in his absence, the Constable of Devizes Castle, with hawks from Michælmas to Lent.

"Foxangre" in this parish was given by the Empress Maud to Monkton Farley Priory.

The Rectory was anciently in the Crown: when enjoyed by a subject, as by Walter de Leuche and Robert de Chaucy in Hen. III., the rector nominated a vicar. In 1377 the Tithes had been appropriated to Stanley Abbey: and at the Dissolution were bought by the Bayntons of Bromham, whose successors at Spye Park have since presented to the Vicarage. The Church, all but the tower, was rebuilt in 1833.

Of Ferdinando Warner, a very voluminous writer, vicar here 1730, there is a memoir in Chalmers's Biog. Dict. He is said to have declared (according to a, probably foolish, story) that he wrote his "Ecclesiastical History" and his "Dissertation on the Common Prayer," three folio volumes, both the original and corrected copies, with one single pen, which was an old one when he began, and when he finished was not worn out. His son Dr. John Warner, Rector of Stourton, died 1800. Of William Higginson, vicar 1808, and his family, there is a notice in Baker's Northamptonshire, "Gretworth," p. 510.

Above St. Edith's marsh, (now corrupted into Titty-marsh,) a Mosaic pavement was found about 1660. [Mon. Brit.] This was opened again a few years ago.

Some extracts from the Rowde Registers were printed in the *Devizes Gazette*, 25th July 1839.

RAMSBURY HUNDRED.[1]

BISHOPSTON.

THIS place as the name imports, belongs to the Bishopric of Sarum.[2] The mannour is now leased to a Layman, and he again lets estates to his Tenants, who all do him yearly this service for their lands as followeth. Every plow or teame at three dayes warning, makes, in the husbandman's phrase, three journeys; *i.e.* plougheth three days for the Lord, at 2d. a day, and bread and cheese *gratis*. At wheat harvest every messuage is bound, likewise at three days warning, to maintaine a reaper. These breake their fast at their owne and afterwards are entertained at the Lord's, charge, *viz.* at dinner every man hath a pound of beefe, a pound of mutton, a handfull of salt and fower pound of bread, and among all a barrell of beer. This is brought to them into the field; at evening they all come to the mannour house, and again every man hath four pounds of bread, one pound of cheese, and a candle (? caudle), or a cuppe of beare.

Here is an old seate, called "Hocker bench," hewn out of the side of a banke near the Maypole where they keepe their revelling. It is probably so called from the ancient Saxon custome of Hocking at Hocktide, for joy of the death of the

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[1] The name of Ramsbury is a corruption of Raven's-burg: in Anglo-Saxon "Hræfens-byrig." During the 200 years (from A.D. 705 to A.D. 909) that the Bishops of Wiltshire had their See at Ramsbury it was called, "Ecclesia Corvinensis." The lordship of the Hundred was given to the Bishop by King Offa. [Hundred Rolls]. He was a King of Mercia, and died A.D. 794.

[2] This Bishopston belonged to the See of Sarum; Bishopston in South Wilts to that of Winchester. At the Muster in 1538, the archers, &c., from this parish were supplied by the Bishop of Sarum, Lady Darell and William Wroughton. When Church property was confiscated in 1647—51 the episcopal Manor was sold to John Oldfield and Matthew Cendrick for £2261 16s. 2d. The Lordship of the Manor is now in Lord Holland's family. An old Manor House was taken down in 1860. The Vicarage was a Peculiar in the gift of the Prebendary of Bishopston, now in the gift of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Of the early Prebendaries there is a list in the "Antiquities of Salisbury, and Bath Abbey Church, p. 315."

Tyrant Hardicanute the Dane.[1] Hither the ancient and graver men, calling themselves Aldermen of Hocker-bench, resort to keep good order and be spectators of the dancing and pastime of the younger. *Mem.* There is a Hocker-bench likewise at Hartwell in Barkshire: *ideò quære.*

Near unto this place, as the *indigenæ* informe me, was sometimes a *Sanctuary* called *Paradise*, whither whosoever fled he was free from all arrests.

In the Church here hath been very fine painted glasse, but all broken by the Parliament soldiers in the late civil warres; one window only, viz. that in the East end of the North aisle, escaping the fury of the puritanical zealots. In it are three women saints, each standing in a nich of curious architecture. That in the first columne holds a sword reversed in her right hand, a book expansed in her left. That in the middle I suppose to be the B.V. On an escroll at her feet ..... Sca. Mar. ora pro nobis.....The figure in the third columne holds two baskets in her right hand, and a booke as aforesaid in her left. In the limbe of the same windowe .....say qui istam fenestram fieri fecit.....At the top of the third columne of the same window this coate [Pl. xxix. No. 437]. Some *device* in a shield at the top of the first columne, viz. *Argent*, over a Starre of 6 points proper, an Eagle rising *Argent.* [No. 438.] Another broken in the middle columne.

In the third columne of the last window in the same aisle, a saint's head broken off, the upper garment is seminated all over with these letters, H within a circle Or, [No. 440]. On both sides of the same saint, these words counterly varied Jhu merci; at the foot of the same saint, M on a shield within a circle Or. [No. 441.]

Some device in a shield in the East window of the South aisle, Argent, some birde rising.....in base, but metall upon metall.[2]

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[1] Hampson (Mediæv: Kal., I., 204,) pronounces this to be a popular error, but knows of no satisfactory origin of the custom. At some places it consisted in catching passengers by a rope, and making them pay forfeit: at others, in "heaving or lifting" them. Hock Tuesday was the 2nd Tuesday after Easter.

[2] *i.e.* False heraldry. The same remark applies to shield 438. In the South Aisle window the device described by Aubrey, and some other portions of stained glass remain. The three figures, &c., which he saw in the North Aisle, have perished.

Bishopston Church has a fine peal of bells, a beautiful Norman door outside the chancel on the North side, and a rich battlement on the Nave.

In the South aisle is an opening through the wall into the Chancell; over it winds up a small pair of stairs, at the top of which is a (diamond-shaped) peepe-hole like this into the Chancell: [No. 442].

In the nave of the Church, beneath his picture on a brasse plate affixed to a marble, this following inscription: Of your charite pray for ye Sowle of Harry Preci, which Harry deceasid the ix day of Juli, the yeare of our Lord God M.V^c. XXXX. on whose soule Jhu have merci, Amen.

This on a marble near the altar:

"Having finished her course, here resteth the body of Edith, wife of Christopher Willoughby of London, Merchant, late Sheriffe of this Countie, who deceased this life the 15th of August, 1670."

A monument likewise erected to her on the wall; the escutcheon within a mantle, thus: [No. 439] Willoughby quartering [Beke. See "Brook House," and No. 555].

"Hic obdormiscit in pace Edetha Christ. Willoughby Armig: Lond: conjux charissima: apud Alvington in Agro Glocest: nata An. 1607: ubi libras annuatim solvend. pauperibus legavit. Lond. translata matrimonium contraxit 1634. Desponsum absentem apud exteros (negotiis mercatoriis versantem) æquo tulit animo per Annos 6: matrimonium contractum tunc sacrum consummavit 1640. Maritum inde ad Indos navigantem summo expectavit desiderio per Annos 6¼. Redeuntem tandem (sorte suâ contentum) mutuo conjugali fruuntur solatio invicem felices. Fœmina erga Deum pia, egenos benigna, voti conjugalis semper observantissima, amicis fidelis, omnibus dilecta: Obiit Æræ Xtianæ 1670, Ætatis suæ 63. Cujus memoriæ hoc sacravit Maritus mœrens."[1]

Nota. That about An. Dni. 1657 Mr. Gilbert Keate, Lord of this manor under the Bishop, gave 4 pounds per annum to fower poor people: (*i.e.* to each of the four. *Ed.*) Since, the estate is sold to Christopher Willoughby, Esqr. Merchant.[2]

[1] From this odd inscription it appears that immediately after a contract of matrimony, Mr. Willoughby went abroad on mercantile business and was absent six years: that on his return the marriage was completed: that he then went away again for six years and a quarter more, but that upon his second return the domestic life was resumed, and continued without further interruption. He was a proprietor here in 1639—40: and by Indenture 8th June 1680, he conveyed the Tithes of Clinch in the parish of Milton Lislebonne (formerly Milton Abbot's) near Pewsey in this county, for various charitable purposes, chiefly for the benefit of Bishopston. His own epitaph in the church mentions that he was "infelix in secundis nuptiis."

[2] Gilbert Keate was of London: and his son Sir Jonathan, of the Hoo, co. Hertford, (then a Knight, created Baronet 1660) was the chief proprietor in 1639—40.

SELKLEY HUNDRED.

ABURY.

IN an old MS. at Mr. Bayliffe's (of Monkton near Chippenham,) it is written *Auberia.*

(From the "*Monumenta Britannica*," now in the Bodleian Library.[1])

I was inclined by my Genius from my childhood, to the love of antiquities: and my Fate dropt me in a countrey most suitable for such enquiries.

Salisbury-plaines and Stonehenge I had known from eight years old: but I never saw the Countrey about Marleborough till Christmas 1648: being then invited to the Lord Francis Seymour's, by the Honorable Mr. Charles Seymour, then of Allington near Chippenham, since Lord Seymour, with whom I had the honor to be intimately acquainted, and whose Friendship I ought to mention with a profound respect to his memorie. There was my honoured friend and neighbour Colonel John Penruddock of Compton Chamberlayne, and that good old gentleman Mr. Stephen Bowman, Steward to the Lord Marquesse of Hertford; we went together: and Mr. Levet, &c.

The morrow after Twelfday, Mr. Charles Seymour and Sir William Button of Tokenham, Baronet, mett with their packs of hounds at the Grey-Wethers. These Downes look as if they were sowen with great Stones, very thick; and in a dusky evening they looke like a flock of Sheep: from whence it takes its name: one might fancy it to have been the scene where the giants fought with huge stones against the Gods. 'Twas here that our game began, and the chase lead us, at length, thorough the village of Aubury, into the closes there: where I was wonderfully surprized

[1] Aubrey's account of his discovery of Abury (inserted here from another of his Manuscript Collections,) is also printed, partly in Sir R. C. Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire," vol. II., p. 59: and more fully in the "Wilts Archæol. Magazine," vol. IV., p. 309, and VII., 224, in an Article by William Long Esq. of Bath. Sir R. C. Hoare does not give the curious ground-plans.

at the sight of those vast stones, of wch I had never heard before: as also at the mighty Bank and graffe (*ditch*) about it. I observed in the inclosure some segments of rude circles, made with these stones, whence I concluded, they had been in the old time complete. I left my company a while, entertaining myselfe with a more delightfull indagation: and then steered by the cry of the Hounds, overtooke the company, and went with them to Kynnet, where was a good hunting-dinner provided. Our repast was cheerfull, which being ended, we remounted and beat over the downs with our grey-hounds. In this afternoon's diversion I happened to see Wensditch (*sic* for Wansdyke), and an old camp, and two or three sepulchres. The evening put a period to our sport, and we returned to the Castle at Marleborough, were we were nobly entertained; *juvat hæc meminisse.* I think I am now the only surviving gentleman of that company.

In the year 1655 was published by Mr. Web, a book intituled "Stonehenge Restored," but writt by Mr. Inigo Jones; which I read with great delight. There is a great deale of learning in it, but having compared his scheme with the monument itself, I found he had not dealt fairly, but had made a *Lesbian's rule*, which is conformed to the stone; * that is, he framed the monument to his own hypothesis, which is much differing from the thing itself.[1] This gave me an edge to make more researches; and a farther opportunity was, that my honored and faithfull friend Colonell James Long, of Draycot, since Baronet, was wont to spend a week or two every autumne at Aubury in hawking, where several times I have had the happiness to accompany him. Our sport was very good, and in a romantick countrey, *sc.*; the prospects noble and vast, the downs stock't with numerous flocks of sheep, the turfe rich and fragrant with thyme and burnet.

* Regula Lesbia. Proverb. See Erasmi Adagia.

> 'Fessus ut incubuit baculo, saxoque resedit
> Pastor; arundineo carmine mulcet oves.' *Ovid. Trist. Lib.* iv. *El.* i. *l.* 11.

Nor are the nut-brown shepherdesses without their graces. But the flight of the

[1] The style of building in the island of Lesbos seems to have been one in which the stones were not laid so as to form an even front, but each stone alternately projected and retired. Alluding to this, Aristotle (from whom Erasmus borrowed the proverb) says, "Of the indefinite the rule also is indefinite, like the leaden rule in Lesbian building: which is altered to suit the figure of the stone." Ethic., Book v., Chap. 10.

falcons was but a parenthesis to the Colonell's facetious discourse, who was '*tam Marti quam Mercurio,*' and the Muses did accompany him with his hawkes and spanniels.

1663. King Charles II^d^. discoursing one morning with my Lord Brounker and Dr. Charleton[1] concerning Stoneheng, they told his Majestie, what they had heard me say concerning Aubury, *sc.* that it did as much excell Stoneheng as a Cathedral does a Parish Church. His Matie admired that none of our Chorographers had taken notice of it: and commanded Dr. Charlton to bring me to him the next morning. I brought with me a draught of it donne by memorie only: but well enough resembling it, with wch his Matie was pleased: gave me his hand to kisse, and commanded me to waite on him at Marleborough when he went to Bath with the Queen about a fortnight after, which I did: and the next day, when the Court were on their journey, his Matie left the Queen and diverted to Aubury, where I shewed him that stupendious Antiquity, with the view whereof He and his Royal Highness the Duke of Yorke were very well pleased. His Matie then commanded me to write a Description of it, and present it to him: and the Duke of Yorke commanded me to give an account of the old Camps and Barrows on the Plaines.

As his Matie departed from Aubury to overtake the Queen he cast his eie on Silbury-hill about a mile off: wch he had the curiosity to see, and walkt up to the top of it, with the Duke of Yorke; Dr. Charlton and I attending them. They went to Lacock[2] to dinner: and that evening to Bathe; all the Gentry and Commonaltie of those parts waiting on them, wth great acclamations of joy, &c.

In September following, (1663), I survey'd that old monument of Aubury with a plain-table and afterwards tooke a Review of Stonehenge: and then I composed this following discourse in obedience to his Maties command: and presented it to Him: wch he commanded me to put in print.

But considering that the Hinge of this discourse depends upon Mr. Camden's *Kerrig y Druidd;* and having often been led out of the way, not only by common reports

[1] William, second Viscount Brouncker (see above, p. 298) was the first President of the Royal Society. Dr. Walter Charleton was the King's Physician, and author of a Treatise advocating the Danish origin of Stonehenge.

[2] Sir John Talbot's.

but by Bookes; and for that I had scarcely seen hitherto any Antiquitie which did not either fall short of Fame or exceeded it; I was for relying on my own eie-sight; and would not sett forth this Treatise, (or) committ this Discourse to the press, till I had taken a journey into North Wales to consider *that*, and another called *Kerrig y Drewen*. But I never had the opportunity to undertake that journey; but (169$\frac{2}{3}$) lately, my worthy friend Mr. Edward Lhuyd, Custos of the Musæum in Oxford, hath made accurate Observations of the Antiquities in Wales, which I have quoted out of his annotations to Camden's Britannia. Also I expected an account of such temples in Scotland, by the help of Sir Robert Moray, but his death did put a stop to the Edition; till in the year 1692 I had the happiness to corrrespond with the learned D^{r}. James Garden, Professor of Theologie at Aberdene.

There have been several books writt by learned men concerning Stoneheng, much differing from one another, some affirming one thing, some another. Now I come in the rear of all by comparative arguments to give a clear evidence that these monuments were Pagan Temples; which was not made out before: and have also, with humble submission to better judgments, offered a *probability*, that they were Temples of the Druids.

When a traveller rides along by the ruins of a Monastery: he knows by the manner of building, *sc.* Chapell, Cloysters. &c., that it was a Convent, but of what Order, *sc.* Benedictine, Dominican, &c., it was, he cannot tell by the bare view. So it is cleer that all the monuments, which I have here recounted were Temples. Now my presumption is, That the Druids being the most eminent Priests, or Order of Priests, among the Britaines; 'tis odds, but that these ancient monuments, *sc.* Aubury, Stonehenge, Kerrig y Druidd &c., were Temples of the Priests of the most eminent Order, viz., Druids, and it is strongly to be presumed, that Aubury, Stoneheng, &c., are as ancient as those times. This enquiry, I must confess, is a gropeing in the dark: but although I have not brought it into a cleer light yet I can affirm that I have brought it from an utter darkness, to a thin mist, and have

[1] This Preface seems to have been written, perhaps re-written, by Aubrey not long before his death which took place in 1697: and many years after he had composed the "Templa Druidum" (the first chapter of the Mon: Brit:), which is dated "Broad Chalk 1665."

gonne farther in this essay than any one before me. These Antiquities are so exceeding old that no bookes doe reach them, so that there is no way to retrive them but by comparative antiquitie, which I have writt upon the *spott* from the monuments themselves. '*Historia quoquo modo scripta, bona est;*' and though this be writt, as I rode, a gallop, yet the novelty of it, and the faithfulness of the delivery, may make some amends for the uncorrectness of the style.[1] The first draught was worn out with time and handling; and now, methinkes, after many years lying dormant, I come abroad like the ghost of one of those Druids.

I beg the reader's pardon for running this preface into a storie, and wish him as much pleasure in the reading them, as I had in the seeing them. *Vale.*

JOHN AUBREY.

In the declension of the Roman Empire, the Britons being drawn away to defend other provinces, their own country lay open to the Incursion of the Invaders. In that miserable state of things, the Learned Men fled for refuge into Ireland:* upon which occasion learning did flourish there a long time: but the memorie of things *here* became obliterated. Books, if any of such remarke, perished, and Tradition was forgot. The Saxon Conquerors—no searchers into Antiquity—ascribed works great and strange to the Devil, as the Devil's Ditch, Devil's Arrows, Gogmagog Hills, &c., or to Giants, and handed down to us only Fables. This Incursion of the Goths puts Mons. Balzac † into a Cholerique Rhetorication; *sc.*: "The Northern people who seemed to come to hasten time and precipitate the end of the world, declared so particular a war to written things, that it was not wanting in them but that even the Alphabet had been abolished." T'was in that deluge of Historie the account of these British monuments utterly perished: the discovery whereof I doe here endeavour, for want of a written Record, to work out and restore, after a kind of Algebraical

* See Mr. J. Shelden's Janus Anglorum.

† The *Roman* dedicated to the Lady Marquess of Rambouillet.

[1] The phrase in the original, (Pliny Ep. Lib. V. viii,) is not "bona est," but "delectat." Comparing the style admissible in History, with that essentially necessary to Oratory and Poetry, he says "In *these* the reader finds little pleasure unless the language is of the best. But in History, which is read chiefly for the sake of the *facts*, gratification is given although the style may be indifferent.

FAC-SIMILE of JOHN AUBREY'S PLAN of the GREAT EARTHWORK, FOSS within it tinted, and STONES at AVEBURY in WILTSHIRE.

Taken about A.D. 1663 From "Aubrey's Monumenta Britannica," MS. in the Bodleian Library

method, by comparing them that I have seen one with another, and reducing them to a kind of Æquation; so being but an ill orator myself, to make the stones give evidence for themselves.

I shall proceed gradually, *a notioribus ad minus nota*, that is to say, from ye Remaines of Antiquity less imperfect to the more imperfect and ruinated; wherefore I must first treat of that vast and ancient monument called Aubury in Wiltshire.

AUBURY.

Aubury is four miles west from Marleborough in Wiltshire, and is peradventure the most eminent and entire monument of this kind in the Isle of Great Britaigne. Or thus: I doe take this old ill-shaped monument to be the greatest, most considerable, and the least ruinated of any of this kind in our British Isle. It is very strange that so eminent an Antiquitie should lye so long unregarded by our Chorographers: Mr..... only names it.[1]

It is environed (see Pl. I.) with an extraordinary great *vallum*, or Rampart, as great, and as high as that at Winchester: wch is the greatest Bulwark that I have seen. *Within* which is a Graffe (*ditch*) of a depth and breadth proportionable to it: wherefore it could not be designed for a Fortification, for *then* the Graffe would have been on the outside of the Rampart.

From (West) entrance at α to (East) at β is sixty paces [*read* perches; as on Plan].

From the (South) entrance at γ to that (North) at δ the same distance: the breadth of the rampart is fower perches; and the breadth of the Graff the same distance.

Round about the Graffe, *sc.* on the edge or border of it, are pitched on end huge stones, as big, or rather bigger than those at Stoneheng: but rude, and unhewen as they are drawn out of the earth: whereas those at Stoneheng are roughly hewen.

[1] In the rough copy he had written "Camden;" but in the corrected copy of his MS. he leaves the name out. Abury is not named in any edition of Camden that Aubrey could have seen. In Holland's translation of Camden, it is mentioned; but the passage was inserted by the Translator. All that Leland says of this place is, "*Selbiri* hille botom, wherby hath ben camps and sepultures of men of warre, as at *Aibyri* a myle off, and in dyvers places of the playne."

Most of the stones, thus pitched on end, are taken away: only here and there doe still remain some curvilineous segments: but by these one may boldly conclude, that heretofore they stood quite round about, like a Crowne;

Ovid's Fastor. lib. v. l. 131.

'sed longa vetustas
Destruit, et saxo longa senecta nocet.'

Within this circumvallation are also yet remaining segments, of a *roundish* figure, of two—as I doe conjecture—*Sacella*, one the fig. 1,* the other fig. 2, and their ruines are not unlike Ariadne's Crowne: and are no neerer to a perfect circle than is that Constellation.† So within our Christian churches are severall Chapelles respective to such or such a Saint: and the like might have been in the old time.

* His Majestie commanded me to digge at the bottom of the stones marked with the fig. 1, to try if I could find any human bones: but I did not doe it.

† Aurea per stellas nunc micat illa novem. Ovid's Fastorum, lib. iii. 516.

This old monument does as much exceed in greatness the so renowned Stoneheng, as a Cathedral doeth a parish Church: so that by its grandure one might presume it to have been an Arch-Temple of the Druids.

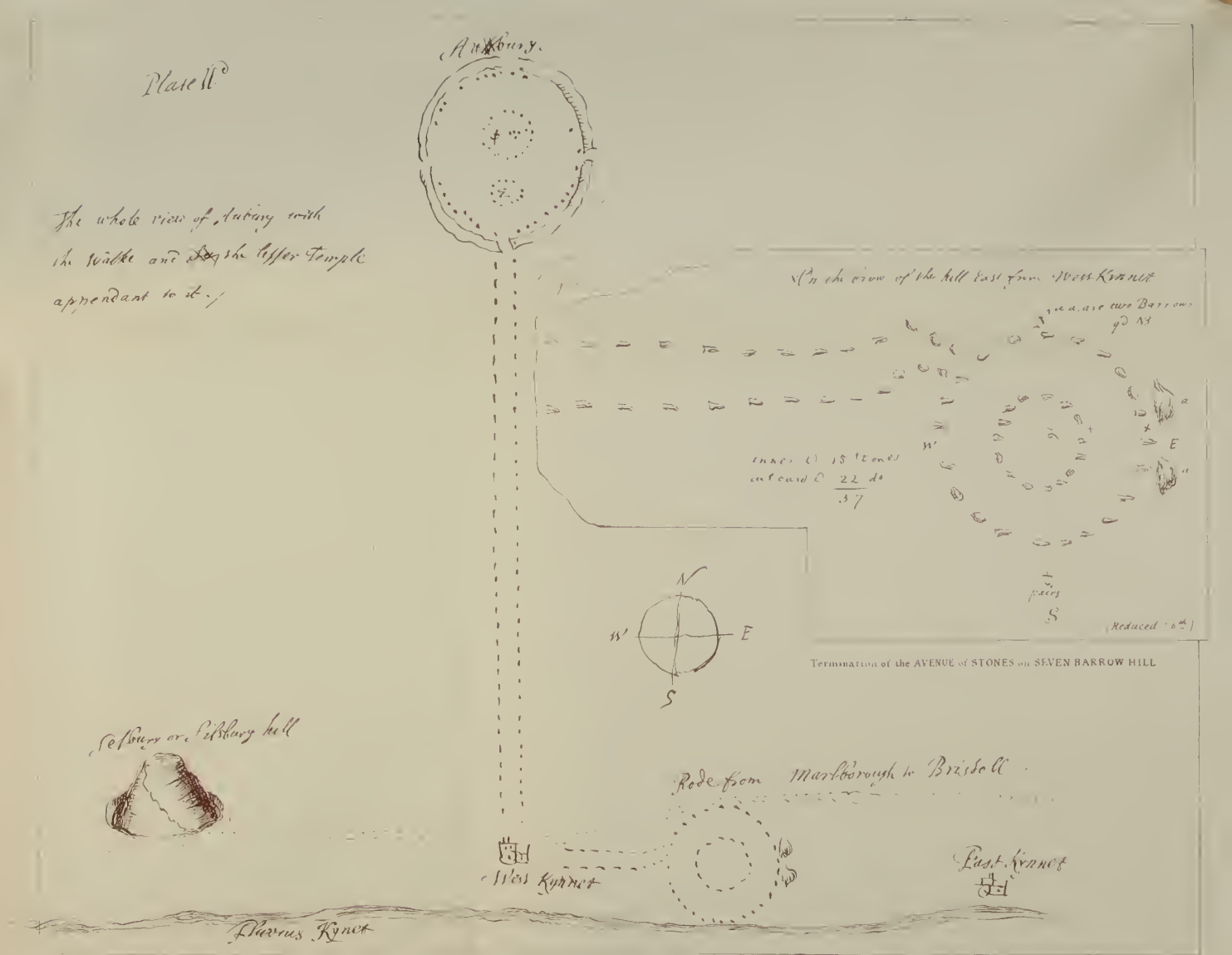
It is situated in the countrey of the stones called the Grey-weathers: of which sort of stones, both this Antiquity, and that of Stoneheng‡ were built. From the south entrance (see Plan II.) runnes a solemne Walke, *sc.* of stones pitch'd on end about seven foot high, more or less, wch goes as far as Kynet, which is at least a measured mile from Aubury,§ and from Kynet it turnes with a right angle eastward crossing the river,[1] and ascends up the hill to another monument of the same kind, but less.[2] The distance of the stones in this walk, and the breadth of it, is much about the distance of a noble walke of Trees of that length: and very probable this Walke was made for Processions.

‡ 14 or 15 miles from the Grey weathers.

§ A shower of rain hindred me from measuring it.

[1] This is evidently a slip of the pen, or of memory in copying his rough notes, without having the plan before him or the subject fresh upon his mind: because on the Plan itself (No. II.), Aubrey has not drawn it as crossing the river.

[2] The short Avenue running from West Kennet eastward to the stone-circles on Seven Barrow (or Overton) Hill, as seen at the foot of the general Plan II., is also made in Aubrey's MS. the subject of a separate and larger drawing. That drawing, reduced one sixth, is inserted on the side of our Plate.



FAC SIMILE of JOHN AUBREY'S GENERAL PLAN of AVEBURY in WILTSHIRE including the AVENUE of STONES leading to the Circles on Seven Barrow (now Overton) Hill.

Taken about A D 1663. From "Aubrey's Monumenta Britannica" M S. *in the Bodleian Library.*

Mdm. the great stones at Aubury's towne's end, where this Walke begins, fell down in Autumn 1684, and broke in two, or three pieces: it stood but two foot deep in the earth. From Mr. Walter Sloper, of Mounckton, the next parish, Attorney: who also tells me that there is a perfect ridge-way from Zilbury Hill to Oldbury Castle. Below the ridge are five barrows: t'is in his way to Devizes.

Perhaps at this angular Turning, might be the *Celle*, or Convent, of the Priests belonging to these Temples: to be sure they did not dwell far from them: and their Habitations might haply be the occasion of the rise of this village, Kynet.

Within the circumference, or Borough of this Monument, is now the village of Aubury, which stands *per crucem*, as is to be seen by Scheme the 1st. The Houses are built of the Frustums of these huge stones, which they invade with great sledges: for here-about are no other stones to be found, except Flints: I have *verbum Sacer-*

* Parson Brunsdon of Mounckton.

*dotis** for it, that these mighty stones, as hard as marble, may be broken in what part of them you please, without any great trouble: *sc.* make a fire on that line of the stone, where you would have it crack; and after the stone is well heated, draw over a line with cold water, and immediately give a knock with a smyth's sledge, and it will break like the collets at the Glass-house.

The Church is likewise built of them: and the Mannour-house wch was built by the Dunches, temp. Reg. Elizabethæ: and also another faire House not far from that.

By reason of the crosse streetes, houses, gardens, orchards, and several small closes, and the fractures made in this Antiquity for the building of those Houses, it was no very easy taske for me to trace out the *Vestigia* and so to make this Survey. Wherefore I have dis-empestred [*dis-entangled*] the Scheme from the enclosures, and houses, &c.: wch are altogether foreigne to this Antiquity, and would but have clowded and darkned the reall Designe. The crosse street within this monument, was made in process of time for the convenience of the rodes.

One of the Monuments in the street, that runnes East and West, like that above Holy-head, is converted into a pigstye, or cow-house—as is to be seen in the roade.

I am enformed by Mr. Edw. Philips, that as one rides from Marleborough to Compton Bassett, a village not far from hence Westward, are to be seen Houses, part whereof are stones pitched on end, as big as those of Stonehenge.

As to the Etymologie of the word *Aubury*: it is vulgarly called *Abury*: and is writt

of late times by ignorant scribes *Auebury*: the *e* quiescent being interposed after ye old fashion. But in the legier-book of Malmesbury* Abbey it is writt *Aubury*; and so it is in the Records of ye Tower. But here, methinkes, I see some Reader smile to himselfe, thinkinge how I have strained this Place to be of my own Name: not heeding that there is a letter's difference, which quite alters the signification of the words. For Aubery, Alberic, is a Christen Name, as Godfrey or Rowland, &c., the *l* before a consonant is frequently turned into *u* by the Northern people. But begging pardon for this digression to obviate the scornfull† smile, I come back to the Etymologie. What *bury*, borough, signifies, every one knows: but I was at a great losse for the meaning of the first syllable, *au*, till Mr. Johannes Heysig,‡ a learned *Suede*, enformed me, that Ha^o^ signifies *river*, or *flowing water*, in the Swedish language. *Au* is not to be found in the Dutch or Saxon Dictionaries: but he affirmes that *Au* is alwaies *fluvius*, and that *eau* in French comes from *Au*, or Aa^o^; as also *ea*, as in Eaton, which is a name given to many waterish Townes, e.g. Eaton near Windsor, Water-Eaton in Oxfordshire, &c. So likewise *ey* and *ay*, as Ayton in the North, Chelsey, Chertsey, &c., so Breda, that is Broadwater.§ At this Towne's end, *sc.* Aubury, by the church, is a watery place, w^ch^, I thinke, is the source of the River Kynnet.

* This Mannour did belong to that Abbey.[1]

† Et facilis cuivis rigidi censura cachinni. Juven. Sat. x.

‡ He was Governor to the Lord *Spar* of *Swedeland*, who is of the blood Royal: and is a very fine Gentleman.

§ From Dr. Fell.

But after all that hath been said, I have a conceit, that *Aubury* is a corruption of *Albury*, that is, Oldbury; or the Old Borough: changeing, as is aforesaid, before a consonant, *l* into *u*: and well agrees with the nature of this Old Place.

On the brow of the hill above Kynet, on the right hand of the high-way which goes from Bristow to Marleborough, is such a monument as [at the side of Plate II.] called.....The stones are fower and five feet high,.....in number; most of them, now, are fallen downe. I doe well remember there is a circular trench about this Monument or Temple, by the same token that Sir Robert Moray told me that one might be convinced and satisfied by it that the earth did growe.[2] Here re-

[1] The Abbot of Malmesbury had a trifling interest in lands within the Parish, but it will be seen from a subsequent Note, that the Manor belonged to another Abbey.

[2] Dr. Stukeley says (Abury p. 32) that "Mr. Aubrey erred upon this point, and that there was

remains a kind of solemne walk from Kynet to the top of the hill where this monument is. It is at least a quarter of a mile in length,.....foot broad, and the stones distant one from another about.....foot. West Kynet stands in the angle where the walke from Aubury hither, and that from the top of the hill, did joine. It lies by the side of a little rivulet called Kynet, which runnes to Marleborough, from whence Cynetium hath its denomination: and 'tis likely that here might in the old time have been the celle or Convent for the priests belonging to these temples.[1]

Southward from Aubury in the ploughed field near Kynet, doe stand Three huge upright stones, perpendicularly, like the Three stones (*within the Earthwork*) at Aubury; they are called "The Devill's Coytes."

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no ditch round these circles" on Overton or Seven-barrow hill. But as Aubrey "well remembered it," by the token of a particular remark made upon the spot by Sir Robert Moray, it is by no means clear that Aubrey did err. That there may have been no ditch in Stukeley's time is likely enough, for an interval of more than half a century had passed between their visits, and continual agriculture may easily have effaced the mark of a slight hollow on the surface, such as these "ditches" around barrows and circles frequently were.

[1] Abury. Before adding any Note upon the more modern history of the Parish, the Editor feels himself obliged to make some observations upon Aubrey's ground-plans of the ancient Monument.

Aubrey appears to have been the first person who ever paid the least attention to the now well-known Antiquities at this place: and this, under the circumstances described by him in the Text, he was accidentally led to do in 1648, being then in the 23rd year of his age. He afterwards visited it frequently; and the MS. of the "Monumenta Britannica" which contains his description bears the date of 1665. As no one followed him in the investigation until 1718, Aubrey's ground-plans are the earliest we have by 70 years. On this account alone they are curious and interesting; but they are more particularly so, because one of them (No .II.) appears to be altogether antagonistic to his successor Dr. Stukeley's notion of Abury, viz., that it was, what he was the first to call it, "a Serpent-Temple." Many persons have been incredulous about temples of this kind: and their incredulity will not be lessened by Aubrey's representation of the shape of this monument, taken so many years before.

Aubrey's own statement of the motive which led him to renew his researches at Abury is that he was "edged" to do so, by observing that certain antiquaries before and about his time had "not dealt fairly" with another great Wiltshire monument, Stonehenge: but had gone by the rule of framing the monument "*according to their own hypothesis*," which, as he truly adds, "is much differing from the thing itself." He had also often been misled by descriptions of Antiquities, having seen scarcely one which did not either fall short of fame or exceed it. He therefore determined in this case "to let the stones speak for themselves." His memoranda he

made on the spot. "The delivery being faithful," he hopes that his style may be excused: and so, concludes by offering an opinion on the subject, "with humble submission to better judgment."

From this it is quite clear that he was under no bias whatsoever of fancy as to any particular shape that Abury might or might not have had in remote times: but that he drew on his paper with perfectly honest intention and as well as he had the means, or was in the habit, of drawing, that which he saw; and according to the form in which it appeared to him to be lying on the ground, then and there, before his eyes. The monument was very intricate. To make a mistake in copying it was far from impossible. But before any one ventures now to charge Aubrey with mistake, he had better consider how the charge is to be *proved?* The best witnesses of course would be the stones themselves: and in their absence, the cavities left by them. Unfortunately, both of stones and cavities, the first through wanton destruction, the second through the ordinary action of the plough, the greater part have disappeared. Still, Abury is not entirely destroyed. There is something left. If therefore we wish to know how far Aubrey is trustworthy as to what is gone, his plans should be tested, so far as they can, by what remains. To do this in detail would require more space than a note will allow: so to take one instance, the great Earthwork, Plan I.

With an eye accustomed to Wiltshire antiquities, Aubrey immediately noticed that it was an "ill-shaped monument," but, as it was not his business to improve the shape, he drew it as he found it: that is, so irregularly circular, that if any speculative Antiquary were disposed to say that there had been in patriarchal times "Hexagoniums" or "Pentagoniums," six or five-sided Temples, nothing would be easier than to claim Abury for one, either according to Aubrey's plan I., or Sir R. C. Hoare's xiii plate, in the second volume of his "Ancient Wiltshire."

Dr. Stukeley, on the other hand, in the large plate that forms the frontispiece to his work on Abury, represents it as a true geometrical circle. The Earthwork is fortunately left to speak for itself, and accordingly it is Sir R. C. Hoare's warning to his readers, that upon Stukeley's outline of the Earthwork "no dependence is to be placed." He even doubts "whether it were taken from actual survey:" whereas of Aubrey's plan he says that, "on comparing it with our's I find a great resemblance between them." (Sir Richard's was taken with care by Mr. Crocker, a Surveyor.) In this particular therefore, Aubrey by keeping to the fact, hit the character proper to the British antiquity. Stukeley misrepresents that character entirely. All the old Earthworks are *ir*regular: not because the engineers who knew how to move stones of 40 tons, were ignorant how to describe a circle, but because for some reason of their own, the employers, whosoever they were, preferred the ruder to the more elegant geometry.

But it is in the plan No. II. which professes to give the *whole* structure of Abury, that the testimony of these two oldest witnesses comes into the most perplexing collision. Aubrey observed only one stone-avenue issuing from the Earthwork, viz., the one that led to Kennet. This appeared to him to run straight as far as that village. Stukeley, seventy years afterwards, asserts that there had been *two* stone-avenues, each a mile long, issuing from the Earthwork in different directions, the one towards Kennet, the other towards Beckhampton: together (to use his own words) "performing the graceful sinuosities of a serpent." Of the Kennet avenue, he says that on coming out of Abury it curved a little. Its course in that part cannot be identified with certainty, but it may have made a little deviation, to avoid going up a hill. Farther on, where

its relics do begin, they indicate a perfectly straight line for nearly half a mile. Arrived at Kennet, according to Aubrey, it turned off at an angle. This he particularly mentions two or three times. Stukeley calls it a "mighty curve," but as he had, in the sentence before, mentioned that there had been a great demolition of stones at Kennet, he had scarcely so good an opportunity as Aubrey of knowing what the exact shape of the turn *had been*.

Of a stone-avenue leading from Abury to Beckhampton (which is the great point in dispute,) Aubrey says not one word. He mentions the three gigantic blocks of stone called by the people "The Devil's Coits," (now the Long-stones,) which lay on that side of Abury, and of which two are still left standing; but no others, great or small, standing upright, any where near them. If on that side of Abury there were any not upright, but lying about or half-buried in the ground, it is clear that they did not attract his eye as stones that had ever formed part of the general structure.

Stukeley's statement, on the other hand, is that coming out of the Earthwork on the road towards Beckhampton he saw stones, some lying in the very road, some in the pastures: and that he was told of others that had been broken up in the fields, all within a few years prior to 1722. Upon, what certainly must be called, very slender evidence, he created an avenue of 200 stones, running some way beyond Beckhampton, and ending in a point upon the open downs. The curious, with Stukeley's book in hand, have often gone to look for the Beckhampton avenue, or the marks of it, in vain: and none of the inhabitants are able to remember a stone of it. Stukeley claims for it one or two stones which he saw forming the foundation of a barn. There is one still to be seen in that situation, but it is not larger than a horse-block. On the open down beyond Beckhampton may be also seen here and there one or two points of grey-wether just emerging from the turf; but to all appearance they are occupying a place from which they never were disturbed. The surface thereabout shows no hollows or scars of stones removed; though of such marks of injury the downs are generally long retentive.

The narrowing of the latter part of this supposed avenue, and its ending in a point, are admitted by Stukeley himself to be only a *supposition*. He says, "This I infer from the manner of the end of a temple at Classerness" (or Callernish in the island of Lewis in the Hebrides), "which I take to be the *tail of a snake*." In another part of his work (p. 62), he brings the Classerness monument forward again as his other instance of a *serpentine* temple; and blames Mr. Lhuyd "as a bad designer for calling it an avenue, and for *not discerning the curve* of it no more than that of Kennet avenue, which he has likewise drawn in a straight line." No wonder Mr. Lhuyd was unable to discern a curve towards the end of Classerness, for the stones in that part stand in perfectly *rectilinear* order: and the whole monument bears no nearer resemblance to a serpent than a Latin cross does. [See the figure, "Borlase's Cornwall," ii. 206.] Stukeley's supposition, therefore, of a curve, a narrowing, or a point, at Beckhampton, so far as anything of the kind could be inferred from any tail of a *snake* in the Hebrides, was quite groundless.

The end of the Beckhampton avenue being fanciful, it is not impossible that the same fancy may also have been at work in constructing other parts of it.

From Stukeley's own statement it appears that the greater part of the stones seen by him lay at the beginning, in the interval between the Earthwork and the "Devil's Coits." In the next

interval, between the said "Coits" and Beckhampton, his alleged track becomes very vague, and depends chiefly on what he was *told*. He speaks of a stone lying almost buried in the ground, of others broken up, and pieces lying dispersedly about on banks and meres. Now considering that in the lands about Abury greywether stones lay in his day, as he elsewhere tells us, as thick as leaves, (as they still do on the Hackpen side of the village,) it must have required a much greater precision of memory, than is usually found in labouring men, to be able to identify the *very exact situation*, within a yard or two, of any stone which, in a country full of stones, they had broken up out of the way of their ploughshare, across half a mile of heath, or open ground, during twenty years or more last past. It is impossible to believe that they could have settled that so nicely, without a few hints from the idea that was working in the Doctor's brain.

But where had been Aubrey's eyes all the while, seventy years before? If these stones had stood in avenue order, and that order had only been destroyed within twenty years, or within memory before 1722, it ought to have been visible, indeed much more distinct, so far back as 1648 when he was exploring Abury. Such order, if it existed, would have been the very first object on the open heath to greet him as he rode towards Abury from his home near Chippenham. Yet from his plan and description which make not the slightest allusion to it, it seems that though he went, and very often, for the express purpose of looking for these things, and was riding about the ground year after year, never did he see the Beckhampton avenue.

Perhaps the case may have been thus. There may have been in ancient times, a walk between stones from the Earthwork as far as the "Devil's Coits," connecting that outstanding monument with the main body. That interval was more shut in by hedges and enclosures in Aubrey's time than the rest; and the stones if few and not very remarkable in size, may have escaped his eye, or have been looked upon merely as greywethers *in situ*. More than this it seems difficult to allow. If an avenue, or the remains of one, crossing the open country near Beckhampton, is insisted on, it leaves us in a dilemma between Aubrey blind or Stukeley fanciful.

Without referring to the general reputation of the two men, but judging between them merely by their respective memoirs of this monument, it is less easy to charge Aubrey with seeing too little than Stukeley with a propensity to see too much. Aubrey seems to have noticed every thing else at Abury, except this alleged avenue: describes what he saw, simply, and so far as can be tested, faithfully: while Stukeley's folio volume not only makes the monument more elaborately regular in its shape than it was, or from its antiquity was likely to have been, but loads the subject with so many extravagant and far fetched interpretations that the reader is often at a loss to know, where he is following a true light, and where an *ignis fatuus*.

One licence in that volume Stukeley certainly took, not usual with antiquaries claiming to be trustworthy. Having formed—as he had a perfect right to do—his own notion of the original shape of Abury, viz., that of a snake passing through a circle, he gave it a popular currency by stamping it with a name, of, he distinctly says, *historical authority*. Several times in the course of his book he repeats the assertion, "That this figure was a Form of Temple in use in the very oldest, the patriarchal, times: and *that the first learned nations gave it the name of a Dracontium.*"

It ought to be known that he omitted to bequeath the information *in whose history of what learned nation* he met with the word "Dracontium." The same statement continues, strange to

say, to be made by his followers, but neither they nor any one else have ever been able to produce the name. The truth must therefore be spoken. *In the sense of a temple*, serpentine or otherwise, the word "Dracontium" is *utterly unknown to lexicons*. The *name* being spurious, suspicion is awakened, and those who have been long imposed upon by it, are now beginning to doubt whether the *thing* is genuine.

Of serpents and circles, not only in this, but in a great many other combinations, as *emblems* of certain attributes of a beneficent Deity, there are abundant examples in Egypt. But they are only small devices *carved upon the face of temples;* which, as Aubrey would say, is "much differing" from *temples built in that shape*. Of this there is not known to have been any example in Egypt, nor is there the slightest allusion to any thing like it, among the ancient traditions gleaned by Herodotus from the priests of that country. Walks, sometimes straight, sometimes but very rarely, winding, from one part of a sacred precinct to another, have been found: but, that the latter particularly allude to a serpent, seems to be at present founded more upon conjecture than authentic information. The relics themselves in their present imperfect state accord but very feebly with such a design. There is generally some essential portion wholly wanting. Both at Abury and Stanton Drew, whilst one avenue in each case remained tolerably distinct, the second has long since unaccountably disappeared. The three or four instances hitherto produced in aid of the "Dracontian" theory are not what one would expect, for one is as straight as an arrow: and others, even the most promising, bend sharply. Dr. Stukeley seems to have left it to posterity to find the examples: "he had no doubt that many would be found in Britain:" but they do not appear to have dropped in so rapidly as he predicted. If there is any part of Britain likely to produce them, it is Dartmoor, and Cornwall: but the report from those districts is not very encouraging. On Dartmoor there are stone rows and avenues in plenty. Mr. Rowe however in his work on that district says that among the whole number there is *only one* slightly curvilinear, and though he is not unwilling to befriend the "Dracontians," even that one he is unable to grant them. Of Stukeley's fantastic assortment of temples into "round, serpentine, and winged," Dr. Borlase the historian of Cornwall, conversant with all its ancient remains, quietly says, "The first sort (round) are very numerous, but of the others, *I* have not met with any."

The only work to be instantly recognized as having been intended for the figure of a serpent is, in the New World. In Messrs. Squier and Davis's curious volume of "Ancient Monuments in the Mississippi Valley," p. 96, is a Plate of a narrow curved promontory in Adams County, Ohio; on the surface of which has been formed a low earthen bank about 230 yards long, fairly resembling the coils of that reptile. The same region abounds with similar low embankments, made to resemble quadrupeds, birds, the human figure, &c.

With respect to the meaning of the name of Abury; it will be observed that at the Heading of Aubrey's two Plans, he had at first written *Avebury*, but afterwards, considering that form to be used only by "ignorant scribes" as he called them, he had with his pen, altered it into *Aubury*; believing the name to be a corruption of Auld, i.e. Oldbury. It may have been so; but the Editor is not aware of any instances in ancient documents in which the spelling is near enough to Auld, to support that derivation. In Domesday Book it is Averebrie: but as the *v* in that

Record is indiscriminately used for *v* or *u*, this settles nothing. In the Hundred Roll of 3 Edw. I. [1274] it is Aveneburi, Avenesburi, or Avebury: and in the same book, persons apparently of this parish are described as, of Anebury or Enesburi. In Herefordshire there is a village now called Avenbury, which in Domesday Book is written Awenesbury. These pronunciations seem to indicate a derivation from Aven, (or, softening the *v*,) Auen, or Aun. This could scarcely be from Avon, *water*, for the rivers Avon are at some distance, and a small brook said to be so called, is two or three miles off. On the spot itself, there is only a winter-brook, which does not bear that name.

There have been several desperate efforts to find a meaning for Abury, such as "Abiri" from the Samothracian Cabiri; and, "Ab" a serpent, and "Aur" the sun: but with so many monuments in Wiltshire whose names end in "bury," it seems quite unreasonable to sever this particular one from the rest. Of "bury," we may be nearly certain. The difficulty is with the first syllable.

Merely as a suggestion, and nothing more, it may just be mentioned that in Ezekiel xxx. 17. the word Aven or Auen occurs as the name of a *place*. "The young men of *Aven* and of Pi-beseth shall fall by the sword: and these cities shall go into captivity." In the Greek of the Septuagint, Aven is here rendered by Heliopolis, the "City of the Sun." This was near Cairo in Egypt and was the chief seat of that kind of worship, visited by Herodotus (II., 59 and 63). In Genesis xli. 45, "The Priest of On" (which is the same word as Aven, Auen or Aun, a long vowel o being used) is also explained to mean the Priest of Heliopolis. In Amos i. 5, "The plain of Aven" in Syria is by some considered to be Baal-bec, also a city of the Sun. Of the names Beth-aven and Beth-aun, (house of *vanity* or *idols*,) Calmet says, "It may however be queried whether in these names Aven or Aun is not the Aun or On, (the Sun) of Egypt."

How, it may be asked, could the name have been brought into Britain? Oriental names of *places* connected with religion, have sometimes found their way to the West. Carnac, a name in Upper Egypt, is also the name of a place on the desert coast of Britany in France, remarkable for an extraordinary assemblage of rude blocks of stone stretching several miles into the country. The worship of the Sun was common in these islands. It came from the East: his name of Baal is traceable in many Irish names. In Britany, near Aurai, there is a large monument of stones called Lech-*aven*, certainly not a French name: Lech is an old British word for stone, as in crom-*lech* (bowing stone.) Our remote predecessors may have imported the name of Aun with the worship. Even in our own day various Christian Societies continue to borrow, from the East (whence our own Religion was derived,) such names for places of worship, as Sion, Ephraim, Bethesda, Eben-ezer, Zoar, &c. The form of the great earthwork at Abury and of the rings of stones within it, are generally considered to have some reference to the Sun. Structures connected with that worship seem to have been occasionally of great size, even when architecture was more advanced. Strabo mentions a temple of Apollo, constructed by the Milesians, so spacious that it was left roofless, and contained within its precincts the houses of a village, and a grove, besides minor sacred edifices. [Edit. 1707, Vol. II., p. 941]. In some of these particulars, this might be a description of Abury.

It may, however, be doubted whether an Oriental word would be combined with a Saxon word,

to form such a name as Aun-bury. As a general rule, both parts of a local name ought to belong to one and the same language. But where one part is a *Proper* name, either of some Deity, Person, or Place, in such cases perhaps the combination with another common word may be admissible: as for instance Mount Sion, Mars Hill, &c. Aun-bury is not more incongruous than Sil-bury, if the latter is derived, as some think, from the British Sul, or Latin Sol, the Sun.

But in presenting to the reader the above morsel of speculative etymology, the writer begs to explain that he does not placard it as the derivation of the name of Abury. It is merely a passing shot, probably of no effect, at the origin of an ancient monument so strong in its obscurity as to mock all the efforts of regular approach. The spelling of "Abury" has been adopted in this volume, partly for the sake of uniformity with the "Ancient Wiltshire" of Sir R. C. Hoare, partly because it is at present impossible to say what other form is more correct.

Taking the map of Europe generally, these aggregations of mighty stones appear to be chiefly found upon the coasts and islands that form its Western fringe: more especially in Britain, continental or insular. The actual spots are (speaking also generally) the wildest and most desolate: open plains or what formerly were so. Such situations not having been, so far as appears, much in vogue with the Druids, it was probably from not knowing what else to call them, that these monuments have been called Druidical. This is the term which Aubrey uses, but it does not seem to have been his first idea. The sheet of paper, on which his Plan No. I. is drawn in the Original MS., had been previously used by him, on the reverse side, in preparing his remarks: and, from one of the sentences, afterwards condemned by an erasure with his pen, it appears that his first intention had been "to endeavour to prove that all these stone monuments had been *Burying-places*."

The use to which any structure is applicable must be one of three: viz,, Military, Civil, or Religious. To the first, Abury was utterly unsuited; the great ditch being on the *inner* side of the vallum or earthwork. If it had been for defence, the ditch would have been outside; like the moat below a castle-wall. For Civil purposes, such as large gatherings of people, musters, public games, and the like, the open plains around Abury would be convenient enough, but as to the area itself, occupied by large circles of stupendous blocks of stone, it seems almost impossible to think of any other use to which it could have been appropriated than such as, in some way or other, was connected with Religion. Sir Walter Scott visited, and in his Diary described the great Circles of Stones at Stennis in the Orkneys. Within view of them at some distance, he mentions a large tumulus (like Silbury near Abury), with other smaller ones nearer. He attributed to those antiquities a Scandinavian origin, and refers to the "Eyrbiggia Saga" for repeated meetings at such places whether for Civil or Religious purposes, such as offering sacrifices to Thor and Woden. [Lockhart's Mem. of Life of Sir W. S., ch. xxix]. Bucks' horns, oyster shells, and other signs of festivity, (not altogether confined to primitive times,) were found in the original soil *beneath* the great Earthwork, when part of it was cleared away many years ago on the Eastern side of the Church. [See Plan I]. But if Woden and Thor came in only with the Anglo-Saxons, Abury (unless a feature of the place deceives us) seems to have been in existence long before their time, and also before the Romans. For a road (called in Plan II., "Rode from Marlborough to Bristol,") said to have been used by the Romans, passed directly *across* the avenue near Kennet.

A public road would scarcely have been allowed to do so, whilst the precincts were sacred. It may therefore be inferred that Abury had already ceased to be regarded as sacred when that road was made. The avenue is not likely to have been made *after* the road, unless the Priests were content to have their ceremonies and processions (if it was used for such purposes) interrupted by a general thoroughfare.

But when, by whom, and for what purposes soever Abury was originally made and used, nothing whatever is known about it, until in Domesday Book we find "Avreberie" registered as in the hands of the Crown, "Terra Regis," King's land. The only part at that time in cultivation, consisted of Two Hides of land held under the Crown by Rainbold, a Priest who also had the Church. This seems to have included the whole Rectorial estate, land, church, chapels, tithes and customs: for in the reign of King Henry III. (1217—1270) these, together with the right of presentation to the Vicarage, were granted by the Crown to the Abbot and Monks of Cirencester. The grant was confirmed in 1336 by King Edw. III. (Hundred Rolls), and this part of the parish continued to belong to Cirencester Abbey till the reign of Henry VIII. In 1553, one year before its own dissolution, that Abbey granted a lease of this property for sixty years to Thomas Truslowe, Jane his wife, and John their son, at a rent of £36 16s. per annum, and a Crown-rent of £3 5s. The Truslowes were of Yorkshire origin. In the Wilts Visitation of 1623 there is a Pedigree of them, and there are some epitaphs in the Church. In 1604, probably on the termination of Truslowe's lease, the Rectory estate was granted by the Crown in fee-farm to Mrs. Mary Dunch. [State Papers]. The lands called Abury-Truslowe are now the property of George Brown Esq. The Vicarage is in the gift of the Crown. It was united to Winterbourne Monkton in 1747. The Crown Rent above-mentioned was purchased on 2nd July 1558 by William Allen of Calne.

The Priory. Another portion of Abury, after being for a time in the hands of a subject, had reverted to the Crown in the reign of Hen. III., who bestowed it upon William de Tankerville, Chamberlain of Normandy. With it the Chamberlain endowed the foreign Benedictine Monastery of St. George de Baskeville or Boschaville in Normandy. That Fraternity was represented here by a subordinate House, the Superior of which was called the "Prior of Avenebury." Robert of Avesbury, probably an ecclesiastic from this Priory, and Registrar of Canterbury, wrote a History of King Edw. III. (MS. Harl. No. 200), printed at Oxon. in 1720, and edited by T. Hearne. No Register or Cartulary of the Priory is known. Being Alien it was liable to confiscation. In 1296 it was in danger, but William the Prior had protection. [Prynne, III., 707]. On a suppression of Alien Houses in the reign of Rich. II., this Priory Manor was given (according to Tanner) to the College of St. Mary, Winchester. How it came back to the Crown does not appear, but in Hen. IV. it was granted to the Duke of York towards his Foundation of Fotheringhay College. Immediately before the Dissolution, on surrendering its estate here to Hen. VIII., Fotheringhay College was allowed to receive in exchange Hemingford-Abbot, co. Huntingdon (1545). This property was then sold by the Crown to Sir William Sherington, purchaser of Lacock Nunnery. All Sir William's lands were taken from him (as mentioned above, p. 91) for defrauding the Mint, but he was afterwards allowed to redeem them at the original price. It is doubtful whether he recovered the Priory, for in 1555—6 (2 and 3 Philip and Mary) the Crown

SILBURY.

(*The first paragraph is from the "Monumenta Britannica."*)

Silbury Hill, a little on the right hand of the road from Marlborough to Bristol.

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granted it to William Dunch of Wittenham, co. Berks, Auditor of the Mint. [Jones's Index]. He died 1577, giving it to his younger son Walter, who died 1594, leaving it to his younger son William. [Noble's House of Cromwell]. The initials and date now over the House are "I. M. D., 1602." Kingsmill Long's translation of "Barclay's Argenis" is dedicated to the "truly noble Wm. Dunche of A., Esq., 1636." From the Dunch family the Priory passed by sale to the Stawels, of Somerton, co. Somerset. In 1639 Ralph Stawel Esq. (created Baron in 1683) was the largest proprietor in Abury Parish. The next largest were Margaret Dunch widow, Dame *Mary* Baynton, widow, and Mary Norborne, widow. [Subsidy Roll]. Mr. Stawel's house is mentioned by Aubrey in Natural History of Wilts, p. 42. Sir Richard Holford, Master in Chancery 1694, was lord of the manor at his death, 1718. Of his family, there are burials to 1751. (Heneage, Lord Winchelsea, associated with Stukeley in his researches, has been sometimes mentioned as an *owner* at Abury at this period, but this does not appear to have been the case. He was probably an owner at Woodlands in Mildenhall, which see.) The next owner was Mr. Jones, and then Governor Williamson of Jamaica, who bequeathed it to his relatives, the same family of Jones, now owners. The Priory House is now occupied by Mr. Kemm.

In Pettis's Life of Sir Stephen Fox (founder of the Holland and Ilchester Families,) it is stated that Sir Stephen's Will speaks of his elder brother John Fox having some estate at Abury: (probably Winterborne). Some lands here belonging to a chantry-chapel in Bromham church were sold by the Crown in 1563, to John, Philip, and Christopher Shewter.

A Church was built at Abury before the Conquest, as it is mentioned in Domesday Book. The present one (St. James's) stands outside the ancient earthwork. The font and porch are of Norman date. The former is engraved in "Paley's Fonts." Over the chancel arch is the front of the old Roodloft, gilt and painted. It is drawn in a recent publication by the "Ilam Anastatic Society," No. 1. In Waylen's Marlborough, p. 436, is an account of a curious action at law depending on the legibility of two tombstones in the church-yard. The Registers commence 1698, but there are portions of older ones.

Beckhampton (anciently Backhampton) and Stanmore in this parish belonged in William I. to Gilbert de Breteville, but in Edw. I. were held under Isabella de Fortibus Countess of L'isle, in moieties: one by the Moignes of Maddington, by whose heiress it passed to Lord Stourton: the other by Casterton, succeeded by Colville. Mr. Holford of Weston Birt is now a proprietor here.

There was a Free Chapel at Backhampton, dedicated to St. Vincent. [Sarum Registers, A.D.1532]. The Chaplain was instituted by the Bishop. We have the names of fifteen Chaplains, from 1302—1544: the last being John Waryner S. T. P. The patronage appears to have been alternately in the owners of the moieties above-mentioned. It paid 8s. to Malmesbury Abbey and 2s. to the Vicar of Abury, per annum. In Edw. VI. the chapel and tithes were leased to William Wellet and granted to — Southcote. Robert House (Hussey?) had them in 1570. William Dunch, 1624.

I am sorry that I did not take the circumference of the bottom and top and length of the hill: but I neglected it, because Sir Jonas Moore, Surveyor of the Ordnance, had measured it accurately, and also took the solid content, which he promised to give me; but upon his death, that, among many excellent papers, was lost ... No History gives us any account of it: the tradition only is, that King SIL, or ZEL as the countrey folke pronounce, was buried here on horseback, and that the hill was raysed whilst a posset of milk was seething. The name of this hill, as also of Silchester, makes me suspect it to be a Roman name, *se.* Silius. A hill like Silbury is described by Rudbeck in his Atlantica, Tab. 3, fig. 3.

Perhaps t'is *quasi* "Silii burgus:" so, "Moles Adriani" at Rome where the Emperor Adrian's dust lies, which is now made the Keepe of the Castle of St. Angelo.

Sil, in British, signifies *great*.[1]

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[1] In the original MS. Aubrey had entered Silbury under the parish of Kennet, adding that "Jonas Moore surveyed this and finds it to be here:" but though West Kennet is part of Abury parish, Silbury stands in Abury proper.

It lies close to the London and Bath road, about half a mile west of West Kennet, and about a mile nearly due South of Abury. It is—"*collis conspectæ magnitudinis*"—a colossal conical mound, flat at the top, composed of chalk, and clothed with short turf. The dimensions have been very variously given. Sir R. C. Hoare states the circumference, as near the base as possible, to be 2027 feet, the diameter at top 120 feet, the sloping height 316 feet, the perpendicular height 170 feet, and the space covered by the mound 5 acres and 34 perches of ground. These measures, without being warranted accurate, may serve to give an approximate notion of the size. In forming this mound, part of the labour was saved by Nature. From high ground lying East and West (along which the Bath road runs), a *spur* or small side-ridge jutted out Northwards. The end of this was taken for the basis, and the intervening soil was cut out and thrown upon it. The late Mr. Rickman's illustration is that a ⊓ was made into an ○. A small isthmus or neck was left, to serve as approach and to shorten the ascent. The earth was perhaps taken up in baskets by a spiral path.

Whether Silbury had any thing to do with Abury or was raised for some independent purpose, and if the latter, for what purpose, is a question that still waits to be answered. Towards ascertaining its supposed Sepulchral character three partial openings contribute the following results.

1. In 1723 some workmen planting trees at the top for Mr. Holford then the owner, dug up very little below the surface a skeleton; which Dr. Stukeley then living supposed to be the remains of the "Great King" to whom the mound was conjectured to have been erected. But Sir R. C. Hoare assures us, on his experience of British tumuli, that the place for a *primary*

interment is not at the top, but at the bottom, on or immediately under the original native soil. Stukeley adds that from this digging he obtained a horse's bit, of iron, but a mass of rust, (of which he gives an engraving in his "Abury," Pl. xxxvi.): also some deer's horns and an iron knife with a bone handle, all much decayed. As he was not present at the finding of these articles, it is neither impossible nor improbable that he may have been imposed upon.

2. The second opening of Silbury was in November 1776, under the direction of the Duke of Northumberland and Colonel Drax. This was by a downward shaft from the top. Bingley's London Journal of that date says that the hill "was begun to be opened by the miners of Mendip on Thursday last. They have made a hole at the top, of eight feet square. The antiquaries promise themselves wonders from the bowels of this mountain, (and it may produce a—Mouse.") According to the recollections of two old men, Maskelyn and Blake, still living in 1849 (who however seem to have recollected rather what they had heard, than what they had actually *seen*) the mountain had produced—not the predicted mouse, but—"a Man," *i.e.* a skeleton: found at the bottom of the shaft. A thin slip of oak-wood, met with in that situation, was all that Colonel Drax shewed to Douglas: [Nenia Britan: 1793, p. 161.]

3. The latest examination was in 1849, by the Archæological Institute, Mr. Blandford being the engineer. Of this a detailed account, written by the late Very Rev. J. Merewether, Dean of Hereford, is printed in the Salisbury volume of the Institute, p. 73. The operation was not conducted from the top, but by a tunnel in the side, so as to strike the line of the original surface, on which, (as above-mentioned,) the upper or artificial portion of the hill had been heaped, and on or about which any primary interment was thought most likely to be found. It was ascertained that the shaft sunk in 1776 had neither hit the exact centre nor reached the original soil. The alleged discovery, of "the Man," was accordingly pronounced to be very doubtful. No skeleton or sepulchre was found in 1849, but several *Sarsen stones*, some fragments of bones of ox and red-deer, and, in two instances the tine of an antler: all of which articles, especially the first, are of British sepulchral character. The Dean thought that the verge of the base of the mound had been set round with Sarsen stones; but the evidence of this is considered quite insufficient by Mr. W. Long. [See "Wilts Archæol. Mag." IV. 339.] As the greater part of the interior has never yet been examined, the result is not considered by many archæologists to be quite conclusive.

Mr. William Owen, author of the Welsh Dictionary, identified Abury as the "Gorsedd Bryn Gwyddon," one of the "primary circles of Britain," and Silbury, as "Cludair Cyvrangon" or "Heap of assemblies," the piling up of which is mentioned in the fourteenth Triad.

Among those who have taken an *anti*-sepulchral view of the question, was the late Rev. W. L. Bowles, who was very earnest for a Hill-Temple to Mercury. [History of Bremhill, chap. ii.: and Gent. Mag., 1827, part ii.] The Rev. J. Bathurst Deane connects it with Abury, dedicates it to the Sun, and supposes a perpetual fire to have been kept burning at the summit. In the late Rev. E. Duke's "Planetarium" of the Wiltshire Downs, Silbury represents the Earth. Another opinion is that, like the Mount at Marlborough, it was the basis of a Keep or Fort. [See Quarterly Review, Vol. xci, p. 312]. Leland seems to have taken it for one: "Tumulus terræ, in *usus bellicos*, olim egestæ, cui nomen Selburgus." [Itin. ix. 91]. Mounds again of this sort may have been thrown up sometimes, as at Waterloo, in memory of a victory. There is none on record. In

BROAD-HINTON.[1]

"John de Tybetot had one Knight's Fee in Broadhinton, co. Wiltes; which Fidena Wase holds at £6 13s. 4d. And one, in Over-Worston (Over-Wroughton) in Wilts, which the Abbot of Tewkesbury holds at £10." *From Harl. MSS.*

A.D. 1006 there was a fight with the Danes at Cynet, or near the Kennet, but that was a *defeat* of the British. Dr. Stukeley, regarding Silbury as the tumulus of some British King, thought it "likely" that, just as in Egypt, upon the breast of a mummy was sometimes placed the hieroglyphic of a circle and a snake, so the earthwork and stone rows of Abury (to which he was pleased to give that form) had been constructed "to brood over the *depositum* of the prince interred; hence, the temple of Abury was made for the sake of Silbury." [Abury, p. 41 and 52]. Of this explanation (and perhaps not of this alone), it may be said, (to use one of Dr. Borlase's expressions), "T'is very *un*likely—to say no more o'nt." Sir R. C. Hoare (Ancient Wilts, II., 89) believing Silbury to have been formed before the Roman occupation of Britain, observes that the Roman road coming from Bath "*seems* to have taken Silbury for its bearing, but to have made a slight deviation from the straight line to avoid it." This is certainly not very perceptible: and Mr. Rickman (Archæologia, xxviii, 402), denies it. Further, he maintains that the road was made before Silbury: and that, the road having been made by the Romans, Silbury is *post* Roman. He argues that, if Silbury existed first, then, the excavation, used in making Silbury, must have been on the spot when the engineer came to make the road: and if that were so, the engineer would surely have availed himself of that excavation, to carry his road through *it*, instead of over the hill alongside of it. This satisfied Mr. Rickman that the hollow, and consequently Silbury, was not in existence when the road was made. But he presumes the road to have been *made* by the Romans: of which there is no proof. There is in short, nothing at present to *determine* the origin of this Mound. "Factum abiit, monumenta manent."

[1] Called Broad, or Hinton Magna, to distinguish it from Little Hinton in Elstub and Everley. The parish lies part in Selkley, part in Kingsbridge Hundred.

There appear to have been two chief estates at Hentone, or Hantone, at the Conquest. 1. The Fee of Humphrey de Insulâ, afterward Tibetot's and Dunstanville's, of their Barony of Castle Combe. 2. Gilbert de Breteville's; who also had Cliff, and Back-hampton.

I. That part of the parish which is in Selkley Hundred, was held of the Castle Combe Barony by the Wase family (see "Blountesdon") in 1392: afterwards by Wm. Wrofton, Worston, or Wroughton, by whose descendants it was held for about 200 years. The house was built by Sir William Wroughton in A.D. 1540. [For their Pedigree see Wilts Visit. 1565 and 1623.] About A.D. 1640 the estate was bought from Sir Giles Wroughton by Sir John Glanville (second son of John Glanville, Judge of C.P.), a very celebrated Sergeant-at-Law, and Speaker of the House of Commons. [See Chalmer's Biog. Dict.] The purchase is mentioned in his epitaph, added to Aubrey's Text. He is said (but *quære*) to have burned Broad Hinton House, in order to prevent its being garrisoned by the Parliament. John Evelyn visited here. [Diary, 1654.]

Mr. Bernard Burke in his "Romantic Records of distinguished Families" (vol. i. p. 1) has

worked up a story of "The Glanvilles," the facts of which he states to have been "gleaned with much labour and almost grain by grain," but his authorities are not given. The outline of it is, that Sir John Glanville, the Judge, disinherited Francis his eldest son for his wildness, and gave certain estates to his younger son John the Serjeant: that a Mr. William Crymes of Killworthy near Tavistock, having been saved from assassins by Francis in the streets of London interceded for him with Sir John the father on his death bed, but too late: that Francis afterwards adopting a steady life and following with diligence the study of the Law, married Elizabeth Crymes the daughter: that John Glanville upon hearing of this event and being satisfied of his brother's entire reformation invited him to dinner, placed him at the head of his table and desired him to raise the cover of the dish before him. Its contents, though dry, were not unsavoury to Francis; being a bundle of parchments, by which the estates were transferred to himself. There are some monuments of the Glanville family at Tavistock, co. Devon.

A correspondent of the *Devizes Gazette*, March, 1858, who claims to speak upon authority, states that "The descendants of Sir John Glanville became reduced, and in the early part of the 17th century sold the estate to Thomas Benett Esq.": [A Subsidy Roll of A.D. 1639-40 gives the names of William, Julius, and the Lady Glanville, as separate contributors at Broad-Hinton in that year.] "From Mr. Benett this estate, as well as that of the Norbornes, and also the Salthrop estate, passed to his daughter, Mrs. Pye Benett, formerly of Salthrop. On her death the estates passed to her daughter Mrs. Calley, the wife of Thomas Calley Esq. of Burderop, and on her death to her son, the late John James Calley Esq. He sold them to John Parkinson Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, who, however—as it turned out upon his death, a few years ago—purchased, and held them as trustee, for the great Duke of Wellington." The Broad-Hinton and Salthrop estates have been since bought (about 1860) from the second Duke of Wellington by Anthony M. S. Maskelyne Esq. of Basset's Down.

A small portion of Wroughton's lands was bought, 31 Eliz. by George Sadler.

II. The part of the parish which lies in Kingsbridge Hundred was held by Bretcville at the Conquest: afterwards the Fee of Bigod the Earl Marshal: under which (like Cliff) it was possessed in Edw. I. by the Columbars family: and in 1316 by the Lords Cobham. This includes Ufcote: which afterwards belonged to the Lovells of Titchmarsh, (see Wanborough.) On the attainder of Francis, last Viscount Lovell, in 1485, Ufcote was granted to William Compton ancestor of Lord Northampton, by whose family it was sold with Elcombe, Wicklescote, &c., to Thomas Sutton, Founder of the Charter House, London.

A Sir Thomas Hinton of Broad-Hinton who married Elizabeth Gawen of Imber is mentioned by Sir R. C. Hoare (Heytesbury, p. 163). Cotmarsh maintains the Duchess of Somerset's General Charity.

Broad Town lies both in Cliff Pipard and Broad Hinton parishes. In 7 John, Alan Basset (from whom Basset Down takes its name) was owner here: and was succeeded by the Despensers (see Compton Basset) who held under the honour of Wallingford. In 1398 Robert Bernard and Richard Parys (of Parys-place) held under Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. In Hen. VI. the proprietors in chief were the Earls of Warwick, and in 18 Edw. IV., George Duke of Clarence in right of his wife, their heiress. Doynell 1349, Nicholas Wootton 1453, and William York

(Church.)

In the chancel; in brass on a flatt marble, thus:

Hic jacet Johes Wrofton Armiger qui obiit xvi° die Aprilis Anno Dni MCCCCXXX. Cuius aie ppicietur Deus. Amen.

Here is his effigies in armour, but the scutcheons are lost.

Chancell, North wall; in freestone:

"Here lyeth Sir William Wroughton, Knight, who dyed in the 50 yeare of his age in Anno Domini 1559, and left yssewe of his body by Dame Elinor, his wife, daughter of Edward Lewknor, Esqr. four sonnes and three daughters, and builded the howse of Broadhenton, Anno Domini 1540."

The crest is a human head to a horse's neck.[1] The Arms [Pl. xxix. No. 443] Wroughton. Supporter, naked boy with wings, but no bow. The same coat repeated.

Wroughton impaling Lewknor [No. 444].

(Chancel. South Wall.)

Two figures of Sir W^m^. (*read* Sir Thomas, son of Sir William) Wroughton, and his lady (Anne dau. and coh. of John Barwick Esq. of Wilcote): 4 sons and 4 daughters.

On the South side, on the wall, are the figures aforesaid, a large monument of freestone with pillars, without any inscription, but with these Arms: [No. 445.] Wroughton, as before, quartering 1. (Norreys).[2] 2. 3 bends within a

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1476, are also old names here. The manor of Broad Town was left by Will of the Duchess of Somerset to maintain Froxfield Hospital.

The Rectory of Broad Hinton belongs to St. Nicholas Hospital Sarum: the Master of which presents to the Vicarage. The first presentation under this patronage appears to have been A.D. 1478.

[1] "Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam, &c.," but the usual crest of the Wroughton family was, An ibex's head, Arg., pellettée, collared, ringed and armed Or.

[2] This quartering ought probably to be, Argent, a chevron between 3 *ravens'* heads, sable: being really the shield of Ravenscroft of Cotton End. On the marriage of the heiress of that family with John Norreys of Bray, co. Berks., temp. Edw. III., he assumed his wife's Arms. Anne, daughter of Sir Wm. Norreys, married William, grandfather of Sir Thomas Wroughton. [See "Wilts Visit." A.D. 1565, in Harl. MS., No. 1565, p. 31^b^.]

border.[1] 3. Arg. a chevron engrailed Gu. between 3 unicorn's (heads, erased, Az.).

Sir John Glanville, Knt., Serjeant at Lawe, lies buried in this Chancell; only a penon hangs over him with his coate, [No. 446].

["Memoriæ Sacrum Johis Glanville Militis, Servientis ad Legem Caroli primi et Caroli secundi, filii Johis Glanville de Tavistoke in Com: Devon: tempore Reginæ Elizabethæ unius Justiciariorum de Communi Banco natu secundi: Communium in Parliamento Proloquutoris, hujus Manerii Glanvillorum primi emptoris et proprietarii. Obiit 2d. die Octobris A.D. 1661.

Hoc monumentum propriis sumptibus posuit Winifreda Glanville ipsius Johis dum vixit uxor amantissima, nunc vidua mæstissima, 29 die Sept. A.D. 1673."]

In the N. wall of the Chancell is a statue of alabaster, and about the nich of this monument is a tedious Latin Inscription: but this is the substance of it.

"Erected to the memory of Francis Glanville, eldest sonne of the Serjeant, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of King Charles the First, obijt xxi day July, Ætat. 28, 1645, at the siege of Bridgwater, in Com. Somerset."

In the North side of this Church, in a windowe, is an old scutcheon [No. 447].

KINNET. (East).

East Kinnet belonged to the Priory of St. Margaret's near Marlborough.[2]

MARLEBOROUGH.

Cunetium did not stand where now stands Marleborough, but farther northwards, towards Middenhall. Notwithstanding, Cunetium is commonly taken for Marleborough, and the map-makers know nothing to the contrary. *Vide et quære* the

[1] This quartering ought to be, Bendy of six, Azure and Or, a bordure Gules; for Merbroke of Yattendon, Berks; a family whose heiress Alicia had married Sir John Norreys.

[2] This is perhaps the Chenete of Domesday Book, held at that time "by the Church of St. Mary of Winchester, of Hugo, in trust for his daughter." In the reign of King John a marsh and virgate of land belonged to the Prior and Canons of St. Margaret's, Marlborough. In 1315-16 John de Berwick and Godfrey de Weston were lords of the manor: probably Religious Men: as in 1383 (7 Rich. II.) the Manor and Tithes belonged to the Prior and Canons aforesaid. Some land charged "with the maintenance of a lamp" in the church was granted to ——Dismars, (Edw. VI.); the Manor to the Earl of Pembroke, and Rectory to —— Herbert, (Phil. and Mary). Richard Frankland Sen. had a grant (4 Eliz.) In 1639 Thomas Grubb Esq. and Dame Mary Baynton widow, were the largest contributors on the Subsidy Roll. In 1783 Sir Berkeley William Guise, Bart., died owner of the Manor and Tithes: which in 1786 belonged to Dr. Shute Barrington (then Bishop of Sarum) in right of his second wife Jane Guise, only sister to that Baronet. Stukeley, 1743, mentions Charles Tucker Esq. late of East Kennet.

ruins of old Cunetium, of Jeffrey Daniel Esq. & Mr. Gilmore. It hath its name from the river Kynet or Cynet. Kynette in Welsh signifies scolding; water will make such a kind of noise.

Marleborough Castle and Keepe, now my Lord Seymour's Mount.[1]

MILDEN-HALL.[2]

Stands by the river Cunet, now Kinnet, about half a mile from Marleborough.

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[1] Cunetio was a Station on the Roman road from Bath to London. Sir R. C. Hoare investigated the subject, and suggested the name of *Upper* Cunetio for Folly Farm on the hill near Marlborough: and that of *Lower* Cunetio for Mildenhall, (Ancient Wilts, ii. 91.)

The church was given by Will. I. to Osmund, Bishop of Old Sarum. Mr. Waylen's "History of Marlborough and its neighbourhood," published 1854, will supply information about this parish. In the Wilts Archæol. Mag., vol. VII. p. 1, is a Paper by the late Mr. F. A. Carrington, on its Ancient State. Of local objects of curiosity there is a list in the same work, vol. VI. p. 259.

Jeffery Daniel of St. Margaret's is named in Aubrey's Preface as one of his expected coadjutors in Wilts County History. Some of this family were Stewards at Marlborough to the Earl of Pembroke. In Preshute Church were lately some hatchments: and, on the North wall, the Arms with many quarterings of Wiliam Daniel of Preshute and his wife Cicely Ernley.

[2] The Manor of Mildenhall, (provincially called Middenhall, or "Minall") belonged in the reign of the Confessor to Glastonbury Abbey, and so continued till Edw. I. when it came to the hands of Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, under whom it was held by William de Ferrars, seventh Earl of Derby. By marriage of Isabel coheir of Ferrars, and widow of Gilbert Basset, it came to Reginald de Mohun, Lord of Dunster, co. Somerset. She was his second wife, and the Manor was given to their son William Mohun. He died without sons, and it went to his daughter and coheir Mary, wife of Sir John de Meryet. Afterwards (25 Edw. I.) it reverted to the elder house of Mohun. In Edw. III. it belonged to Bartholomew Lord Burghersh, who in 1371 sold it to Sir Thomas Hungerford, the purchaser of Farley Castle. In 1460 on the confiscation of the estates of that family it was granted for a short time to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and then restored. On a second confiscation in 1540 the Crown granted it the Earl of Pembroke. The Hungerfords again recovered it. In 1613 it was held for life by the Earl of Rutland in right of his wife, widow of Sir Edward Hungerford. The Hungerfords finally ceased to be owners in 1686. Their estate included Woodlands (of which William Jones mentioned in the Epitaph p. 339, was then Tenant), the Warren called Barredge, Stockham Mill, &c. The next owners appear to have been the Nourse family, as Sarah, daughter of Henry Nourse Esq. of Woodlands was wife of Charles Finch third Earl of Winchelsea, and in 1713 the Countess of Winchelsea, then widow, and others sold the Manor of Mildenhall to Charles, Earl of Ailesbury. Woodlands became Mr. Calcraft's, from whom it descended to the Wyld family.

The old glass all spoyled in the late warres; on the South side, painted on the wall, is the escutcheon of the Marquesse of Hartford, and the coate of Hungerford. Woodland, in this parish, belonges to Hungerford, but about 100 yeares since to ..... Essex. See "Easton Piers," [P. 239 above.)

In the South Aisle here is this Inscription, no other in the Church:

"Juste judicat: veniemus omnes ad judicium. "Here lyeth the body of William Jones, Gentilman, who departed this life the 8th of Nov. 1610, whose life was religious and honest, at his death godly and charitable so witnessed by the beholders, deservedly commended by the Preacher at his funerall. And here sleepeth with his father the body of John Jones, Gent., his son, whose dayes also ended shortly after, being the 28th of January the same yeare, both whose soules be with the individual Trinity glorified and charitably departed the earthly mansions here, according to their faith published at their departinge, to be saved only by the death and passion, and bloud-shedding of Christ Jesus ..... received their salvation whilst the world doth persecute them."

SAVERNAKE FOREST.

Sturmy's Horne, by which he held the forest of Savernake, is mentioned in "Fuller's Worthies."

Dr. Fuller also makes mention of a sweet fern, which growes in this forest, which the Vicar here tells me he hath seen and smelt: it is like other fern but not so bigge, he knows not where about it grows, but promised to make enquiry. Send also to Mr. Bird of Stock, for some.[1]

Mildenhall appears to have been divided among several proprietors besides the Mohuns, in ancient times. In Edw. I., Robert de Stutescomb, under the honour of Beauchamp. The Abbot of Tewkesbury under the Barony of Castle Combe. This was Poulton. [See "Wilts Archæol. Mag." II. 271]. Hugh Doure under the Honour of Wallingford. The Abbot of St. Victor, Ralph Quintin, and the Templars. [See "T. de Nevill."]

In Wilts Institutions, 1526, there is a note "de Unione Eccl. de Myldenhale cum Ecclesiâ de Weleforde." Walter Curle afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells was Rector here from 1619 to 1629. Also George Morley, Dean of Christ Church and afterwards Bishop of Winchester, from c. 1643. Charles Francis 1788—1821, bequeathed £4000 for a school, of which the foundation stone was laid 24th April 1824. Mr. Waylen, "History of Marlborough," has some memoranda of Mildenhall.

[1] The earliest notice of this Forest that the writer has met with, is a grant of lands at Oare by King Athelstan to Wilton Abbey, A.D. 933. The lands so given were between Oare and the Wansdyke, and they are described as lying "outside the wood called Safernoc." [New Monasticon,

"Wilton," p. 320.] The origin of the name is uncertain. Camden, Fuller and others, finding an old Cornish word "savarn" signifying savour, conceived the Forest to have been called from some plant, such as the Polypodium fragrans, the "sweet fern" mentioned in the text. But though this grows there, it is not rare: nor is it likely to have given the name to a large tract of country. The word is sometimes written in old records with a mark of abbreviation, "Savernak'." If the full name were Savern-acre, it might possibly have some reference to the geological character of the district, which, like that of most of the forests in the S.W. of England, consists of tertiary sand and gravel, overlying the chalk. "Savhr," an ancient word for sand or gravel, is the true derivation of the name of the "sandy bottomed Severn." [Shakspeare's Hen. IV.] In the Cornish language, *Sk*avernak is, a hare, (Borlase.) Scevenoc is the name of a Caernarvonshire river.

In A.D. 1280 the limits of the forest were much more extensive than now. They reached from West Overton (West of Marlborough) to Denford beyond Hungerford; passing round by Buttermere, Collingbourne Kingston, Easton and Pewsey, as far as Warekway (now Workaway) Hill. The family of Esturmy of Wolf-hall were for a long time chief Foresters (paying Fines for the same) under the Crown to whom the whole belonged. Under the Esturmys were subforesters, each being keeper of a "Baily," and holding lands in right of their office. Of these were 1. The West Baily, including Bedwyn Brail (*bruel:* copse) and Harden (now Harding's), of which the keepers were the Harden family, and afterwards Sir Robert Bilkemore 1334. 2. Hippingscombe Baily (another part of which belonged to Chute Forest); kept by the Columbars 1275, and the Pipards. 3. Eastwick Baily, kept by Bonclive of Wick. 4. Southgrove, by Robert de Fortesbury, and in 1352 by the Malwayns. The Prior of Marlborough had rights of feeding for oxen and cows. The Abbot of Hyde had certain liberties. The hounds of Matthew Columbars, kept in his manor of Chisbury, were exempt from "expeditation," i.e. from having a claw cut off. In 1275 the Bishop of Salisbury who had a chace for wolves and hares at Studecomb, as well as the Prior of Okebourn who had a similar privilege in his own neighbourhood, were complained of, as occasionally encroaching in Savernake, to the damage of the King. The King's Forester South of Trent, upon the death of the Chief Forester of Savernak, claimed his horse saddle, bridle, horn, sword, bow and arrows, as a heriot. Lands at Burbach, and Coulsfield in South Wilts, were appurtenant to the office.

The horn at Tottenham Park (now commonly called the Bruce horn) descended to the Bruces, Earls of Ailesbury, through the Seymours from the Esturmys. The possession of it is said to be the title by which the Wardenship of the Forest is held under a charter granted 23rd July, 1 Edw. VI. to Edward, Duke of Somerset. It is of ivory with mountings in enamelled silver. There are no Arms upon the horn itself, but on the belt which is more modern are those of a Scottish family, apparently Randolph Earl of Moray (the Bruce's nephew). In the "Wilts Archæol. Mag." vol. vi. p. 265, are drawings of the horn, and a minute description by the Rev. John Ward.

The oak tree, called the "Duke's Vaunt," having been in younger days the glory of the Protector Duke of Somerset, is still living. The age of this tree must be extraordinary. In 1762 twenty boys were shut up in the hollow of it: and old men then living said it had been in the

WINTERBOURNE-MONKTON.[1]

Mem: Milbarrow is in this parish on the North side, a considerable British sepulchre. *Vide* "Templa Druidum" de hoc.[2]

Mem: *Q.* Farmer Thos. Cripps for golden Roman coyne found here which he has. He now lives at Berwick Basset.

Carta Athelstani Regis, facta amicabili femine Elflede, de Winterbourne. *Vide* Legier Book of Glaston.[3]

"Afflanti per cunctam triquadri orbis latitudinem gibonifero sacro sancti flaminis incendio salutifera animarum gaudia ac multifida donorum spiramina prerogante quibus humanis improbitatis rubigo consumitur felicitasque eterna ejus munere adquiritur qui ante omnia secula apud prem. indissociabili nutu sempiternitate majestatis alto infima eterna labentia qualia administracionum distinctione fieri possent, &c."

Here is a close called Gregorie's close, where is the signe of a great deal of

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same state as long as they could remember. ["Gent. Mag." 1802, p. 497.] Dryden probably under-rates the age of such a patriarch, when he says,

> "Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
> Supreme in state: and in three more decays."

The magnificent domain of the Earl of Ailesbury includes much more than Savernake Forest: but the other parts are in a different Hundred. Savernake House was destroyed by fire on 9th March 1861. A new church called Christ Church, a Parsonage House and Schools, have recently been built in the Forest by the Earl of Ailesbury.

[1] There are many Winterbournes in Wilts, and their several histories are not easily traced, the distinctive name not being always added. The word signifies *winter-stream.*

[2] Mill-barrow, so called from a mill erected upon it, lies between this village and Abury. Aubrey in his Monumenta Britannica (which includes "Templa Druidum") has preserved a sketch of it. See also Stukeley's Abury, p. 46. For a curious interment discovered near the spot in 1854, see Wilts Archæol. Mag. I. 303.

[3] This charter, more than usually bombastic and unintelligible, is not printed in the New Monasticon. The Manor was given to Glastonbury Abbey (whence it is called *Monkton*) by Elflida Queen of King Edward. [New Mon. I. 24.] At the Dissolution it was sold to William Sherington, purchaser of Lacock. There was a grant to William Gomelden and James Hawie in temp. Elizabeth. Sir Edward Darell had lands here, at his death in 1549.

In 1274 the Jury of the Hundred Court represented that above 40 years before, Walter the Prior had taken away the gallows at Overton and Avebury: and that Luke the Prior had done the same at Winterborne Monkton. [Hundred Rolls.]

building, adjudged near two acres; they say 'twas Sir John Gregorie's.[1]

The Parsonage here belonged to the Priory of St. Margaret's, (Marlborough)[2] as also Purnell's land.[3]

In the Church is nothing of antiquity to be found, unless a marble with two brasse figures, the Inscription lost.[4]

WINTERBOURNE BASSET.[5]

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[1] "Sir John Gregorie" seems to be an imaginary personage. The origin of the name was more likely thus. From one of the Glastonbury charters (New Mon. cxxxii.) it appears that c. 1270 *Gregory* Delamere of Winterburne Monachorum gave to Robert of Pederton, Abbot, "all that place called La Stanburgh on the West side of Winterburne, in order that the Monks might raise a windmill or otherwise improve their property *(se improviarent)*, as they liked best. Also a certain close round the Abbot's sheepcote *(bercaria)*." It is likewise mentioned among the acts of Abbot Robert that he erected a kitchen with offices, a sheepcote covered with stone, and a windmill. These were probably the buildings of which the traces were visible in "Gregory's Close."

[2] This is so stated in Ecton's Thesaurus. Tanner does not mention it. The Abbot of Glastonbury in 1309 presented to a "portion of Tithe." In 1336 this portion is called a "Rectory" and the building with which it was connected "The Free Chapel of Monkton." Ecton speaks of a chapel annexed to Overton, destroyed. In 1336 a Vicarage of Monkton (St. Mary Magdalen) had been endowed, of which the Abbey of Cirencester was Patron down to the Dissolution. The Truslow family of Abury then presented once or twice. The Vicarage was united with that of Abury in 1747.

[3] John Purnell was an owner in the parish in 1587, Beckett Purnell in 1639. There was also a family of Sloper in 1538 and 1639.

[4] The Rev. John Brinsden, Vicar, who died 1719, was buried at the East end of the churchyard, and a Sarsen stone, from his own glebe, was placed over his grave. The numerous snow-drops to be seen there in spring were originally planted by him in the form of letters of the alphabet, for the purpose, as it is said, of enlivening the dullness of the Horn-book to the young children of his parish-school.

[5] The Manor of Winterbourne Basset belonged, Hen. I. to the Dunstanvilles of Castle Combe (See "Wilts Archæol. Mag." VI. 270) by whom it was transferred temp. Rich. I. to Alan Basset. Like Compton Basset it passed by Oliva heiress of Philip Lord Basset, 1271, to the Despensers. On their forfeiture it became Crown property: and was granted to the Duke of York for Fotheringhay College 1415; and at the Dissolution to William, Earl of Pembroke, to whose family it belonged in 1607. It was probably bought by Sir Stephen Fox, as it has belonged for many years to the Lords Holland. Robert Bellot was chief rate-payer in 1687.

This Church was dedicated to St. Katharine.[1]

In the Chauncell lies interred Ambrose Browne, son of ..... Browne, of this parish, he dyed Anno Dni. 166 . . aged 103. In the windowes here are St. Thomas of Canterbury, and, I think, St. Katharine.

In the North aisle under the windowe, which is of the fashion of Edw. III., is an old nich, within which on a stone is the lineary figure of a man and his wife, of whose name here is no tradicion. I am sorry that new glass is set up in this old window, else, perhaps, I might have found the coat of Basset.

In a kind of Chapell, on the North side of the Church next the Chancel, is this monument, of freestone:

"Here lieth the body of Symon Baskervile, Esqr. sonne of Sir Walter Baskervile, of Earsley, in the County of Hereford,[2] Knight, which Symon married the widowe of William Hutchins, of Rickarston, who deceased in the yeare of Our Lord God, 1552."

In the other column:

"Here also lieth the body of William Baskervile, of Wanborough, sonne of the above said Symon Baskervile, who deceased at Rickarston, the 29th day of September, in the yeare of Our Lord God, 1604."

On a pillar below which, is an altar monument of freestone without inscription;

The advowson was given by Reginald Dunstanville to the Priory of St. Pancras, Lewes. At the Dissolution it was granted to the Earl of Pembroke: and about 1720 to Magdalen College, Oxon.

[1] It is so called in Bacon's "Liber Regis:" but the modern name seems to be St. Peter's. The church, except the tower, has been lately almost re-built at an expense of £1000, of which one half was given by the incumbent the Rev. W. F. Harrison: who also chiefly at his own expense re-built the parsonage house. Mr. Harrison died before the re-opening of the church, by Dr. Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury, which took place on Wednesday 30th October, 1857. The tower (West) is Perpendicular: the nave, and North, (or Baskerville's) Chapel, Decorated. The chancel is spacious, and has four side-lights of Flamboyant style. The East window is new. The font Early English.

[2] Of Baskerville of Erdisley (Burke's "Landed Gentry") a branch was settled at Ricardston in this parish: having lands also at Wanborough, and at Rockley in Ogbourne St. Andrew.

on the former are these 10 scutcheons, *viz*: First the paternal, with mantling, and crest, which is, I think, a greyhound's head couped A.[1]

[No. 449]	Baskerville			[No. 454]	Baskerville impaling Bruges.		
[450]	Do.	impaling	(Wynter?)	[455]	Do.	do.	(Audley?)
[451]	Do.	do.	(Grosse?)	[456]	Do.	do.	Bodenham.
[452]	Do.	do.	(Burgess?)	[457]	Do.	do.	same as 4.
[453]	Do.	do.	(Leighton?)	[458]	Do.	do.	Waterton.

The crest (of Waterton) is an Otter (a beaver passant) with a fish in his mouth.

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Hutchins of Ricarston, who deceased the 27th day of May, 1607."

Ricardston belonged to Lord Mauduit in 1315. The Abbot of Stanley in Edw. I., William Wroston, or Wroughton, in Rich. II., and the Delamere family, were also owners of land here. The portion of the latter passed in Hen. IV. to their heiress Willelma wife of Sir John Roche, from whom in Hen. VI. to Beauchamp.

Rabson in this parish, anciently Rabbedeston, belonged to the Prioress of Ambresbury.

[1] The usual crest of Baskerville is a wolf's head erased, Arg., holding in its mouth a broken spear.

WHERWELLS-DOWN HUNDRED.[1]

NORTH BRADLEY.[2]

HERE is a very fine Church built all of freestone. The windowes here have been extraordinary good. For a windowe by the porch, now all plaine glasse, Westbury, before the warres, would have given fourscore pounds, and glazed the windowe again with plaine glasse. These glorious windowes are now so much defaced there is but enough left for one to guess at former beauty and skill: remaines in the Chancell East windowe Ihs and M: and this coate: [Pl. xxxii. No. 459, Edingdon Priory.][3]

[1] The Lordship of the Hundred of "Wervelesdon" was given by King Edgar to the Abbey of Romsey. On the Dissolution of Monasteries it was granted to Thomas Seymour Lord Sudeley. It now belongs to Mr. Watson Taylor owner of the Edingdon property. The name in Domesday Book is "Wrderusteselle," in the Hundred Rolls "Wervollesdon. Some think it may be Orwolde's, an old name found elsewhere in North Wilts. Wherwell is the name of an Abbey in Hants, and of a wood in Wilts.

[2] There is only one "Bradele" mentioned in Domesday Book which Sir R. C. Hoare claims for Maiden Bradley: but as the owner mentioned in Domesday was Walter Giffard, ancestor of the Earls of Buckingham, it is as likely to have been North Bradley: for much of the Giffard Earl of Buckingham's lands came afterwards to Greynvile, or Greyvile, of Southwick in this parish. See note 5 next page.

The principal manor of North Bradley belongs to the Earl of Mornington by maternal descent from the Longs of Draycote. How and when it came into that family has not been exactly ascertained: but Robert Long (who died 1446) was a land owner under the Abbess of Romsey. One of his wives was Margaret Popham, widow of Wayte. [Deed of 1417.]

[3] The shield of Edingdon Monastery; which was still in the window a few years ago. North Bradley Church before A.D. 1351, was a chapelry of the ancient Prebend of Edingdon belonging to Romsey Abbey: and when, in that year, the advowson of Edingdon Prebend was severed from Romsey Abbey and granted to William of Edingdon Bishop of Winchester for the endowment of his new College of Bonhommes at Edingdon, the Rectorial Tithes of North Bradley were impropriated to the Bonhommes and a Vicarage was endowed here. The Tithes and some land, with the Patronage of the Vicarage of "North Bradley and Southwick" were granted (Edw. VI.) to Winchester College. Sir W. Sherington had also a grant of land in 4 Hen. VIII.

In the East windowe of the South aisle are 5 columnes, (*window-lights;*) at the bottom of each an Angell finely painted, with purple wings, holding a scutcheon in a riband, viz. 1. *broken.* 2. Long and Wrottesley:[1] *inverted by the glazier.* [No. 460.] 3. (Long?) impaling (Popham of) Bradley, and another *broken* [No. 461].[2] 4. Long impaling ..... 5. *broken.* In 12 little columnes at the top of this window are 8 of the Apostles in little, *lost.*

In the limbe of the next South windowe, ... our Lord M.CCCCCXXVII the ... d .. an ... this wyndo in the yeare ..... Orate p. aia Dni ..... Thome Elme[3] nup.....

At the bottom, as in the other, here are two Angells remaining, but the scutcheon broken: about the middle of the windowe these: 1. Three Anlaces or daggers [No. 462]. 2. Two Battle axes in saltire [No. 463].

A notable old gothique Font with the escutcheon of Christ's Passion, and the hieroglyphicks of the 4 Evangelists.[4]

In the North aisle are two windowes stopt up; one with board, the other with mortar.

(Southwick Court.)[5]

[1] The shield of Sir Henry Long of Wraxhall and Draycote Kt., who died 1556: and of his second wife Eleanor Wrottesley, relict of Edmund Leversedge of Frome Selwood.

[2] The shield is drawn in our Plate, as given by Aubrey: not being able to distinguish the charge, he made merely five indistinct marks.

[3] The date of 1527 is an error: if, at least, the person referred to was Thomas Elme, Rector of Edingdon Monastery (and, as such, Rector and Patron of North Bradley) A.D. 1433—1450.

[4] The Font is late Perpendicular; with octagonal bowl and shaft. It is figured in "Paley's Baptismal Fonts."

[5] In Southwick, a Tything of this parish, two carucates of land belonged A.D. 1274 to William de Greyvile or Greynvile who held under the Abbess of Romsey. About A.D. 1294 his son Adam de Greynvile (there was a Justice in Eyre of this name in 1267) attached to his house at Southwick Court a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist. By surrendering to the Rector of Bradley (at that time the Prebendary of Edingdon) a ground called Alerleye, he obtained the right of presenting to his chapel a chantry Priest, who in acknowledgment of fealty was to offer 2lb. of wax in Bradley Church every year on the anniversary of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. In 1369 the Bishop of Sarum granted a license for Mass to be said in the private

(Mortuary Chapel of the Staffords of Southwick Court.[1])

By the North aisle is a peculiar Chapelle of excellent worke, the roof of wood

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mansion house of Southwick. This chaplain, in after times, was always instituted to his office, by the Rectors of Edingdon Monastery to whom the Church of Bradley then belonged. [Sec Edingdon Chartulary, p. 36.]

The Manor of Southwick and the advowson of the chapel at Southwick Court, appear to have passed, about A.D. 1341, by the heiress of Greynvile or Greyvile (Hutchins's Dorset, p. 292) to Humphrey Stafford Kt., grandfather of John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury. Then by Aliee Stafford, an heiress, to Sir Edmund Cheney of Brook Hall: and by their heiress to Sir John Willoughby of Brook, c. 1430. In 1483, during a temporary forfeiture, Southwiek was given by Richard III. to his favourite Edward Ratcliffe: but it was restored, and in 1520 was sold by Robert Willoughby Lord Broke to Sir David Owen, a supposed son of Owen Tudor. In his will 1529 (Test. Vet. 701) Sir David Owen mentions this manor and chantry. One portion was sold by Henry Owen to Sir Woolstan Dixie, Lord Mayor of London, who by will 1592 devisecl his lands here, worth £42 per annum, to Christ's Hospital. Another portion was sold, 1556, by John Owen to Christopher Bayley, whose wife Matilda (Horton) appears to have possessed one third of the manor in her own right. She remarried Walter Bush, who held it for his life. Rebecca Bayley, an heiress, grand-daughter of Christopher, married first, Henry Long of Whaddon, and secondly, Henry Sherfield: (who also held it for life). By another heiress, Rebeeca grand-daughter of Henry Long of Whaddon, it passed in marriage to Sir Philip Parker: and on the failure of issue male in his descendant, 1740, it reverted to the Longs of Whaddon, from whom it has passed to the present owner Walter Long Esq. of Rood Ashton. A little view of the old House is given at foot of Plate xxxii.

Some part of Southwick belonging to Edingdon Monastery, was held after the Dissolution, under Sir Thomas Seymour Lord Sudeley, by Ambrose Dauntsey. The Court Book of Southwick is in the Chapter House, Westminster.

At Coteridge in the Tything of Southwick, owners have been, Edingdon Monastery: John Blanchard, 1395: Francis Townsend Esq., 1604: the Trenchard family, of Wolveton, in Charminster, co. Dorset: from about 1655. John Trenchard Esq. of this place, author of "The Independent Whig" died 1723; and was succeeded here by his sister's son Robert Hippisley Esq. On a monument in the Church are the arms of Trenchard quartering Ashfordby. [Sec Hutchins's Dorset, "Charminster:" and "Burke's Landed Gentry."]

[1] The beautiful little Chapel, abutting on the North side of North Bradley Church, seems to have been erected by John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury 1443—1452, Cardinal and Lord Chancellor of England, as a burial-place for his Mother. About Archbishop Stafford's parentage there has been much confusion, and there is still some mystery. Some (as Dugdale) have called him son of Humphrey Stafford Duke of Buckingham, others, of a Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, &c. Battely ("Canturia Saera, p. 75,") says "he was born at Hook, co. Dorset, and was son of Sir Humphrey Stafford 'with the silver hand,' by his wife Elizabeth Dynham." He certainly was the son

curiously carved. I guesse the worke to be about temp. Hen. 6, about which time this kind of gothique architecture was at the height. This was as noble a Chapelle as any in the county: now, (1669), in the windowe like a great bay-windowe, is only one scutcheon left entire, viz., STAFFORD [No. 464]. Another was quarterly, *now broken;* another thus: [*broken*, No. 465].[1] At the bottom whereof is a flatt gravestone of freestone well worked, lineally, with the figure of a Lady in a gothique niche. In the limbe (*margin*) thereof this Inscription:

Hic jacet dna Emma mater veneratissimi patris et Domini Dni Johis Stafford Dei gra Cantuariensis Archiepi que obiit quinto die mensis Septembris Anno Dni Millesimo CCCC^mo quadragesimo VI^to. Cuius aie ppicietur Deus. Amen. (O Deus trina me John conserva ruina.)

["Here lieth the Lady EMMA, mother of the most Reverend Father and Lord, John Stafford by the grace of God Lord Archbishop of Canterbury: who died 5th Sept. A.D. 1446. On whose soul God have mercy. Amen. O Triune God, save me, John, from perdition."]

In the limbe of this windowe are these fragments: Emme matris d ... dni Johis Archiepi ..... r ..... dicti ..... In the top of this windowe, and also of the other, are in scrolles, "Gnothi seauton; Nosce teipsum."[2] The other windowe is all broken but the scrolles aforesaid, only the picture of the Archbishop, except his

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of Sir Humphrey, of Southwick, but not by *Elizabeth* Dynham, nor by his second wife *Alice* Bevile, (if that Christian name is given rightly in "Coll. Top. and Gen.," VI., 335); for the inscription still in the chapel, gives *Emma* as his mother's Christian name, but without any sirname. This appears in some degree to corroborate the traditions that he was, "*ignotâ matre inhonestus:*" Dr. Thomas Gascoigne ("Lewis's Life of Pecock," 8vo., p. 19), says "*bastardus origine:*" but the Doctor's authority alone may not be altogether trustworthy, as he wrote in a spirit not over-friendly to the prelates of Henry VI. The Archbishop succeeded in 1443 to some lands at Blunsdon, co. Wilts, on the death of Robert Andrews and his widow. The tomb is still standing in the Chapel at North Bradley.

[1] This shield, copied exactly from the MS., is not very intelligible. It was most likely that of *Bevile* (of Suffolk) second wife of Sir Humphrey Stafford, the Archbishop's Father, Quarterly O. and G. In "Hutchins's Dorset," I., 513, the coat of Stafford impaling Bevile is mentioned among those on the windows at Melbury Sampford.

[2] The motto used by the Trenchards of Cutteridge in this parish, a family mentioned in the preceding page.

head, remains, of curious painted glass: he is in his formalities, with pall, crosier, &c. in a cope of sky-colour. In the limbe of this windowe ..... hujus capelle ..... Archiepi. Cantuar ..... In the carved wooden worke of the roofe, are several little hunting figures, as of men carrying a deer, shooting a deer in a wood, &c. One scutcheon [No. 466] of Hungerford in wood.[1] This Chapell is built out-side the church, as Hungerford's at Sarum, but the scutcheons of stone are not charged.

John Stafford made Bishop of Welles 1425, translated to Canterbury 1443: his arms with the mitre are in the Hall next to Polydore Virgil's house at Welles.

EDINGDON PRIORY.[2]

[1] Probably in compliment to the Hungerford Family who were owners of Langham (near Road) in the Tything of Southwick.

[2] The parish of Edingdon comprises Edingdon, Tynhide and Baynton, and West Coulston. It is perhaps the "Ethandun" mentioned in King Alfred's Will. In the year 968 King Edgar gave the manor and an estate, about two thirds of the parish in value, to the Nuns of Romsey Abbey in Hampshire: but owing to the loss of Romsey Cartulary, it is not easy to distinguish with certainty the precise extent of the grant. Of Edingdon Church property, the earliest knowledge we have is, that the Rectory, with the Chapel of St. Nicholas of North Bradley annexed, formed a Prebend of Romsey Abbey. The Abbess, as Patron, presented the Prebendary Rector: who being an absentee, nominated a Vicar to reside in charge of the parish. The names of the following Prebendary Rectors have been met with. In 1286, John de Berwick. 1294, John de Romsey. 1302, John de London. 1312, Gilbert de Middleton. 1334, Robert de Stratford. 1337, John St. Paul. 1338, Gilbert de Bruera. 1351, John de Edindon. All these were appointed by the Abbess of Romsey. This state of things continued till the 14th century, when an important change was effected through the influence of a Churchman of the greatest eminence in the reign of Edw. III.

That William of Edingdon was born (about A.D. 1300) either in the parish, or of a family belonging to it, ("de quâ villâ traxit originem," being the words of a document that connects him with this place); that his parents bore the Christian names of Roger and Avise (no sirname being given): and that he had a brother Sir John de Edindon a Knight (whose son was the last Prebendary Rector, already mentioned), are facts supplied by the Cartulary of Edingdon Priory. He was educated at Oxford, became Rector of Cottingham, then of Dallington, both in co. Northampton; afterwards of Middleton Cheney, co. Oxford: then Prebendary of Leighton Manor co. Lincoln, Dean of Westbury on Trym, co. Gloucester, and (by the patronage of Adam de Orleton, Bishop of Winchester), Rector of Cheriton, co. Hants. On the death of that Prelate in 1345, he was appointed to the See of Winchester, and was made Lord Treasurer. Soon after his promotion he turned his thoughts to the spiritual wants of his native village: and by an

arrangement with the Abbess of Romsey, he obtained in 1351 a licence from the Crown to appropriate the revenue of the Prebendal Church of Edingdon for the purpose of making a better provision for the parishioners. The parish was large and populous, and greatly lacked the services of Ministers. The Bishop founded a Chantry, consisting of a Warden and two secular Chaplains, (with the intention of adding three more,) to which Chantry the Church of Edingdon was annexed. The Prebendary, hitherto generally an absentee and therefore a sinecurist, was to become the resident Warden, in charge of the parishioners, but still to bear the dignity of a Canon of Romsey Monastery. Scarcely however had the first Warden, Walter Scarlet, been appointed, when the Bishop altered his mind and determined to convert this small Fraternity into a regular Monastery, and to build an entirely new Monastic Church, the one still remaining at Edingdon. On 3rd July 1352 the first stone of the new Priory was laid, and in the meantime the Chantry and secular Chaplains continued. In 1358 the second, and last, Warden, Walter de Sevenhampton was appointed: and in February 1359, the new Priory house being ready, the secular priests of the Chantry (all but the Warden, who declined) received their first Tonsure, as Monks regular, under the legal title of "The Rector and Brethren" of Edingdon. They were of the Order of St. Augustine, but of a particular class called "Boni Homines" or "Bonhommes." This was selected by the Bishop at the suggestion, it is said, of the Black Prince, who had returned from France with some motive for favouring that species of Monasticism. There was at the time only one Religious House of the Order in England, viz., at Ashridge in Bucks. Edingdon became the second, and there were never any others. In 1361 the Priory Church was finished. In the Royal Charter of confirmation it is described as dedicated to St. Mary, St. Katharine, and All Saints.

The property with which the Priory was endowed, chiefly by the Bishop himself during his life-time, was as follows. Romsey Abbey still retained in this parish the manor and large estate originally granted by King Edgar, but the Priory of Edingdon had the Tithes and other Rectorial property that had belonged to the original Prebend, with the Chapel of North Bradley. It had elsewhere in the co. Wilts, the Advowson of Steeple, or East, Lavington, with the Chapel of Gore: lands at Eastcot (in Urchfont), with the presentation to the Chapel: lands at South Imber: the impropriated tithes and patronage of Keevil and Bulkington: lands at Baynton (but not the presentation to the Chapel): the Manor of Highway in Bremhill (afterwards exchanged, see above, p. 60): also part of the Manor of Tynhide (now Tinhead) in Edingdon, on the death of the founder's brother Sir John de Edingdon: lands at Esthorp, Westhorp, and Hampton Turville, near Highworth, of which some part was given to maintain an Obit in the Priory Church, founded in 1365 by Sir Thomas Hungerford of Heytesbury, purchaser of Farley Castle. Besides the above, the Priory had certain smaller possessions in its own neighbourhood, at Kingston Deverell, Dilton, Bratton, Penley's, &c. In Berkshire it had the Manor of Coleshill (being the largest of all its estates) and the Rectory of Buckland near Faringdon, with the Chapel of Burwardscote (Burcote) annexed. In Gloucestershire, the Manor and Advowson of Tormarton: in Hampshire, the tithes impropriate of Newton Valence: in Oxfordshire, the Manor of Alvescote, lands at Alwardsbury, West Ilsley, &c.

The founder was made Chancellor of England in 1357; and in 1366, having declined the See

of Canterbury, he died, and was buried at Winchester Cathedral. His monument is figured in Britton's account of that church. His Will has not been met with.

The following are the names of the Rectors of Edingdon Priory. The first (who came from Ashridge) was John de Aylesbury, in 1358. In 1382 Thomas Odyham. In 1414 Thomas Culmer. In 1433 Thomas Elme. (To this period the Bishops of Winchester were patrons: afterwards the Brethren.) In 1450, William Godwyn. In 1464 William Newton. Ditto, William Hull or Hill. In 1494 John St. John. In 1515 John Ryve, and finally in 1538, Paul Bush.

On 29th June 1450, William Ayscough, Bishop of Salisbury, in order to escape from the violence of a tumult in that city, fled for refuge to Edingdon Priory. He was pursued, and whilst officiating at the High Altar, was dragged from the Church to a neighbouring hill, and there murdered.

The Priory was seized by the Crown in 1534, but was not immediately dissolved; for in 1538 Lord Cromwell, as Privy Seal, appointed Paul Bush, the last Rector: who in the following year surrendered it, and was made first Bishop of the New See of Bristol. A portrait of him is in the possession of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The Cartulary of Edingdon Priory is No. 442 Lansd. MS. in the British Museum: and an alphabetical list of its contents is printed in the "New Monasticon" vi. p. 535. The Arms of the house, were, Or, on a cross engrailed Gules five cinquefoils Argent. The Monastic Seal is appended to the Deed of Surrender in the Augmentation Office. It represents the Apostles Peter and Paul: over them the Blessed Virgin and child: below, an ecclesiastic with a crosier. The legend is "S. Commune. Rectoris. (et.) Conventus. (de.) Edyndon. The arms on Bishop Edingdon's private seal, among the Archives of Winchester College, are, On a cross engrailed five mullets pierced.

After the Dissolution, Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, obtained in the parish of Edingdon both the manor and lands belonging to Romsey Abbey, and the church property, land and tithes, belonging to Edingdon Priory. Upon his execution in 1549, all these were granted to Sir William Pawlett, Earl of Wiltshire, and first Marquis of Winchester. During the ownership of the Pawlett family, the Priory was leased, in 1551, to Sir Edward Hastings and Lady Elizabeth Bayntun. In 1565 the lease belonged to Sir James Stumpe of Malmesbury, whose wife was a Bayntun of Bromham. In 1599 it was the residence of William Jones; and, about the beginning of the 17th century, of Sir William Paulett a natural son of the third Marquis of Winchester. Another lessee was Sir Edward Lewis of the Van, co. Glamorgan, who married Anne Sackville widow of Sir Edward Seymour, Lord Beauchamp. Sir Edward Lewis's monument, on the South side of the chancel, bears the effigies of himself and his lady. The Arms are those of Lewis (quartering 3 Welsh coats, Colwyn ap Tango, Gestyn ap Gwrgant and Caradoc Vreichfar) impaling Sackville. He died 1630. A brass plate on the floor records her death 25th September 1664. Their son Richard Lewis was residing at the Priory when he purchased Corsham (as mentioned above p. 79). Lord Harry Paulett father of the two last Dukes of Bolton, was the next occupier. He died 1759. (The sign of an Inn, formerly at Tinhead, popularly called "the Three Daggers" was, properly, the arms of the Pauletts, 3 swords in pile.) In 1768 Peter Delmé Esq. of Earlstoke treated with the Trustees of the fifth Duke of Bolton for the purchase of the Edingdon

STEEPLE ASHTON.[1]

estates, but no conveyance was ever made: and in 1784, under the power of a Private Act, they were sold to Mr. Joshua, and Mr. (afterwards Sir) Drummond, Smith. The former was survivor, and at his death they were sold by his coheiresses to the Trustees of Simon Taylor Esq. elder brother of Sir John Taylor, Bart. Sir John's son Sir Simon Richard Brissett Taylor, second Bart., dying unmarried, the estates were settled on his eldest sister Anna Susannah, whose eldest son Simon Watson Taylor Esq. is now the owner. [See above, p. 299.] Of the remains of the Priory House there is a small view in "Gent. Mag." 1846.

The Priory Church (described in "Wilts Archæol. Mag." iii. 47) is a fine example of the Transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style. The tracery of the tower windows is worked in the pattern of a cross flory, and, in the West windows of the aisles, in that of a cross saltier flory: the allusion probably being to the arms of the Pavelys (Lords of Westbury Hundred), patrons and friends of the founder. At the end of the South Transept is a large altar-monument with an ecclesiastical effigy under a canopy, not yet identified. The letters of a monogram upon it appear to be I. B. (not T. B. as stated by a mistake of the present writer in "Wilts Archæol. Mag." I. 188); and a *rebus*, or device, of a branch of *bay* issuing from a *tun*, seems to indicate a John Bayntun: but there is no known member of the Priory who bore that name. On a stone at the West end of the South aisle are the arms of the See of Winchester, encircled with stars. Under one of the arches, South side of the nave, beneath a stone canopy, is the altar-tomb of Sir Ralph Cheney of Brook House in Westbury, who married one of the coheiresses of Sir John Pavely *c.* 1361. Sir Ralph died in 1400. The brasses and inscription are gone, but these arms are on the monument. On the side facing the nave: upon the canopy, 1. Cheney. 2. Ditto. 3. Cheney quartering Pavely. On the tomb itself, 1. Cheney and Pavely badge, a rudder. 2. Cheney. 3. Four escallops 2 and 2, Erlegh? On the side facing South aisle: on the canopy, 1. Cheney impaling Pavely. 2. Pavely. 3. Ditto. On the tomb, 1. The rudder. 2. Cheney. 3. Erlegh? On the North side of the chancel is a Cenotaph to the memory of Simon Taylor Esq. (above-mentioned) of Lyssons Hall, Jamaica: and within the Altar-rails, against the North wall, a fine monumental group, by Sir Francis Chantrey, representing the deathbed of his nephew (also above-mentioned) Sir Simon Richard Brissett Taylor, the second Baronet.

[1] This Parish includes Steeple Ashton proper, West Ashton, Rood Ashton, Henton, Littleton, and Semington. The original name of the Manor was simply Ashton, and it is probably the "Æsctune" bequeathed in the Will of King Alfred for the maintenance of his youngest daughter. By his great grandson King Edgar it was given, A.D. 964, to the Nunnery of St. Mary of Romsey in Hants. A copy of the Grant, and of the boundaries, is in the Cartulary of Edingdon Priory.

Besides the Abbess's estate, there were some lay-properties, and the name of Ashton being appended to various subdivisions of the Manor, it became in course of time, convenient to distinguish the principal one by the prefix of "Steeple;" the parish church being situated upon it. It is so called in Deeds of Edw. I. and II. The Cartulary of Romsey Abbey (as already mentioned under "Edingdon,") having been lost, and the list of its estates being unfortunately omitted in the Valor Ecclesiasticus, we are left to private documents for the knowledge of what it

possessed in this neighbourbood. From these it appears that the Abbess's demesne lay chiefly in Steeple Ashton proper, that other smaller manors within the parish were held as of her manor, paying quit rents or other acknowledgements: and that she also had lands, or manorial rights, in adjacent parishes, as North Bradley, Bulkington, Hilperton, Tydulside (Tilshead) and Trowbridge.

After belonging to Romsey Abbey for 571 years, the estate was broken up and sold, probably to those who had been Abbey tenants. The names of the principal freeholders in the parish between the Dissolution and A.D. 1604, whose lands lay within the manorial jurisdiction of the late Abbey were as follows. Brouncker, Greenhill, (of which family was John Greenhill a very distinguished painter, temp. Charles II. See a long memoir of him in Hatcher and Benson's "Salisbury," p. 629); Marks, and Martyn. These had only done suit at the Abbess's court. The next paid small quit-rents: viz., Blagden, Clement, Flower, Hooke, Hutchins (of "Leach Court)," Lambe (of Henton), the Longs of Whaddon, of Lavington, Rood Ashton, West Ashton and Semington; Palmer, Pryor, Silverthorn, Sumner (of Littleton), Stillman, Turben (of Henton), Sir Francis Fane (one of the representatives of the Sheringtons of Lacock Abbey), Westley, Whatley, Sir Richard White, Kt., and Whitaker.

The general Lordship of the whole Manor, was granted at the Dissolution to Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord Sudeley, the Protector Somerset's brother. (Part of Sir Thomas's Court Roll is in the possession of J. Moore Esq. of West Coker, co. Somerset.) On his attainder and execution in 1549, the lordship reverted to the Crown, and in 1610 it formed part of the maintenance of Prince Henry, son of James I., its profits (in chief rents, timber on wastes, &c.), being then returned at £85 5s. 5d. per annum. The greater part of the various estates obtained (as above mentioned) by different individuals at the Dissolution, as well as the general lordship, became, chiefly by purchase, concentrated in the Long family, and are now the property of Walter Long Esq., M.P. of Rood Ashton.

The Rectory of Steeple Ashton was impropriate to Romsey Abbey, which appointed the Vicar, until the Dissolution. The Crown was then Patron until 1676. Then the Martyn family. In 1698 Mr. Drue Drury of Riddlesworth Hall, co. Norfolk, gave by Will the impropriate Parsonage to Magdalen College, Cambridge, for the maintenance of "The Norfolk Travelling Fellowship." The Master of the College now nominates the Vicar.

St. Mary's Church. The body of the present handsome church was built between A.D. 1480 and 1500. Robert Long of this place, and Edith his wife, built the North aisle. Walter Lucas and Maud his wife the South aisle. The fine tower had at first a spire, but that was destroyed by lightning twice in the same year, viz. on 25th July, and 15th October, 1670. [See Aubrey's Natural History of Wilts, p. 17.] The West ends of both aisles, are of earlier date than the body of the church. The Chancel, formerly very plain, was re-built by subscription in 1853, in a style corresponding with the rest. The Font was given by the present Vicar, the Rev. Richard Crawley and his sisters. There are monuments to Henry Long Esq. of Rood Ashton, died 1672, and others of his family: also to Beach, Bennett (of this parish and of Comb-Hay), John Smith, M.P. for Bath, Cary (of Hampstead), Hicks, Martyn, Wainhouse, Browne, and Darcy. There was once a little brass bearing this inscription, "Virgo quid loquitur quæris? Lege. Tu morieris

Maria Carpenter:" probably of the family of Henry Carpenter, Vicar, 1636. Among the Vicars have been George Webbe, 1605, (son of Hugh Webbe, Rector of Bromham,) who became Bishop of Limerick 1634, and died whilst confined in Limerick Castle by the Rebels 1641. An engraving of him is prefixed to one of his publications called "The Practice of Quietness." Gabriel Sangar, 1662. He was first Rector of Sutton Mandeville, then of St. Martin's in the Fields, London: and was ejected from Steeple Ashton by the Act of Uniformity. [See Calamy.] Samuel Hey, appointed 1787, third son of Richard Hey of Pudsey near Leeds, brother of John Hey, D.D., Norrisian Professor at Cambridge, and of William Hey, a late very celebrated surgeon at Leeds. He bequeathed a Vicar's Library; and was buried in the churchyard 1828. A monument erected by the Parishioners to his memory is placed in the South Aisle of the Church. The Registers begin 1538. The Vicarage House was much enlarged by the present Vicar, Mr. Crawley.

Some parts of the Manor, not now to be identified, were anciently called Middle Ashton, Salcer's Ashton, (from a family "De Salceto,") and Hurdecot's Ashton.

West Ashton. In 1449 William de Westbury, Justice of the Common Pleas, who founded a chapel in Westbury Church, possessed a house and some lands at this hamlet. Sir William Stourton of Stourton who died 1413 was owner of the Manor, and of East Hills, held under Romsey Abbey. In 1543 William sixth Baron Stourton sold this, (together with the Manors of Hilperton and Whaddon and the patronage of Hilperton Rectory), to Thomas Long of Trowbridge. The name of "Stourton" is still borne by a Hill, adjoining the park at Rood Ashton.

Paxcroft, (anciently Packel's Croft). There are two farms of this name. 1. One adjoining Hilperton, was held under Romsey Abbey in 1254 by Henry de Whaddon. In 1700 it belonged to Matthew Burgess: in 1711 to John Hall Esq. of Bradford on Avon, who charged it with £40 a year for his Almshouse in that town. From his family it passed by marriages to that of the present owner Earl Manvers. 2. Paxcroft Overcourt; which lies eastward of the former. It was sold by Charles Blount Lord Mountjoy in 1599 to Henry Long of Whaddon.

Mr. Thomas Beach became an owner at West Ashton about 1660. He was of a family, once living at Warminster: from which came also the Beaches of Netheravon and Keevil. He was Steward to the Longleat estates, to the Crown for Steeple Ashton, and to Lady Elizabeth Seymour for Trowbridge. He died 1729 aged 92. His family removed to Woolley near Bradford on Avon. The last male heir Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Beach changed his name to De la Beche. Their estate at West Ashton was purchased by R. G. Long Esq. On it was a Labyrinth or Mizmaze, mentioned by Aubrey 1670. "King's Coffee House" in Covent Garden, took its name from a native of West Ashton, Thomas son of Harman King. He was a scholar at Eton, but resigned his scholarship, and set up the tavern.

West Ashton was made a separate District; and St. John's Church was built and consecrated in 1846.

Rood, or Chapel, Ashton: so called from a chapel traditionally said to have stood here. A "Rood" was properly the Image of our Saviour on the Cross. Rood Ashton was a separate Manor held under Romsey Abbey. In 1306 John Biset (descended from Manasseh Biset founder of Maiden Bradley Priory) was owner. In 1391 John Crouchton. In 1440 John Temys (see

Pedigree, Bowles's "Lacock:") of which family was Joan Temys the last Abbess of Lacock. Her nephew William Temys of London sold it to William Button Esq. of Alton (father of Sir William Button of Tockenham: see above, p. 193). They held it only a few years, when it was bought about 1593 by Edward Long of Monkton. The house was greatly enlarged in 1835 by the present owner Walter Long Esq., M.P.

East Town: formerly called from an old owner Sulden or Silden's Ashton. A family of Palmer is mentioned as of this place in 1368 (Edingdon Cartulary), which continued till 1768 when Stephen Palmer by will left freehold lands here for an Education Charity, but the devise was void. They were also connected with Tellisford, co. Somerset. There were two families of Martyn in Steeple Ashton: one of which lived at East-town. Their arms were, Argent, an eagle with two heads displayed, Gules. Elizabeth the last of this family married Robert Ashe Esq. of Langley Burrell. A Mrs. Elizabeth Martyn left a charity to this parish. Mr. Long is now owner of East-town.

Henton. The Gores of Alderton had property here in 1442, which was sold in 1579 to William Brouncker of Earlstoke. The property of the Martyns of Henton merged by a marriage in that of the Longs. The arms of Martyn of Henton were Gules, two bars Argent.

Semington, is a Tything and Chapelry of Steeple Ashton. Among the Additional Charters in the British Museum (No. 5091) is a Latin Decreo regulating the appointment of a Chaplain, and of burials in St. George's Chapel. The document issued from Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Sarum, and was executed in the Parish Church of Bromham, 28th May, 1470. It has a fine impression of the Bishop's Seal. Henry Long of Wraxhall by will 1490 bequeathed 20s. to this chapel for vestments. In Nichols's "Bibliotheca Topogr.," Vol. VI., p. 68, is an incorrect copy by Dr. Pegge (who mis-calls the village, Swinnington) of an ancient French inscription on a small square stone still to be seen at the side of the church door. It is very much worn, but from a rubbing carefully taken by Mr. E. Kite, the words appear to be these, "✠ KY PATER NOSTER : E : AVE MARIA : PUR LE ALME PUR FELEPPUR DE SALC EST £ CRESTIENS DIRRA : QUARANTE : JURS : DE PARDUN AVERA : AMEN." ["Whoever shall say a Pater Noster and an Ave-Maria for the souls, for Philippa de Salcest [*quære*], and Christians, shall have 40 days of pardon."] The name is doubtful, but it may be that of "Salcer" or "De Salceto," already mentioned as a family in Steeple Ashton parish. It is found in Deeds of Edw. I. and II. The Church was restored, and re-opened for Service 18th December, 1860.

SOUTH WILTS.

AMBRESBURY HUNDRED.

DURINGTON.[1]

IN the Chancel, a marble gravestone with this Inscription: "Philip Poor, aged 82."

In marble and brasse. Arms, [POORE, Pl. xxxiii. No. 467.] "An Epitaph on the immature death of his deare brother John Poor, who dyed 24th August, 1633, ætat. 3 yeares."

"Fraternall love commands me to bestowe
A superscription on thee, though I know
Thou needest not my verse, nor can it give
Thee life, by whom it only hopes to live.
Yet suffer it t' enforme the reader's eie
Of what a stock this graft was. Here doth lye
A bud that promis'd fruit, but 'fore 'twas blowne,
Death nipt it blooming ere the fruit was growne."

[1] "Dering-ton" belonged at the Conquest to the Earl Albericus. In Edw. II. John de Neyhill, Canon of Sarum, and Prebendary, is returned as Lord of the Vill. From 1293 to 1395 several generations of Gilbert de Neville are found here as owners. [I. p. M.] Elizabeth heiress of the last appears to have married Sir John Delawarr, who died 1397. In 1397 St. Mary's Winton had lands. In 1464 John Thorpe; in 1587 Philip Poore. The Rectory belonged to Ambresbury Monastery till the Dissolution: at which time the Dean and Chapter of Sarum had rents of assize, £10 10s. per annum, charged with an annual distribution to the church officers and the poor, of £5 12s. 7d. and prayers for the soul of Robert Beaver the founder. The Dean and Chapter of Winchester now present to the Perpetual Curacy. Sir R. C. Hoare has some notes on "Durrington," "History of Amesbury," pp, 41, 156, 175: and in "Ancient Wilts," vol. i. 169, there is an account of "Durrington Walls," supposed to have been a British settlement. The plough has turned up many spearheads, palstaves, &c., here.

Under a black marble, an Inscription, but illegible, ... "Hester Clarke."

On the wall: Arms, [No. 468] CONHAM impaling [BADBY].

"To the memorie of that worthy Matron, Mris. Hester Conham, widowe indeed, granddaughter to Mr. Thomas Higbed, Martyr,[1] and wife of the Wor.' Abraham Conham,[2] Bachelour in Divinity, and Chanon resident sometime of the Cathedrall Church of Sarum, who deceased 3rd of April, 1647, aged 79.

If righteous age a crowne of glorie be
Then sure this crowne was doubly due to thee,
Who wast less old than righteous, yet 'tis told
Thou livd'st unto the Prophets wondrous old."

In the South aisle, in a large annulet a cross flory Gules [No. 469]. By the Pulpit, in a seat, the arms [No. 470 BESSOME?] with mantling. The crest is a kind of *peigne* Gules.[3] In Mr. Poor's seate, above in the roof, is this scutcheon [No. 471]: Quarterly 1 and 4 POORE. 2. CLARKE. 3. (BADBY.)

Mem. On the North Wall is painted a huge St. Christopher.

(*By a later hand.*) This Church was blown down in the stormy weather, about August 20th, 1693.

FIGHELDEN.

Near the Belfre, in the South Aisle, are two fair freestone monuments of Knights crosse-legged, with shields, and at the feet of each is a Lyon. I could not learne

[1] Mr. Thomas Higbed, a "worshipful gentleman of the County of Essex," was one of Bishop Bonner's victims. He was put to death at Horndon on the hill in that County, on 26th March, 1555. See Fox's "Acts and Mon:" vol. iii. Book x.

[2] Abraham Conham was Rector and Vicar of Bishopston near Sarum, 1584—1612, and Rector of Gussage St. Michael, co. Dorset, 1595—1612. His wife was a Badby: and one of their daughters married Walter White Esq. of Grittleton (see p. 129): the other, Edward Poore Esq. The name of Conham has probably some affinity to Conyngham: the crest of the latter being, On a mount, a stork, holding a snake.

[3] Aubrey's MS. says, shield Or, charge Sable: but in the Church it is now *vice versâ*. Underneath is the date 1634. It is not known to whom this coat refers: but the arms are like those of Bessome; (Or, 5 fusils in cross, four Azure, the middle one Argent.) The wooden panel on which it is carved was removed to the vestry in 1850, when the church was re-built. What Aubrey took to be a crest, and calls a *peigne*, (comb) seems to be the ornament like a cock's-comb, that was sometimes used upon helmets at this period, when the crest was unknown or omitted.

Some of the Communion Plate bears the name of "Ambrose Webbe Cl. 1702."

whose Monuments they were: they are tumbled now, 1671, one on the top of the other.[1]

LUDGARSHALL.

Here is a small market and the ruines of a castle.[2]

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[1] These effigies, having received some injury in their horizontal position, were for some time placed erect in the chancel: but have lately been restored to the place in which Aubrey saw them. There is no device on the shields by which they can be identified: but from their style they probably relate to the Hussey family. King Rich. I. granted to Godfrey Husee, Fighelden, Eblindon (now Ablington) Stapleford, Knighton and Tidcombe: and in his descendants Fighelden continued till *c.* 1315, when by coheiresses one moiety went to Esturmy of Wulfhale, the other to Torney or Tournay. [For the Seal of Henry Esturmy of Fighelden, showing the arms of Husee besides his own, see "Wilts. Archæol. Mag.," II., 387]. In 1325 Adam Burry had an estate. In 1336 Esturmy purchased the Torney's moiety. In the great division of Sir William Esturmy's estates between his two coheiresses, *c.* Hen. IV., Fighelden did not pass to the Seymours; so probably was in the share of the other daughter who married John Holcombe. William Ringbourne and Elizabeth his wife possessed lands before 28 Hen. VI. (1449). Edward Myles is returned as chief occupier in 1587. Sir John Northcote was an owner in 1665. In 1649 the Bishop's manor was sold, by the confiscating Powers, to Wm. Methwold for £518. Mr. Poore is now Lord of the Manor. Sir R. C. Hoare ("Amesbury," p. 34,) does not appear to have traced the manorial descent. The name is usually pronounced "File-dean."

Fighelden Church was given by King Henry I. to Roger, Bishop of Sarum. The Rectory is united to the Treasurership of Salisbury. The Vicarage used to be a Peculiar. The Church, which was in various styles, having been erected at different periods between A.D. 1100 and 1600, is dedicated to St. Michael. It has been restored, and was re-opened on 9th May, 1860. The Tower, of which the lower part is ancient Norman, has been raised fifteen feet. The rise of the Chancel is by seven steps from the Nave. A new East window is filled with stained glass in memory of Mr., Mrs., and Miss Clift: and on the South side of the church the Eastern-most window is in memory of the African Missionary the Rev. H. J. Leacock. The oak altar-table was given by Dr. Hamilton, the present Bishop of Salisbury.

[2] There are very few notices in the Public Records of this place and it is sometimes confounded in topographical works with Ludgarshall co. Bucks. The ancient name was Lutegar's Hall, the residence of some Saxon owner. It was held at the Conquest by Edward of Salisbury, but must have reverted to the Crown, as the Vill, Domain and Castle were in the hands of the Kings of England, from Hen. II. Governors were often appointed to this and Marlborough Castle together. The Empress Maud took shelter in it A.D. 1141. The seal of her great partizan Milo of Gloucester, Earl of Hereford and Constable of England (see "Acts of Stephen"), was found in the neighbourhood some years ago. ["Archæol." vol. xiv.] The Castle was part of the large grant made by King Rich. I. to his brother John. Geoffry Fitz-piers, Chief Justice of England and

(after marriage with Beatrix daughter of William le Saye) Earl of Essex, was governor 1205. He appears to have been called after it, as one Record speaks of him as "Ludgershall, named Geffrey." King John was here in 1212. The next governor, 1225, was Jollan de Nevill, a Justice Itinerant temp. Hen. III. supposed to have been the compiler of the "Book of Fees" called "Testa de Nevill." In 1242 Roger, fourth Lord Clifford, being with the same King at Hereford, repressing the incursions of the Welsh, was appointed; but he fell from his allegiance and joined the rebellious Barons under Montfort. In 1245 Robert de Mucegros. (An order to him for certain additions to be made to the King's apartments and for the History of "Dives and Lazarus" to be painted, is printed in Waylen's "Marlborough," p. 49. Henry III. dates a Deed at Lutegarshall 26th November 1249.) Hugh Parget 1255. Robert Waterman 1259. Stephen Fromund 1265. In 1334 it was part of the maintenance of Philippa Queen of Edw. I. In 1448 it was granted, with the office of Parker there, to William Ludlow and the heirs male of his body. In 1456 to Edmund Tudor Earl of Richmond half-brother to the King, Hen. VI. In 1464 by Edw. IV. to George Duke of Clarence, with a park of 200 acres at Collingbourne. In 1540 at the time of Leland's visit, the Castle was "clene down," but a Lodge had been recently built out of the ruins and still belonged to the Crown. In Edw. VI. it was granted to the first Earl of Bedford, but appears to have become very soon afterwards the property of the Bridges family, ancestors of the Duke of Chandos. Sir Richard Brydges K.B. of this place, for which he was M.P. 1553, and of Shefford, Berks, married Jane daughter of Sir William Spencer of Wormleighton, co. Warwick. There is a fine, but dilapidated monument to them in the church. He died 1558. She was living here with her younger son Edmund 1587. In 1751 it belonged to John Selwyn Esq., who by Will that year bequeathed it to his father. George Augustus Selwyn was afterwards proprietor of the borough, 1763. There is a memoir of him in Annual Register 1791. His heir was Lord Sidney, who sold his interest to Sir James Graham of Kirkstall, co. York. Oldfield (v. 215) says that "some of the favoured spots of land which gave the right of Election might be covered with a hearth-stone." Ludgershall returned members to Parliament in Edw. I.; and was disfranchised in 1832. Grose gives a view of some pieces of wall which are all that is left of the Castle. From some round-headed fragments of windows among them, the late Mr. Britton pronounced it Norman.

Biddesden in this parish belonged to Ambresbury Monastery. At a later period to Lt. Gen. John Richmond Webb, the Duke of Marlborough's great friend, who was killed at the battle of Malplaquet, 11 Sept., 1709. [Coll. Top. et Gen. vii., 30.] It was purchased from his descendants by the Everetts c. 1795. A pension out of the Rectory of Ludgershall, together with the right of Presentation, belonged to Ambresbury Monastery. In the Sarum Registers the Presentations to Ludgershall run in the name of "Budesden" from 1306; "Ludgarshall," 1446; "Lu lgarshall and Budesden," 1454; afterwards "Ludgershall" from 1465. Jane, Lady Bridges, widow, presented 1566. Selwyn 1763. Now the Graham family. The Church is dedicated to St. James. In the Autobiography of Sir John Bramston (Camden Soc.) p. xx. is mentioned James B. Bramston, Rector of Ludgershall, author of "Man of Feeling," and other poems.", c. 1730. The name does not occur in the printed lists of Incumbents, either of this parish, or of Ludgershall in Bucks.

DUNWORTH HUNDRED.

TISBURY.[1]

QUÆRE G. Lawes, if no old fortification here? Methinkes there should, because of the termination bury, *i.e.* burgh, *i.e.* a place that has workes, *i.e.* ramparts, about it.

This Mannour did anciently belong to the Nunnes of Shaftesbury.

Here is a faire Church: the Chancell was collegiate, *prout per* stalles.[2]

Mem. In the roof both of the South and North aisle which is very good timber-work, well carved, on a shield resting against a crosier, is this coate [Pl. xxxiii, No. 472].[a] This must certainly be the Arms of Shaftesbury Abbess. On each side, E.S. "Anno Domini MCCCCCXXI. parochiani hoc.....construxerunt."[3]

[a] Vide "Dunhead" in Lib. B. *(The second volume of this MS. lost.)*

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[1] The principal manor of Tisbury, with the residence called Hall-Place of which the gateway and some other parts still remain, belonged to the Abbey of Shaftesbury from A.D. 984 to the Dissolution; when it was granted to the Arundell family. In Sir R. C. Hoare's "Dunworth" p. 129, is an account of Tisbury, its church, hamlets, &c.: and at p. 236, a copy of the grant by King Ætheldred in A.D. 984 to the Abbess. Sir R. C. Hoare omits to mention that Tanner ("Monasticon," p. 593,) thinks there may have been at Tisbury a House of Monks in very early times, before the manor was granted to the Abbess of Shaftesbury, as in the life of St. Boniface in "Cressy's Church History," is a notice of one "Wintra, Abbot of Tisselbury in the kingdom of the West Saxons, who lived about the year 720. Tanner's correspondent William Aubrey (brother of John) had also reported to him a local tradition of some Religious House at the Village. But such traditions often existed in places at which the Monasteries had granges built in ecclesiastical style, as was the case here.

[2] The Church is not known to have been "Collegiate," in the modern sense of that word. The spire was thrown down by lightning in 1762.

[3] In the shield 472, the dexter is Shaftesbury Abbey Arms. The sinister (supposing it rightly copied by Aubrey) is not to be found under the family name of any Abbess mentioned in the Monasticon. On a beam in the North transept are to be seen the names of *E*dward *S*camel: *E*dward *S*outh, and *E*lizabeth *S*outh; but apparently of a date more modern than Aubrey.

Two scutcheons, not coloured, in the Church timber; [No. 473], like Whitokesmede,[a] impaled with ..... fretty,[1] and [No. 474] The Church of Sarum impaled with Bishop Audley, (A.D. 1502—24.) The windows are much broken: remaines only South side, Willoughby [No. 475]: and by it, another escutcheon, Gules, with some things Or, about the borders, like Chamberlayne's coate. Desire my brother to see it, for 'twas a dimm day, and winter.

On the North side of the Chancell is an altar monument of freestone, but the table black marble;

"Quicquid erat terræ, morbo confectus et annis,
Concidit, et factum est terra quod ante fuit.
Vivet ad æternum pars ducta ob origine cœli
Mens generosa, nitens, sancta, recepta Deo.
Cum tuba terribilis Justi vocitarit ad aulam
Sorte necis spretâ, vivet utrumque polo."

"Here lyeth the body of Lawrence Hyde, late of West Hatch, Esqr., who had yssue by Anne his wife, 6 sonnes and 4 daughters, and died the viith day of June, in the yeare of the Incarnation of our Lord God 1590. Beati qui moriuntur in Domino."

On the edge thus.

"This Lawrence Hyde was the third sonne of Robert Hyde of[b] ..... sonnes by Anne his wife being the daughter of Nicholas Sibell, of Chimbhams, in the countie of Kent, Esqr. ..... Hamonet & Edward dyed in their infancy, the rest survived their father."

In Brass. 1. Hyde [No. 477.] 2. Sibell, a Tiger regardant on a mirror; [No. 478.] He in his lawyer's gowne; six sonnes in gownes with hanging sleeves: his wife and four daughters.[2]

[a] V. "Cireneester," Lib. B.

[b] (Norbury) in Cheshire. From this Lawrence is Edward, Earl of Clarendon, descended. Insert the Pedigree. [*See Hoare's "Dunworth," p.* 131.]

[1] In No. 473 the dexter was perhaps the shield of Twynyho, an old family of co. Somerset which took its name originally from a small hamlet adjoining Whittocksmead, in the parish of Wellow near Bath. There is a notice of the family in "Hutch. Dorset," II., 171, as connected with Turnworth in that county. Christopher Twynyho, who died about 1509, had the church of Donhead St. Mary, and many other preferments. His sister Margaret was Abbess of Shaftesbury. Their uncle George was buried in the Abbey church. ["Hutch. Dorset," II., 20]. Among the quarterings in their shield (Ditto, II., 171) is, Ermine a fess Gules, *fretty* Or, which may perhaps have been the sinister impalement on the shield No. 473.

[2] Engraved in Hoare's "Dunworth," p. 147, and in Kite's "Wilts Brasses."

Above the steps.

"Here lieth MARGARET HOWARD, daughter of the Lord Edmund Howard, seconde sonne of the Duke of Norfolke, and wife to Sir Thomas Arundell, a famous Knight, 1571."[1]

North wall: Blew marble gravestone; (Sir Matthew Arundell who died 1598.)

"JESVS.

MAT. ARUNDEL, Eques ordine, intus dormit in pulvere. Ignoscat ille omnia qui nostra tulit crimina. Delicta juventutis mee et ignorantias meas ne memineris, Domine.

IHS."

Chancell. On a blew marble gravestone;

"Here lieth the body of WILLIAM ARUNDELL, the youngest sonne of Sir Mathew Arundell, Knight, as rare a young man as ever England bred; he dyed the 6th day of Febr. in the yeare 1590.

South side—An altar freestone monument of MR. THOMAS BENNET, of Pitt-house.

Above the steps, a blew marble gravestone, thus, viz.

"THOMAS DNS. ARUNDELIUS Primus Baro de Warder et Sacri Romani Imperii Comes, obiit 7mo. die Novemb. ætat. suæ 79 Anno Dni. 1639."

Chancel, North side, on a black marble gravestone, thus on the margin:

"ANNA ARUNDELIA pulcherrima et optima conjux Cecilii Calvert, Baronis de Baltimore, et absoluti Domini Terræ Mariæ & Avaloniæ,[2] filia-que charissima Thomæ Arundelii primi Baronis de Wardour, & Sac. Rom. Imp. Comitis."

(CALVERT) impaling ARUNDEL 6 martlets 3 2 1. [No. 476.]

Phœnicis quicquid est
in
Floribus, Gemmis, Gratiis
(ipsa in Cœlis quanta?)
Hic jacet
ANNA ARUNDELIA, DOMINA BALTEMORE:

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[1] Not printed in Sir R. C. Hoare's "Dunworth." For the Pedigree of Arundell see "Dunworth," 179.

[2] The province of Avalon in Newfoundland, and afterwards a Patent for Maryland, were granted to Sir George (grandfather of Cecil) Calvert, Secretary to Sir Robert Cecil. See Irish Ext. Peer. "Baltimore."

Anagram.[1]
Non alia in orbe tam redamanda, vale.
Amoris ergo conjux P.
Cessit humanis X. Kalendas Sextilis
Anno Ætatis XXXIIII. Ab infante Deo
CIↃ.IↃCXLIX.

In freestone, North wall.

"M .....
Simul bis nascitur,
Semel moritur,
Semper vivit.
Georgius Calvert.[2]

A Cross between I.S. and this;

"Here lieth Mr. William Arundell[3] the 2d sonne of Thomas the first Lord Arundell of Wardour by his first wife Maria Wriothesley, the only daughter of Thomas, Earle of Southampton. He was married to Maria Browne the eldest daughter of Antony Maria Viscount Mountague, being the relict of William Lord St. John of Basing, eldest son of William Lord Marquess of Winchester: he dyed the 15th May, 1650, ætat. 65, leaving his beloved wife to mourne and pray for him, by whom he had many children."

Another Cross between I.S. "Jesus have mercy upon us." In brasse;

"Here lyeth interred in hope of a joyfull resurrection, Anne the daughter of Edmund Mervyn, late of Funthill, in the County of Wilts, Esqr., and the loving wife of Mathew Davys, of the Middle Temple, London, Esqr., who was borne at Chicksgrove in this parish. She dyed in the month of November 1657."

Mem. Sir John Davys a Justice in Ireland, who wrote "Nosce teipsum," &c. in verse, and an abridgement of Coke's reports, was a tanner's son of this parish, and was born in it. Sir John was uncle to the above Matthew Davys: Sir John's Lady was a Prophetess, or rather Witch, who was kept Prisoner in the Tower for her seditious predictions; Mathew Davys has told me severall strange stories of his

[1] That is; the letters of the preceding line, "Anna Arundelia, &c.," are transposable into the new words of the following one, "Non alia, &c."

[2] Perhaps the Sir George Calvert mentioned in note 2, last page. He changed his creed and became a Roman Catholic in 1624: to which the words "bis nascitur" probably allude. This and the following inscription are not printed in Hoare's "Dunworth."

[3] Of Horningsham, Wilts.

aunt; one, that her husband being then in Ireland, or far remote, *she told* the very hour of his death. The daughter and heir of this Sir John Davys was Countess of Huntingdon, mother, I thinke, to the present Earle.[1]

North Wall; marble and freestone,

"Antonius Combus jacet hic, Vicarius almus
Tisburiensis olim; mollis amansque fuit.
Dilexit populum, populus dilexit et illum:
Maxima jucundi præmia amoris habet.
Ob. 8 Sept. 1644."

In the South aisle of this Church are marble gravestones, but brasse and inscription lost. In the North aisle an old gothique monument sans inscription.

Mem. In the North side of this Church-yard is a Tombe-stone of ..... Foyle of Kimpton, 1638, which gett. Chilmarke Quarre.[2] Hazell's.

At Tisbury near the Churchyard Keebel's Well: which boils pease best of any well in the country. (N. H. of W. MS.)

[1] Sir John Davies was a lawyer of celebrity, and author, *inter alia*, of "A true discovery why Ireland was never subdued." See some account of him in "Notes and Queries," Vol. xi.: and a Memoir in "Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary," where the story of his being a tanner's son is disputed. His wife Lady Eleanor, 3rd daughter of Lord Audley, who after Sir John's death married Sir Archibald Douglas, was a remarkable enthusiast, and printed a pamphlet entitled "The Restitution of Prophecy, that buried Talent to be revived." "She was harshly treated during the Commonwealth for her officious Prophecies, and is said to have been confined several years in Bethlem Hospital and the Tower of London, where she suffered all the rigour that could be inflicted by those who could tolerate no impostures but their own." [Chalmers.] There is an account of her in "Ballard's Learned Ladies." Peck (Des: Curios. IV. 13.) mentions the "death of a Wm. Herbert according to the prophecy of Lady Davies." Matthew—called by Aubrey in his Miscellanies, "Councellor—Davys of Shaftesbury," was also of Chicksgrove in Tisbury and M.P. for Whitchurch, Hants. See "Hutch. Dorset," II., 6.

[2] The lower strata of the Portland Rock. The late Miss Ethelred Bennet says, "The Portland beds are in great strength at Tisbury; and Chicksgrove quarry in that Parish, is one of more than usual interest to the geologist on account of the fine section which it shows of sixteen beds of this series singularly rich in organic remains: and the Purbeck beds on Lady Down, also in the parish of Tisbury, have shewn that they contain the ichthyological treasures of Dorsetshire. The siliceous madrepore" (commonly called "Tisbury flint") "is a subordinate bed in this series and which has not yet been found elsewhere, with the exception of the agatized madrepores of Antigua. It lies over the Portland Rock: and is extremely local." ["Hundred of Warminster," p. 118].

ELSTUB AND EVERLEY HUNDRED.[1]

EVERLEY.[2]

THERE is a great Warren for hares; it belongs to the Crowne. Here is a large oaken coppice, but it growes but very poorly; it delights not in the chalkie soile.

..... Sadler built the great house here, upon a lease of a hundred yeares. I guesse, by the architecture, 'twas about the time of Q. Elizabeth or

[1] The Name of "Ellestubbe," (signifying in Anglo-Saxon, "trunk of elder,") is taken from some tree which (like Barkston Ash in Yorkshire) marked the ancient *trysting-place* of the Hundred. This is one of the *ragged* Hundreds: lying in various distant parts of the County, from Ham on the border of Berks and Hants to Westwood-cum-Iford on the edge of Somerset. The Abbot of St. Swithin Winchester, was formerly Lord of the Hundred, as well as owner of many of the Manors included within it. Extracts from the Hundred Rolls are printed in Hoare's Amesbury, p. 167.

[2] For some account of Everley see "Hoare's Modern Wilts." Fine air and spacious downs have always made it a favourite region for sporting. The Manor having been a long time parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster was granted by the Crown 11th August, 1547, to Edward, Duke of Somerset, in exchange for the late Prebends of All Cannings and Erchfont, the Rectories of Ambresbury, Froxfield and Erchfont, in Wilts, and others. After the Duke's execution it was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Ralph Sadleir his Chief Secretary of State, afterwards Falconer to Queen Elizabeth, and jailer to Mary Queen of Scots at Tutbury Castle. He is said to have built part of Everley House. In 1545 there was an Act for the legitimation of the children of Sir Ralph, and Ellen his wife. He died 1587. In 1591 Henry his son was owner. [The Earl of Hertford, John Chainey, and Richard Fishe, were also Freeholders. See Survey, "Wilts Archæol. Mag.," VI., 193]. He died 17th March, and his son and heir Henry ten days before him, 1618. Both were buried in Hungerford Church. These seem to have been the last of the Sadleirs here. The Manor next belonged to Sir John Evelyn of West Dean. His only son George died in infancy: and an only surviving daughter married the Honourable Mr. Pierrepont, second son of the Earl of Kingston. The next owner was Robert, third son of Sir William Barker. [Ext. Barts.] In 1727 was printed a Case before the House of Lords relating to this Manor and other estates of R. Barker deceased. In 1764 the estate was purchased by Sir John Astley of Patteshull, co. Stafford, ancestor of the present owner Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, Baronet. In the house are two curious paintings: one, on wood, of Sir Ralph Sadleir, which has been engraved and coloured :) the other, of a Duel on horseback in Smithfield between John de Astley and an Arragonian

K. James. Here is a drawing well of a prodigious depth, with a wheel. On the windowe of the house in stone is a demy Lyon crowned. *Query* to what name it belongs? [Crest of SADLEIR.] In this church is no monument of the Sadlers.

In the Church is this escutcheon [Pl. xxxiii. No. 479. BARNARDISTON quartering MANNING: over it "1645."] Below: "OBIIT 30mo DIE MAII A^{o} UT SUPRA. NON OBIIT SED ABIIT & REVERTI DEBET. I.B.·.DD."

This is for (John) Barnston[a] D.D. a Canon resident of the Cathedrall Church of Sarum.[1]

In the Chancell, in a rundle, "PP." and around it, "Qui sperat in Deo liberabitur." [No. 480.][2] Also an inscription of Susan Tisdale, wife of the Vicar; she dyed 1650.[3]

[a] Vulgarly so called, but the true name is Barnardyston.

Knight Sir Philip Boyde, in 1483; engraved in Dugdale's "Warwickshire," second edition, p. 110. Near Everley is the finely elevated Earthwork called Cidbury Camp: an outlying chalk hill capped with a bed of tertiary flint pebbles. Sir R. C. Hoare gives a plan of the Camp and an account of Barrows around Everley, in "Ancient Wilts," I., 180.

[1] John Barnston (Barnardiston) D.D., born of an ancient Cheshire family, and Chaplain to Chancellor Egerton, founded a Hebrew Lecture in Brasenose College, Oxon., of which he was a member. He is mentioned in D. Lloyd's "Memoirs." He was instituted Rector of Everley 1598, and buried in Salisbury Cathedral, where is a similar brief inscription, "Mutavit sæcula, non obiit." Mary his wife was also buried there 6th July 1625. In Everley Parish Register are three remonstrances signed "John Barnstone, Rector 9th Sept. 1610:" "Thomas Ernle, Rector 25th December, 1667;" and "A. Lemoine, Rector, 16th May, 1755;" against an ancient "heathenish custom" to which they were subject, (though from what origin none of them could find out), of being obliged to entertain the "ruder sort of people with bread, cheese and ale, after Evening Prayer on Christmas Day." "Sure I am," says Mr. Ernle, "it is of evil report, and no man can imagine into what rudeness in tract of time it may degenerate. It were to be wished it were layd in the dust and utterly forgotten." The same Rector has also recorded a very angry Memorandum concerning one William Eastman "commonly called 'Tinker,' but by trade a blacksmith, who was thrust into the Rectory for five years during the military reign of Cromwell." In Sir R. C. Hoare's work, the Latin of this is incorrectly printed: and by mistake the date of 1677 is given, instead of 1617, for the marriage of Robert Abbot, Bishop of Sarum. Also at p. 12, the extract from the Register, following John Wallis, really refers to Dr. Abraham Lemoine. The Dr. published "A treatise on Miracles," against Bolingbroke. He was buried at Paddington 13th January, 1757.

[2] Perhaps for Philip Poore of the neighbouring parish of Durington.

[3] On a brass, still in the church. "Here lieth the body of M^{rs}. SUSANNA TESDALE the wife of

Mr. Ernle, brother to Sir John Ernle, is now, 1671, Vicar here.

In the Minister's Windowes is, or has been, some antiquity.

WROUGHTON.

The land of this parish is admirable pasture, and the tract hereabout is the garden of Wilts.[1]

CHRISTOPHER TESDALE Rector of this Church, who died the 13 of JULY and was buried the 19, 1650. SUSANNA signifieth a lillie or a Rose.

The lillie of vallies by his spirit,
His pure spirit, made me a lillie whit:
The Rose of SHARON by his blood's merit
My soule advanced to a Rose's hight.
SUSANNA a lillie and a Rose thoogh pale
Here like a whit lillie she fading lyes:
By vertue of the roote of *DAVID* shall
With orient colours like a red ROSE ries."

On another brass is "Hic jacet Dn̄us Johes Neet" (printed *Rut* by Sir R. C. Hoare) "quondam Rector ecclie de Everle, qui obiit V. die mens. Julii A.D. MCCCCXXIX. Cujus animæ propicietur Deus, Amen." A third to "Mary wife of John Samwell of Lavington, and daughter of William Prater of this parish: æt. 28, deceased 7 Oct. 1671."

Of the old church of St. Peter which stood at East Everley, and of the present one at West Everley built in 1813—14 by Francis Dugdale Astley Esq., there are views in Sir R. C. Hoare's work. The Patronage, till the Dissolution, was in the gift of the Abbot of Wherwell: then of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton: now, of the Astley family.

[1] The parish lies partly in the Hundred of Everley, partly in Kingsbridge. It is sometimes called in Records, Worston or Werston: in Sarum Registers Elingdon Wroughton. The most ancient name appears to be Ellan-dun, "Hill of Ella." On some plain "sub monte Ellæ," Egbert King of Wessex overthrew Beornwulf King of Mercia in A.D. 823. Some topographers suppose Ellandun, the scene of this battle, to have been Wilton: but Mr. Offer finds no authority for this and places the battle here. [Hoare's "B. and D.," 57, 59]. A Manor here belonged at the Conquest to the Monks of St. Swithin of Winchester. The Dean and Chapter of Winchester have one now. The Rectory has been for some centuries a Sinecure, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester. The Monks of St. Briac had in 1291 a small pension out of it. The Vicarage was in the gift of the Bishop of Winton: in 1852 by Order in Council it was transferred to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The Church, originally Norman, is dedicated to St. John and St. Helen. Some late repairs brought to light on a pillar behind the pulpit, a fresco painting of a mitred Abbot, with scrip, pastoral staff, &c. Some particulars of the tenure of hamlets in Wroughton under the Barony of Castle Combe are in "Wilts Archæol. Mag.," II., 278. Sir W. Codrington has now an estate here.

In Over-Wroughton, John Torney, and afterwards the Abbey of Tewkesbury, had an estate

Salthorp is in this parish. Ex Legier Book de Mortimer: "Feodum unius militis cum pertinenciis in Salthorp, in Com. Wiltes, quod Willielmus Everard tenet, et quod ad sex libras xiijs. iiijd." [1]

(Church.)

The old windowes in the Church all spoiled.

In the Nave, in brasse on marble, are three figures, *viz.* Husband between his two wives: Inscription thus: Of your charity pray for the soules of Water Clowt, & Isabella & Susanne his wyves, on whose soules God habe mercy. (This brass is lost.)

Near to it, is this, on brasse, on freestone: "..... Richard Spenser of Quidhampton." [2]

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held under the Barony of Castle Combe. [See "History of Castle Combe," 84.] In 32 Hen. VIII. there was a grant of church land by the Crown to William Richmond alias Webbe. In 1400 a manor here belonged to Sir John Roche of Bromham: in 1475 to his successors the Bayntons. They had also lands in Nether Wroughton, probably by marriage with the heiress of Daundelye who held lands here in Edw. I. under the Bishop of Winchester. [Hundred Rolls]. George and Alice Wroughton were living at Overtown 1565. T. Powell 1660. William Sadler who died 1600 had half the Manor of Over-Wroughton.

At Cotstowe lands were given by the third Walter Dunstanville of Castle Combe to Stanley Abbey near Chippenham. Bradenstoke Abbey also had lands at a place of this name. In 2 Hen. IV. Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick had an estate of this name in Wilts.

At Wicklescot, the Nuns of Lacock had an estate by gift of Katharine Lovell which at the Dissolution was granted to John Goddard. ["History of Lacock," 325].

[1] Salthorpe. The succession of landowners appears to have been thus. In Richard I., Eustace de Balliol. In Edw. I., under the Barony of Castle Combe, the Abbot of Stanley and Godfrey Bluet. In 1370, Sir Edmund Everard, Kt. [This name occurs in Aubrey's extract from the "Legier Book of Mortimer:" it was only the Legier Book and not the estate that belonged to Mortimer Earl of March]. In 1382, Robert Loundres. In 1404, Lovell. William Sadler 1600, leaving Robert his son and heir. Sir Thomas Bennet 1670. His grand-daughter Martha, an heiress, married Peter Legh Esq. Mr. Legh had two daughters: Harriet the wife of — Atherton, and Elizabeth who married first, Anthony James Keck, second, William Bathurst Pye who took the name of Bennet. Mr. Keck's daughter Elizabeth Ann Legh Keck married Thomas Calley Esq. of Burderop. Lands at Salthorp belonging to the Charter House, London, are stated to have been bought from Lord Compton by Sutton the Founder. ["Hearne's C. H." 294].

[2] At Quedhampton in Wroughton, the Prior of Marlborough was an owner 1335: John Russell

In the south aisle, in an antique nich, is a coffin of stone, which they say is the Lady Loveden's.[1]

North Aisle. On a Tablet, near the skreen.

"An Epitaph on the death of Mrs. Blanch Sadler, the wife of Mr. Wm. Sadler, of Elcombe,[2] who dyed in the 37th year of her age, and was buried under this stone: October 1, 1632."

"Shee was (whose tombe thou view'st) a faithful wife,
Chast, Cheerfull, Frugall, Pleasing to her Fere,[3]
Patient and peaceable, hating all strife,
A sweet companion, and a friend most deare.

Childless shee was, yet mother unto many,
She made the poore, her brother, sister, mother;
As kind shee was unto her kinne as any;
To equall her, 'tis hard to find another.

A curteouse neighbour, good to one and all,
Yet taught by Grace to put a difference;
For Piety, the best wee may her call,
That living in our age was taken hence.

A Saint shee was on earth, a Saint shee is:
Moane all our losse, but envy none her blisse."

Prov. x., vers. 7.

'The memory of the just is blessed, but the name of the wicked shall rot.' O. B.[a]

[a] Oliver Brunsden, the Vicar here.[4]

1454 and 1472 under Castle Combe Barony. Elizabeth, Lady Reede, 1547, under ditto. Thos. Bennet Esq. of Salthorp 1743. Now the Calley family.

[1] Was this, Joanna Lady *Lovell*, Lady of the Manor, 1316? See next note.

[2] Elcombe: formerly a Park: belonged in 1286 (15 Edw. I.) to the Lords Lovell of Titchmarsh, owners of many estates in this part of Wilts, as at Wanborough, Wicklescote, &c. In 1335 the Priory of Marlborough, in 1361, John Brymore, and the Duke of Lancaster, had some interest here. In 1535 some rents that had belonged to a Priory, belonged to Eton College. There was a Chantry Chapel of St. Mary in the patronage of the Lovells: the last presentation was that of John Potter 1448. Being forfeited by Lord Lovell after the battle of Bosworth, Elcombe was granted by the Crown, 6 Hen. VIII, to Sir William Compton (ancestor of Lord Northampton) and Werburge (Brereton) his wife. By his grandson Henry first Baron Compton it was sold to Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter House, London.

[3] *Fere* is from an Anglo-Saxon word signifying, companion or fellow-traveller.

[4] Of the Rev. Oliver Brunsell (not Brunsden), Vicar of Wroughton from 1614 to 1641, some

In the Chancel, N. side, a fair Inscription of alabaster, thus:

"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Thomasine Bennet, wife of Thomas Bennet, Doctor of Lawes, and one of the Masters of the Honourable Court of Chancery, daughter of George Dethick, Esqr. sonne of Sir Wm. Dethick, Knight, principall King at Armes; who was a very pious christian, a dutifull child, a sweet consort, a discreet mother, an undissembling friend, a compassionate neighbour, frequent in prayer, attentive to the Word, rich in faith, grounded in love, anchored in hope, cloathed with humility, adorned with a meek and quiet spirit, modest in behaviour, gracious in conversation, sparing in words, plentifull in good deedes, dayly increasing with the increase of God, in the middest of troubles possessing her soule in patience, she willingly commended it into the hands of her God, and layd down the tabernacle of her flesh in confidence of its resurrection to a more peaceable and happy life, through Jesus Christ her Saviour.

Born she was at Boston,(?) in the countie of Middlesex, the 25th of Dec. 1613, and departed this life at Salthrop, March 27, 1645, and her infant daughter, Thomasine, was soon layd to rest by her."

"Shee is not dead but sleepeth."—*Luke* viii. 52.

The arms upon it: [Pl. xxxiii. No. 481] Bennet, impaling Dethick quartering (Allestree, Stafford and Pearson?)

Opposite to this, on the South side, in alabaster, this Inscription:

"Not far from this place lieth the body of Sir Thomas Bennet, Knight, Doctor of Lawes, and one of the Masters in Ordinary of his Majestie's high and honourable Court of Chancery, who

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particulars are obtained from an account printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps. He appears to have been of a Nottinghamshire family. His wife was Elizabeth daughter of Henry Martyn of Upham in Aldbourne, Wilts: they had 1. Henry, Rector of Stretham, and Prebendary of Ely, who married a sister of Sir Christopher Wren: and founded three Exhibitions at Magdalen College, Oxon: and three at Jesus College, Cambridge. He died 1679. 2. Samuel D.D. Rector of Bingham, Notts., where he was buried 1688: his wife was daughter of John Boughton of Lipperton, in Kent. 3. Oliver, M.B. Oxon. 4. Jane, wife of Timothy Long son of John Long of Netheravon: by whom she was mother of Col. Samuel Long distinguished in the History of Jamaica. The Vicar died in June 1641. His Will written in a tone of piety and humility was proved at Sarum 24th November 1642. It consists of simple bequests of books of Divinity to his children: and twenty shillings to the poor of the parish of Wroughton: "and would doe more if I were able to spare it:" but "I have little to bestow, for I never sought great things for myselfe."

There is also a brass plate to William Sadler 1588 and Christina his wife 1633, with some verses, and the initials of the writer, R. S. Likewise some memorials of the Codrington family.

In 1658, 10th August, Mr. Stubbs, "Minister of Wroughton," was reprimanded by William Blissett, chairman of the Commissioners for ejecting "scandalous Ministers." His offence was that of brawling and quarrelling with his neighbours, scoffing and reviling professors of godliness.

departed this mortall life on Monday the 27th of June, Anno Dni. 1670, in the 78th yeare of his age.

"He married to his first wife, Charlotte, the daughter of Wm. Harrison, of London, Merchant, by whom he had two daughters, Charlotte, that died the 30th of March, A.D. 1639, and Mary now living. He married to his second wife, Thomasine, one of the daughters and coheires of George Dethick, of Gray's Inne, Esqr. eldest sonne of Sir William Dethick, Knt. *aliàs* Garter principall King at Armes, by whom he had issue, Thomas Bennet, Esqr. his only son and heire, and Thomasine, a daughter that dyed young.

Monumentum hoc Pietatis ergo Patri meritissimo mœrens posuit Thomas Bennet, XX. Decemb. Aº. Salutis M,DC,LXX. Qui mortalitatis exuvias piè deposuit insigne dedit Resurgendi argumentum."

Three shields, *viz.:* 1. Arms of Bennet, singly. 2. [No. 482] Bennet impaling (Harrison). 3. Bennet impaling Dethick [as in No. 481].

KINWARDSTONE HUNDRED.[1]

BEDWYN MAGNA.

BEDWYN hath its denomination from the great Barrow there, which is of chalk: as much as to say, The White Barrow or Sepulchre: according to the Epigram of J. Owen,

> Angli *Bed* lectum vocitant, Cambrique sepulchrum;
> Lectus enim tumuli, mortis imago sopor. [*Mon. Brit.*][2]

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[1] Anciently "Cheneward's Stone." The Lordship of the Hundred belonged to the Earls Marshal, temp. Hen. III.; and descended, like the Burgh of Bedwyn, to the Staffords. In 1783 it was purchased from the Earl of Pembroke by the Earl of Ailesbury.

[2] "Bedd" (pronounced Beth, the *th* being sounded hard as in *thou*), is Welsh for sepulchre: "Wyn" or "Gwyn" is, white: and when used to denote a place, also implies a certain dignity belonging to it. This derivation gives a British name, which is very uncommon in Wiltshire. There is no large barrow now to be seen. Stukeley's name Leucomagus, as an equivalent, is unmeaning. The name is Bedan-heafod (*head* of the graves) in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, (and is still popularly pronounced *Bedan*.) Here was a battle in A.D. 674 (Turner's "Anglo-Saxons.")

By the Will of King Alfred, his land at "Bedewinda" and at "Pefesigge" (Pewsey) was given to his eldest son Edward, A.D. 900; and in A.D. 968 his great grandson King Edgar gave 72 "cassates" of land here, with others at "Burgbeche" (Burbage) and Hurstbourn, to Abingdon Abbey. These were all violently taken from the Monastery, but again restored by Ethelred A.D. 993. ["Chron. of A. Abbey," p. 315, 335, 367.]

The Hundred Rolls for Wilts say that the "Burrough" of Bedwyn (including both Great and Little Bedwyn) was Royal demesne of the first Norman Kings of England, until Hen. I. bestowed it, with the Manor of Westcombe (now Wexcombe), upon John (called from his Office) Marshal, paying yearly to the Crown an "alba firma," or Fee Farm Rent of "white money," of £32 0s. 19d. John was father of William Marshal Sen. Earl of Pembroke. The son of the latter, known as William the Earl Marshal Jun., married Lady Eleanor Plantagenet sister of King Hen. III. He died 1231. In 1238 she married secondly Simon de Montfort the Great Earl of Leicester who, *jure uxoris*, held the Borough and Manor by the same rent. In 1274 they were in dower to the Countess Eleanor his widow. But an Inquisition states that so early as Hen. III., Wm. Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, held lands at Bedwyn and Wexcombe, part of the

By the stalles here in the Chancell it appears to have been Collegiate.[1]

In the Nave, (now in N. Transept), in brasse, on a Purbec-marble gravestone: Hic jacet dns Thomas Dogeson quondam vicarius istius eccl̃ie qui obiit septimo die Decembris Ano. Dni. MV°L. Cujus aĩe ppiciet̃ur Deus. Amen.

In the North Aisle, a marble gravestone, brasse lost.

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inheritance of his wife Alice, sister of Beaumont an older Earl of Leicester, and afterwards wife of Simon de Montfort, father of the great Earl of that name.

In 1295 Bedwyn "Borough" and Wexcombe were held, at his death, by Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester and Hertford who had married Joan of Acre daughter of King Edw. I. The last Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester, died 1313 and his widow Matilda (de Burgh) held them, together with the Hundred of Kinwardstone, in 1315, *(Nom. Vill.)*. By Margaret, Gilbert's sister and coheiress, Bedwyn Borough and Wexcombe passed to her husband Hugh Audley created Earl of Gloucester and by his daughter and heiress Margaret to Ralph Lord Stafford who died 1372. Perhaps it was under the Staffords that John Kerby held them at his death 1469 (I. p. M.). On the execution at Salisbury of Henry Stafford second Duke of Buckingham in 1483 they would have been, if his, forfeited to the Crown: (but they do not appear in the list of his estates). Rich. III. bestowed Bedwyn on John Howard Duke of Norfolk who was killed at Bosworth. By Hen. VIII. it was granted to his brother-in-law Sir Edward Seymour created Duke of Somerset Feb. 1547. On the death of John the fourth Duke in 1675 it passed by the marriage of his niece Lady Elizabeth Seymour to Thomas Bruce Earl of Ailesbury. In the sixth vol. of the "Wilts Archæol. Mag." p. 261, is a full account of this Parish, as well as of its Representative History until the Borough was disfranchised, by the Rev. John Ward, Rector of Wath, co. York.

[1] It was not Collegiate. There was a Church here in the reign of the Confessor. The Tithes of both Bedwyns ("de utrâque Bedewindâ"), and a mill in the town, were given by William I. to Bishop Osmund, and by him to Old Sarum Cathedral A.D. 1091. [Dugd.] Master Thomas de Wykehampton (probably a relative of Robert de Wykehampton, then Bishop of Sarum) was Parson in 1280. It was a Prebend, given after the Dissolution of Monasteries, to the Protector Somerset, and with it, the right of appointing to the Vicarage, and the exercise of archidiaconal jurisdiction which lasted to 1847. The Church (St. Mary's) is cruciform, exhibiting good specimens of Norman and later English styles. It was thoroughly restored by subscription in 1854 at an expense of about £2000: and was re-opened on Easter Monday 1855. A new Font was given by the Rev. Henry Tudway: and a stained glass window placed in the South Transept to the memory of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes K.C.B. Many very early stone coffins were found to have been used in constructing the walls of the old church: and the oldest foundations were rudely made of unhewn blocks of Sarsen stone; the spaces being filled in with rough flints, without mortar. Even below these, skeletons quite perfect were exhumed. Some curious extracts from the Parish Registers are printed in "Collect. Top. et Gen." v. 20: with some account of the Church as it stood before its recent restoration. In Carter's "Wiltshire Churches" are two views of it, exterior and interior.

In the South crosse Aisle, in an old nich, lyes a Knight crosse-legged, in free-stone, his coate thus, Barry of 12 A. and G., on the bars G. 10 martlets S. 3,3,3,1; over all on a bend S. 3 escallops O: [Pl. xxxiii. No. 483]: a lyon at his feete: the inhabitants call him ..... of Stock. In one of the windowes is the same escutcheon, in *very old* glasse, with barry of 10, but on the Monument it is barry of 12.[1]

In another old nich by, under a Purbec marble, thus: Roger: de: Stocre: cheb: gist: ici: Dieu: de: salme: eit: mercy.[2]

In this Parish, on the hill westwards, is a fine seate called *Stock*, where this ..... Stock lived; there has been a mote about the howse anciently.[3]

In a marble gravestone, brasse lost.

They tell in the windowes of this aisle were more escutcheons and painted glasse which the barbarous soldiers spoyled.

(Chancel.)

In the roofe, being wood-worke, over the Communion table, is remaining half of an escutcheon, thus,... on a bend S., 3 like quaterfoiles A. [No. 484.]

(Monuments of the Seymours.

1. Sir John Seymour, the Protector's Father.[4])

[1] This is the effigy of Sir Adam de Stock by whom the South Transept is supposed to have been built. The Arms on the shield, still distinguishable, are not exactly as Aubrey blazons them: but are "A. 5 bars G., over all a bend charged with 3 escallops O. (perhaps Argent) between 6 martlets S." This coat is not in the College of Arms. Sir Adam was *(inter alia)* Guardian for the Crown, of the temporalities of the See of Sarum after the death of Bishop Nich. de Longespée 1297, until the election of Simon de Gaunt to the See. ["Prynne," iii. 770.] He died about 1312, owner of Stock in this parish and of Rushall. His widow Geva married Sir Robert Hungerford.

[2] Sir Roger, son of Sir Adam de Stock died 1331, owner of the Manor of Wulfhale.

[3] Stock belonged anciently to the St. Vigors family who were succeeded by Sir Adam de Stock above-mentioned. By his family it was released to the Hungerfords before 1431: and still belonged to them in 1628. It belonged, with lands in West Bedwyn, to Sir John Danvers the Regicide, attainted 1661. In temp. Charles II. William Bird, gent. was of this place, then called Stoke. In 1766 it was sold by Ralph Verney, last Earl Verney, to Lord Bruce.

[4] A Thomas de Seymore held some small estate in Bedwyn, Chisbury, &c., so early as

On the North Wall a Monument with a figure in armour, of freestone, above which this Inscription.

"Here lyeth intombed the worthie Sr John Seymovr
of Wolphall Knight: who by Margerie his Wyfe,
Davghter of Sr Henry Wentworthe, Knight, from whome
the nowe Lorde Wentworthe is discended, had Six
Sonnes and Fower Davghters: To wete, John, who
dyed vnmarryed. Edward, Dvke of Somerset.
Earl of Hertforde, Viscovnt Beavechampe and
Baron Seymovr, Uncle to Kinge Edwarde the Sixt,
Governor of his Royall Person, Protector of all his
Dominions and Svbjects, Lorde Tresorer and Earle
Marshall of Englande; wch Dvke maryed Anne,[a] Davghter
of Sr Edward Stanhope, Knight, by Elizabeth his Wyfe,
Davghter of Sr Fovlke Bvrgchier, Lord Fitzwaryn,
from whome the moderne Earles of Bath are discended.
Sr Henry Seymovr Knight, who maried Barbara, Davghter

[a] But he should have sayed that he was married first to (Katharine) d. and coh: of Filloll, of Dorsetshire, from whom are descended the Seymours of Devonshire.[1]

32 Edw. III. (1358): but the first important accession of property here came by marriage of Roger Seymour, who died 1420, with Maud, the heiress of William Esturmy of Wulfhale, Kt., the fourth in descent from whom was Sir John Seymour, the Protector's father. Sir John's epitaph, with that of John his eldest son, and that of Lord Beauchamp, grandson of the Protector, are the only three that seem to have been found by Aubrey. The neighbouring Priory of Easton was their burying-place, and when that House went to decay, Sir John's remains, as well probably as those of his son, were removed to Great Bedwyn. His leaden coffin, with the iron handles attached for the purpose of removal, was discovered during the repairs in 1854. The breast-plate had been taken off, and there was no appearance of any wooden coffin. Among other coffins found at the same time were those of William Earl of Hertford the restored Duke of Somerset who died 1660; Frances his wife, daughter of the Earl of Essex, 1674; and their son Henry, Lord Beauchamp, 1653, (on whose plate were still left the seeds and stems of a bunch of rosemary and other flowers,) and William third Duke of Somerset, 1671.

[1] The Protector was twice married; but having been divorced from his first wife Katharine Filliol, he passed over her issue in the succession, and left it first in the line of the younger House the children of his second Duchess Ann Stanhope. Whatever the real motive for this proceeding may have been, it would of course suit the policy of the second House by whom this inscription was written, to ignore the first marriage. But time has made amends for the omission. By the failure of the younger branch, the elder House of Seymour has long since recovered the title, and the lineal descendant of Katharine Filliol is now Duke of Somerset.

of Thomas Morgan,[1] Esqvier. Thomas, Lorde Seymovr of Svdeley, Highe Admirall of Englande, who maryed Katherine, Qveene of Englande, and Wydow to Kinge Henry the Eight. One other Jhon and Anthony, who dyed in theire Infancy. Jane Qveene of Englande, Wyfe to Kynge Henry the Eight, and Mother to Kynge Edwarde the Sixt. Elizabeth, firste maryed to Sr Henry Vghtred, Knight, after to Gregorie, Lorde Cromwell, and last to Jhon, Lord Sainct John of Basinge, after Marqvesse of Winchester. Margerie, who dyed in her Infancy, and Dorothe, maryed to Sr Clement Smythe, Knight.

"This Knight departed this Lyfe at LX yeares of age, the XXI day of December, Anno 1536, and was fyrste bvryed at Eston Priorie Chvrch, amongst divers of his Avncestors, bothe Seymovrs and Stvrmyes; Howbeit that Chvrch beinge rvined, and thereby all theire Monumentes either whollie spoyled, or verie mvch defased dvring the Mynoritie of Edwarde, Earle of Hertforde, Sonne to the said Dvke, The said Earle after, as well for the dvtifvl Love he beareth to his said Grandefather, as for the better Contynvans of his Memory, did cavse his Bodie to be removed, and here to be intombed at his own Coste and Chardge, the laste daye of September, Anno 1590, in the XXXII year of the moste happye Raigne of ovr gratiovs Soveraigne Ladie, Qveene Elizabeth."

Crest (of Seymour), 2 wings conjoined erect O. [No. 485.] This was the old crest.

(Arms on the above Monument.)[2]

[No. 486] KING HENRY VIII. *impaling* JANE SEYMOUR with the Coat of Augmentation. The coat surmounted by an imperial crown. *Mem.* Queen Jane's Coat is, *honoris ergo*, sett above all the rest. [No. 480 was at this time at the top of the monument.]

[487] (SIR JOHN SEYMOUR, the knight entombed) Quarterly of six: viz., 1 and 6, SEYMOUR. 2, BEAUCHAMP of Hache. 3, ESTURMY. 4, (MACWILLIAMS). 5, (COKER).

[488] (The same SIR JOHN) SEYMOUR, *impaling* (Margery) WENTWORTH.

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[1] Morgan *Wolfe*. See the shield (No. 491), *now over* the inscription, and a note by Mr. Ward in "Coll. Top. and Gen." v. 22.

[2] For a drawing of this Monument as it was in Aubrey's time, and an explanation of its present appearance, see "Wilts Archæol. Mag.," vol. VI., p. 282.

[489] (Sir John's son), The Protector, Duke of Somerset, *impaling* (Ann) Stanhope. quartering (Manlovell,[1] Longvilliers, and Lexington).

[Pl. xxxiv., No. 490] (Another son, Thomas Seymour, Lord Sudeley) *impaling* (Katharine Parr). (1. The Coat of Augmentation. 2. Parr. 3. De Ros. 4. Fitzhugh.)

—— An Escutcheon *lost*.

[491] (Another son, Sir Henry Seymour) *impaling* (Wolfe of Gwerngotheyn) quartering, 1. Wolfe Newton. 2. Nanfant. 3. Le Sore of St. Fagan's.

[492] (Gregory Lord Cromwell) *impaling* (Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John) Seymour.

[493] (Sir Clement) Smyth (of Little Baddow, Essex) *impaling* (Dorothy) Seymour (another daughter).

(2. John Seymour Junr., the Protector's Elder Brother.)

About the middle of the chancell, a Purbeck Marble, with this inscription in brasse:

Here lyeth the body of JOHN SEYMOURE, sone & heire of Sr John Seymoure, Knyght, and of Margery, oon of the doughters of Sr henry Wentworth, Knyght, which deceassed the XV. day of July, the yer' of or lord MV^cX. on whos soule Jhu have m'cy, and of yor charite say a pater nost'r and a ave.

He is pourtrayed on the brass in a gown, (loosely sleeved and trimmed with fur) no band. Here were 4 escutcheons, at each corner one; now remaine only these two:

[No. 494] Seymour *impaling* Wentworth, quartering (Despenser, Tibetot, Badlesmere, Marshall? and Lucy).

[495] Wentworth, with quarterings as before.

(3. Edward, Lord Beauchamp, the Protector's grandson.)

Between the last, and that of Sir John Seymour, is an Inscription in brasse, in a pittifull grafted freestone gravestone (now on the North wall):

"Bellocampus eram Graiâ genetrice Semerus,
Tres habui natos, est quibus una soror".[2]

[1] Sir John Stanhope in 1373 married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Stephen Mallovell or Manlovell. The arms of Manlovell are variously described, as "Vert, three *wolves* passant in pale O." [*Burke*]: "Three *wild cats* passant in pale," on a monument in Kingston-upon-Soar Church, Notts. ["Coll. Top. et. Gen. viii. 271".] They are blazoned by Aubrey "three *talbots* courant," but he probably mistook the animal.

[2] See Mr. E. Kite's "Wilts Brasses." The two lines mean in English:

"I was BEAUCHAMP; a Seymour; my mother a Grey;
I had three sons, and they have one sister."

This was the Lord Beauchamp. He was father to (William) the Marquesse Hartford who was Generall of his Majestie K. Charles the First his forces in the West and was restored to be Duke of Somerset by K. Charles the 2d. The Marquis of Hertford now lies in his father's grave, without any memorial for him as yet, 1672. *From the Register;* "1660, William Semor, Duke of Somerset late Marquis of Hartforde was buried on the feast of All Saints, at night, being the first day of November, in the year of our Lord God 1660."

Francis, Lord Seymour of Trubridge, brother to the said Duke, and youngest of the 3 sonnes, lieth also buried in this chancell, but sans memorial.

(William, the third) Duke of Somerset lies interred in the very middle of this chancell; he was buried on Wednesday, the 20th day of Dec. 1671, sans memorial.

Memd. In this parish was born the famous Phisitian, Dr. Thomas Willis, the 27 day of January, Ao. Dni. 1621. His father was steward to Sir Walter Smyth of this place.[1] This from the Dr.'s owne mouth.[2]

Edward Seymour, created Lord Beauchamp 1609, son and heir of Edward Earl of Hertford, died in his father's lifetime at Wick, below Martinsall Hill, and was buried at Great Bedwyn, 21st July, 1612 (see Bedwyn Reg). His mother was Lady Catherine, sister of Lady Jane Grey, daughter of Henry, Duke of Suffolk. By marrying without the Queen's consent, his father the Earl of Hertford had greatly offended Elizabeth. In consequence, he had to pay a fine of £5000, and was imprisoned nine years in the Tower, where his son the above Lord Beauchamp was born.

Lady Southwell, one of the eye-witnesses of Elizabeth's death-bed, says that among others proposed to the Queen to be her successor, was the Lord Beauchamp, in right of his mother (as one of the heirs of the Duchess of Suffolk, King Henry the Eighth's sister). Elizabeth, upon hearing his name, roused herself and said angrily, "I will have no rascal's son in my seat, but one worthy to be a king."

[1] Sir Walter Smyth was M.P. for Great Bedwyn, 16 Car. I., and was buried here 28th April, 1648.

[2] Dr. Thomas Willis's parents were buried, Thomas 1643 and Rachel 1631, at Ferry Hinksey, near Oxford. The Doctor was baptized at Great Bedwyn 14th Feb., 1620; and was of Oxford University, and a good writer in Latin. His works in two vols. 4to. are said to abound in chymical reveries, but to contain some curious things. He married Mary daughter of Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church. Browne Willis the Antiquary, his grandson, often visited the house at Bedwyn in which his grandfather was born. It stood in Farm Lane at the N.E. end of the town. See "Gent. Mag." 1798, p. 1013. There is a caustic account of the Doctor, and of his grandson, in "Origines Divisianæ," p. 30. Also two Latin poems to his honour in "Musæ Anglicanæ,"

WULFALL.

About a mile from hence eastward is Wulfall, the ancient seate of the Sturmeys, which house has been much bigger, and great part pulled downe within these 10 yeares, to build the house of Tottenham Parke. I remember a long gallery. It was never but a timber-house, *v.* Camden.[1] Here is a very long barne of .... bays, and 3 porches of timber, and thatcht: in this barne, then, 1536, hung with tapistry, was the wedding kept for Queen Jane.[2] Hard by is

TOTTENHAM PARK,

which is a most parkely ground and romancy pleasant place; several walkes, of great length, of trees planted. Here the Duke of Somerset hath his best seate, which is now, 1672, to be made a compleat new pile of good architecture.[3] Both

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I. 38: and a memoir and portrait by George Vertue in "Houbraken's Heads," p. 119, with the Arms, A fess between three lions rampant, within a bordure bezanty. A note to the entry of the Doctor's baptism in Great Bedwyn register says, "He was the most famous physician in the world in his time; and dying Nov. 11, 1675 in his 54th year was buried in Westminster Abbey." Henry Jenner, Vicar here, who died 1798, was elder brother of another no less famous physician, Dr. Edw. Jenner, the founder of Vaccination.

[1] Camden does not mention the materials of which the house was built.

[2] Leland in his commentaries ("Itin." ix. 36) mentions this place, as "Semarii *Lupinum*, villa splendida," (Wolf-hall, a fine house of Seymour): but the name is not derived from a wolf. It is more probably from a Saxon owner Ulph, (like Wolve-ton in Dorsetshire). Under the name Ulfela, it was held at the Conquest by Ralph de Halville an officer of the King's. In Hen. III., it was, together with a great district in this neighbourhood, part of the fee of the Earls Marshal: under whom there were here three landholders, Robert Beauchamp, Hugh Poer, and Richard Berenger. Under Beauchamp, Henry Esturmi held Wulfhall in 3 Edw. I. In 6 Edw. III., Sir Roger de Stock had it. (See p. 374.) It was sometime the residence of —— Erlegh. The Earl Marshal as owner was afterwards represented here, as at Bedwyn, by the Lords Stafford, under whom the Esturmy family continued, until their heiress brought it to the Seymours.

[3] In the year 1571, on the death of William, third Duke of Somerset *s. p.*, the estates passed to his sister Lady Elizabeth, who married the Earl of Ailesbury. The Dukes of Somerset of the elder line which then succeeded, had no interest here.

The first House, built out of the materials of Wulfhall, was injured in the Civil Wars, and as Aubrey states, was about to be restored in 1672. A new house was built in 1717, erected partly after a design of the Earl of Burlington. Additions were made in 1722, and again by the late Earl of Ailesbury. It is now in course of completion. In Gough's "Camden" (i. 158) this place is

in the Parish of Bedwyn Magna.[1]

BEDWYN PARVA.[2]

said to have belonged to the Despensers, but he confounds it with Tockenham near Wotton Basset. Tottenham Park now includes Fosbury (Forest-bury) Manor purchased 1655 by the Marquis of Hertford, from Henry Skilling Esq. Bagden (now Savernake Lodge) was obtained in exchange with Col. Rolt in 1765 by Thomas Earl of Ailesbury. His Lordship made very large additions to the family estates in this neighbourhood. In 1783 he purchased from Lord Pembroke Southgrove woods and a property at Bedwyn Brail: in 1786 East Grafton Manor from Lady Aylesford, daughter of Charles 6th Duke of Somerset: Wilton and West Bedwyn Manor from Benjamin Bond Hopkins Esq. in 1787: an estate (formerly Bishop Lowth's) at Collingbourne Ducis in 1805: the Castle (now the College) at Marlborough, from the Duke of Rutland in 1779; and St. Margaret's Farm there, from the Duke of Marlborough in 1821.

[1] The Editor believes that part of Tottenham Park is in the parish of Burbage. There is a view of the House, 1792, in Robertson's "Journey from London to Bristol."

[1] The one name of Bedwyn anciently included both West and East, (now, Great and Little) Bedwyn. In 1405 a church and 4234 acres were severed, and made a distinct Vicarage, with a portion of the tithes of the Prebend. See "Coll. Top. and Gen." v. 36, 136. East or (Little) Bedwyn was held in 1475 of the King by the Russells of Dyrham co. Gloucester. In 1324 Sir Theobald Russell having trespassed while hunting within the limits of Savernake Forest, his wood at East Bedwyn was taken into the King's hands till satisfaction should be made. (*Rot. Claus.* 17 *Ed.* II.) Other names here were Musard, 1330; Scot, 1389, and Rok 1427, each holding a half manor *jure* Braybroke, under Stafford, Duke of Buckingham: John Sydele 1427, Nicholas Wotton 1452, and John Stapulhill 1436. In 13 Hen. VIII. there was a grant to Sir Edward Darell of manors at Wexcombe, Burbage-Savage, West Bedwyn and Orcheston.

At Knowle field were found in a barrow, a number of urns to the quantity of 227 gallons "filled with black jelly, smelling of spices, and quivering in the spades," (Gough's "Camd. I. 159.) There is a desecrated Chapel here.

Chisbury Castle is the name of a large oval Earthwork on a high hill about a mile N.W. of Great Bedwyn: enclosing within ramparts partly double, partly treble, (but these now almost concealed by trees), an area of 15 acres. From the discovery of black ashes, pottery and charred wood *under* the inner rampart, Sir R. C. Hoare thinks it was originally British, enlarged by the Saxons. It is supposed to take its name from Cissa, an early Anglo-Saxon governor of Wessex. The circuit is 1012 yards: depth of the vallum 45 feet. It is traversed by a road North and South. The Wansdyke, which forms in some places a boundary between the two Bedwyns, runs near, but apparently has no connexion with it.

Chisbury Manor belonged in 1086 to Gilbert de Bretevile: in temp. John to the family of Columbars (a collateral branch of the Barons Columbars extinct): from *c.* 1284 to *c.* 1540 to the eldest line of the great House of Cobham of Kent. (See above p. 164.) Then to Read of Yate co. Gloucester, until 1602 when it was sold with its Tithes to the Earl of Hertford, and thence

BURBAGE.[1]

In the Church here, nihil antiquitatis; the windowes seem to be about the time of Hen. 4. The soyle is brown sand, and very naturall for turnips, with which commodity many parts are furnished. *Q.* how long turnips have been sowen here; for my uncle, Alderman James, of Bristowe, now near 80, remembers when he was a boy that all the turnips there came from Wales, and now none come thence, and the red sand about Bristowe breeds a better, and a bigger turnip.[2]

EASTON-PRIORY.[3]

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has come to the Earl of Ailesbury. Within the Earthwork is a farm house some time (from *c.* 1630 to 1713) the residence of a branch of the Hungerfords, leaseholders under Lord Hertford. Near it is a Chapel, still in fair condition but used as a barn: built of flints and plastered. The windows of stone, and in the "Decorated" style. In Val. Eccl. it is called "St. Martin's." John ap Man was Priest in 1534 with £2 13s. 4d. per annum. The Advowson belonged in 1400 to the Cobhams. But at the Dissolution, in a grant to C. Willoughby, the chapel is described as part of the possessions of the late Priory of St. Denis, near Southampton. It has since followed the descent of the manor.

[1] The ancient division of property here stood thus: 1. In Domesday Book Richard Sturmid, one of the King's Officers had lands in "Burbage," Grafton, Harden, &c. His manor here, and another at Coulsfield in South Wilts were held by his family (Esturmy) of the Crown by petty sergeantry, as appurtenant to the Chief Wardenship of Savernake Forest. [Beckwith's "Fragm. Antiq." p. 157.] This ultimately came to the Seymours by marriage. 2. The Prior of Motesfont, Hants, had some lands in Hen. III. 3. The Dunstanvilles of Castle Combe were Lords of a Fee under the Honour of Wallingford 1100—1300. 4. Thomas Savage, under the Crown in Chief, afterwards under the Earl Marshal. This was alienated in Hen. III. and the King gave it to Ela Longespée (daughter of the Foundress of Lacock) Countess of Warwick and wife of Philip Basset, for their lives. "Burbage Savage" afterwards belonged to Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and from him descended (see Bedwyn Magna) to Audley, Stafford, and Buckingham. 5. John de Mohun in 3 Edw. I. had also a Lordship, and 6. Payne de Cadurcis (or Chaworth).

The Church (now All Saints) was in the hands of a Priest, Vitalis, at the Conquest. It was given by Hen. I. to Old Sarum Cathedral: and with Hurstborne (Hants) became a Prebend. Daniel Whitby, the Commentator, held it in 1668—1698. The Vicarage was in the gift and under the jurisdiction of the Prebendary. Lord Ailesbury has the Rectorial Tithes. The present church was consecrated 7th September 1854.

[2] The turnips of Burbage left a pleasant taste on Aubrey's palate. "They are the best that ever I did eat. They are sent for far and near. They are not tough and stringy like other turnips, but cutt like marmalad. Pease also excellent." Nat. Hist. of Wilts, 36.

[3] Easton near Burbage is a parish *per se*. Here was a Priory of the Holy Trinity, founded

some say, *c.* 1240 (Hen. III.) by Stephen, Archdeacon of Sarum, for the redemption of captives. The Esturmy and Seymour families were Patrons, the former of whom held lands here in 3 Edward I. under the Bishop of Hereford. The Priory estates lay, here, at Froxfield, and Fighelden. It had the Churches of Easton, of Stapleford (by gift of John Benger 24 Hen. VI.), Tidcombe-Hussey, and Froxfield: also lands at Milton and East Grafton, the latter given by Sir Robert Hungerford, 1336, to maintain a Chantry Priest and Obit for his wife Geva, his friends and himself. At the time of this foundation there were six Brethren; five being in Orders and one a Layman. Brother Edmund then Head of the House is called "Minister," and the Deed is dated at Crofton. In 1363 Robert Englonde was Prior; died 1375. Among the Rawlinson MSS. in Bodleian Library, Oxon, (B. 142) is a volume of "Letters of Robert (Wyvill) Bishop of Sarum relating to the Hospital of Holy Trinity of Eston A.D. 1368." In 1410 John Hakeleston was Prior; and the last was Roger Marshal. The Priory was then granted, together with other lands here belonging to St. Margaret's Priory at Marlborough, to the Seymours, who seem to have occasionally resided here: for in the British Museum (Add. MS.5496) there are many letters to and from the Earl of Hertford "at his house at Easton." The site is traditionally pointed out. In "Coll. Top. and Gen." v. 39, it is stated by Rev. John Ward that "Easton is a Royal Donative in the sole jurisdiction of the Marquis of Ailesbury, who appoints the Minister, and is the principal proprietor. The Registers commence in 1580, at which time the old Priory Church was still in existence." It was sometimes called "Easton Royal." The present church was built in 1591 by Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, son of the Protector Duke of Somerset.

MERE HUNDRED.

MAYDEN-BRADLEY.

THERE was a handsome well-built house, built by Sir Henry Ludlowe[1] or his ancestors, now dilapidated since the late warres.

In the Chancell, over the seate that was Sir Henry Ludlowe's, are, in wood, painted, these two coates:

1. [Pl. xxxiv. No. 496] Margaret, Viscountess Howard de Bindon. Ask Mr. Wyche the crest, which I have forgott. Over the coat, a Viscountess's Coronet. Twelve quarterings. [1. Manning. 2. Barwise? 3. Brockhill. 4. Petley. 5. Troumer. 6. Brampton. 7. Troumer? 8. —— 9. Arden. 10. Philipott. 11. Bernas? 12. Dymoke.]

2. [No. 497] Edmund Ludlow, Knight. Six quarterings. [1. Ludlow of Shropshire. 2. Rymer. 3. Bulstrode. 4. Moore. 5. Coker. 6. Ludlow.]

The crest is something like a Lion ramp. Sable.

They bury at Hill Deverill. No monument of them in this church. Only, on free-stone:

"Here lieth the body of Frances Ludlowe, sixth daughter of Sir Henry Ludlowe Knt. who dyed Aprill the 24th An. Dni. 1631, ... Ætatis.

"Here lieth the body of Anne Ludlowe, the daughter of Thomas Ludlowe, squire, who dyed the 2d day of December, Anno Dni, 166..

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[1] Whether the family of Ludlow of Hill-Deverill (see Hoare's "Heytesbury," p. 13) ever *built* a house at Maiden Bradley, is doubtful: but they resided some time in the parish on an estate called South Court held on a lease for three lives under the Seymours. The two shields described by Aubrey have disappeared from the church. Viscountess Howard of Bindon was Margaret daughter of Henry Manning of Greenwich, and Down, co. Kent. She was born at Down Nov. 1559 ("Topog. et Gen.," ii. 283); and was fourth wife and relict of Thomas Howard (second son of the third Duke of Norfolk) who was created Viscount Howard of Bindon, co. Dorset, 1559 (the same year that his fourth wife was born), and was buried at Marnhull, co. Dorset 1582 (Hutchins' I. 138 and II. 401). The Viscountess remarried Sir Edmund Ludlowe, and was buried under the Communion Table in Maiden Bradley Church, 1633. For her family see Hasted's "Kent."

A shield nearly similar to Sir Edmund's is in Hoare's History of "Mere" p. 177: and the Pedigree of Ludlow in "Heytesbury," pp. 11 and 15; in which however the names of Frances and Anne, buried at Maiden Bradley, do not occur.

Col. Edm. Ludlowe, that kept Wardour Castle for the Parliament, and so resolutely defended it, was eldest sonne of Sir Henry by Dame Margaret aforesaid. They say he was born here, and that he is now, 1671, 55 yeares of age. *Vide* the Register for his Nativity, or if possible to gett his Geniture for the sake of Astrology, to see what rugged aspects of Saturn or Mars he is under.—Apocalyptically mad.[1]

"Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Reddich, late wife of William Reddich, Gent.,[2] who departed this life the 8th day of Oct. 1668."

Mem. The place where Mr. ..... lives, called Kate or Kate's-bench, where Katharine of the leprous sisters Bassets (*read*, "Bisets") used to sitt.[3]

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[1] Colonel, afterwards General Edmund Ludlow, was the son of Sir Henry, but not by Dame Margaret. His mother's Christian name was Elizabeth: her family name is not preserved in the pedigree. "Dame Margaret aforesaid" was Sir Henry's mother; grandmother to the Regicide.

His retirement, with others of his party, to Vevay on the Lake of Geneva is well known. In addition to the account of his residence there, already published in Hoare's "Heytesbury," p. 25, and elsewhere, some new particulars are supplied by H. L. Long Esq. who was permitted to examine the archives of Vevay, ("Archæologia," vol. xxxv. p. 114). On leaving the town for a temporary residence in England 25th July 1689, Ludlow wrote a letter in French to the authorities, stating that he was about to revisit his native country "to strengthen the hands of our Gideon, to deliver ourselves out of the house of bondage, and demolish the Altar of Baal."

The following Latin inscription was formerly over Ludlow's house at Vevay, but is now at Heywood House near Westbury in this county: "OMNE SOLUM FORTI PATRIA, QUIA PATRIS, 1686," (literally, "Every land is a home to a brave man, because it is his Father's"). The first four words are taken from Ovid (Fasti, i. 493) who had translated them from a fragment of Euripides. Plato (quoted in Lily's Euphues) has a similar sentiment: "Every place is a country to a wise man, and all parts a palace to a quiet mind." The two additional words "Quia Patris" have often been misunderstood, (as in Hoare's "Heytesbury," p. 26). They do not refer to the General's natural father, but to the Almighty: and the meaning of the whole inscription is, in the late Lord Macaulay's words, ("History of England," iii. 509) "To whom God is a father, every land is a father-land."

[2] The pedigree of Redich of Maiden Bradley is in "Wilts Visit.," 1623. See also Ashmole's "Berks."

[3] The tradition alluded to was, and is, that the Religious House for female lepers at this place, a fragment of which still remains, was *founded* by two Ladies, one of whom, being herself a sufferer from that malady, resorted for solace to a neighbouring hill, whence to enjoy the prospect: that her name was Katharine and ("ex re nomen habet") this her bench. But the Founder of Maiden Bradley Priory was a man: Manser or Manasseh Biset, who *c.* A.D. 1154 endowed it as a Hospital with the Manor of Bradley. About a hundred years afterwards, viz. *c.* 1250, his

MERE

Is a Market-town *bordering* on Dorsetshire. It hath its denomination from butting and bounding this County Westwards. (In Anglo-Saxon *mære* signifies a boundary.)

Near the town is a Knoll, called Castle-hill. Mr. Fr. Potter, Rector, sayes here was anciently a Castle: here are several good trenches.

This Manor, they told me, belonged to the Lord Stourton before the forfeiture for his killing Hartgill.[1]

Q. If it did not belong to the Prince of Wales?[2]

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estate at Kidderminster in Worcestershire being divided between two coheiresses of his descendant John Biset, the husband of one of them, John de Rivers, added to the endowment a part of his wife's lands at Kidderminster. Nor was Katharine the name of either of the coheiresses. But the place may have been the favourite resort of some of the unfortunate maidens of the House; unless the name be merely a corruption of Gate-bench.

There is an engraving of Maiden Bradley Church in "Gent. Mag.," 1816, p. 393. The family of Mompesson of Corton in Boyton lived sometime in this parish. See Pedigree, Hoare's "Heytesbury," 219.

[1] See under "Stourton," some account of this murder. The full particulars are in Sir R. C. Hoare's "Mere," p. 152. The Lords Stourton possessed in this parish only a portion of the Tything of Zeals.

[2] The Manor of Mere, ancient demesne of the Crown, was given by Hen. III. in A.D. 1243, to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall. It was afterwards held by other persons: all of whom, with the short exception of Gaveston the favourite of Edw. II., were connected with Blood Royal. Since the time of the Black Prince, who was created first, *Duke* of Cornwall and afterwards Prince of Wales, (when the Duchy merged in the Principality), Mere has always been, and still is, associated with the heir apparent to the Crown. Of the Castle which stood upon an outlying chalk hill a little distance from the town nothing is left. In the reign of Edw. I. the Abbot of Scone in Scotland was imprisoned here. He was conducted as a rebel and traitor by the Sheriff of Wilts from Winchester, and delivered over to be kept in chains by Richard de Chiselden Seneschal of Mere. The reader will find the history of Mere in Sir R. C. Hoare's "Mod. Wilts," vol. i. pp. 1, 142, 160: and at pp. 205—226, a very long but curious and minute account of the annual receipts, expenditure and general management of Mere Castle and the Earl of Cornwall's estate under the said Richard of Chiselden 24th and 25th Edw. I. (1296—7). The Earl (Edmund Plantagenet) resided at Berkhampstead, Herts, and his rents were carried to him in hard money, the clerk's journey to and fro occupying nine to thirteen days. Mere Castle had six towers covered with lead. One was called "The Countess's;" (his wife Margaret Clare having been separated from him and "decreed to lead an unmarried life," probably lived here); and others, the "Northern, Eastern," &c. It had an outer and inner gate: a very deep well, the chain of

(Church.)

Here is a very faire Church, and before the late troubles, well beautified with old painted glass. An organ loft and six stalles.[1] In the north aisle is a kind of Balcony, as it were for an organ, on which these coates are painted, *viz.* (*See Pl.* xxxiv.)

[No. 498] A Merchant's Mark.
[499] (Clyvedon).
[500] Carant.
[501] Hungerford, with a mullet for difference.
—— Do without the difference.
[502] Prince of Wales.
[503] The Trinity. Device.
[504] ——?
[505] Berkeley.
[506] Stourton.
[Pl. xxxv. 507] (Wadham).
[No. 508] Bettesthorne.
[509] Baynton.
—— Carant as before, with a crescent for difference.
[510] ——?

"Non nobis Dñe, non nobis, sed nomini tuo da gloriam."[2]

which appears to have been continually breaking: a Chapel and a Priest with 50s. a year to say Mass for the soul of the Earl's mother Sanchia Berenger. Its officers were a constable, a warder for day and a watchman for night. In the year in which the account was taken, the armoury and engines for casting missiles were ordered to be put in repair, as some trouble was expected; the Barons, headed by Bohun and Bigod, having refused to serve the King in any war beyond sea. Many curious details relating to the farming customs and domestic processes of the day (more than 550 years ago) are also given in this document.

[1] The Arms of "Kymer," Three wolves within a border, are stated by Sir R. C. Hoare (p. 11) to be on one of these seats. This must have been Gilbert Kymer, Dean of Sarum 1449—63, and as such, Rector of Mere. He had been Dean of Wimborne Minster, Principal of Hart Hall, and Chancellor of Oxford. He was also Physician to King Henry VI. and Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and Author of "Dietarium Salutis." An order addressed to him as "Master Dean of Salisbury, notable, expert and proved in the Craft of Medicine," is printed in "Gent. Mag." 1788, p. 943. See also "Hutch. Dorset," ii, 79. His figure in a gown, with an inscription, is in a window of the South cross aisle in Salisbury Cathedral. The Rectory of Mere was a Peculiar of the Deanery. A list of vicars from the Dean's Register is printed by Sir R. C. Hoare, p. 168. Also (p. 142) a curious inventory of the Goods of the Church in 1220, William de Wanda, Dean. An engraving of the Rood Screen is in "Gent. Mag." 1832, pt. i. One of the ancient doors of the Church has some good iron-work.

[2] This list of shields appears to include some names not connected by property with Mere; probably those only of residents or neighbours who contributed to the work.

(South Chancel. Bettesthorne's, afterwards Berkeley's Chantry.)

Mem. The Chapell has good carved worke in the roof. In the windowes, St. Nicholas, and some other Saints.

Under a huge marble, with brasse, a figure of a Chevalier, standing on a Lyon.

Hic jacet Johannes Bettesthorne quondam dns de Chadenwyche fundator istius cantarie qui obiit vi° die Februarii Anno Dni M°CCCXCVIII. litera dominical' E. cuj aie ppicietur Deus. Amen.

Tu, qui transieris, videas, sta, perlege, plora,
Es quod eram, et eris quod sum, pro me precor ora.

The inscription of the limbe (*margin*) is lost, and one escutcheon; the other, Bettesthorne as before.[1]

In brass, on marble, is a Chevalier with his greyhound at his feet; his wife's effigies is lost, as also the escutcheons and inscription.[2]

An Altar monument of marble, inscription and escutcheons lost.

In the East windowe here, are these coates, [Pl. xxxv.] *viz.*[3]

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[1] The South Chancel Chapel (St. Mary's) was founded, as this inscription states, by Sir John de Bettesthorne, of Chadenwych in this parish, and Gillingham co. Dorset. His daughter and heiress married Sir John Berkeley of Beverstone co. Gloucester. The lands belonging to this chantry were obtained at the Dissolution by the Protector Somerset for his Secretary Sir John Thynne, by whom they were sold to Thomas Chafyn of Zeals, and by his representatives the Groves of Zeals the chapel is now used for burial. In 1860 an East window of stained glass was placed in it, in memory of the late Major Chafyn Grove. Sir John Bettesthorne's brass is engraved in Sir R. C. Hoare's "Mere," Pl. iii. p. 12: in Boutell's, and in Kite's "Brasses." Chadenwych (commonly pronounced Charnich) is a manor of 722 acres adjoining here. The tything was the Earl of Cornwall's in 1298 (I. p. M.). It has belonged successively to Bettesthorne, Berkeley, Compton: from 1550—1640 to Awbrey (a different family from the Antiquary's; see Pedigree in "Wilts Visit." 1623: also "South Wraxhall," *suprà*, p. 25) Coventry, Wyndham, Hoare. At a place of this name Montacute Earl of Sarum held a fee, 1396, and 1414 (I. p. M.).

[2] This imperfect figure is engraved on the plate of Bettesthorne's Brass in History of "Mere," p. 12. It probably represents one of the Berkeleys.

[3] Aubrey's description of these shields is not noticed by Sir R. C. Hoare. The lion of "Mowbray," (Or, in the shield No. 511) should be Argent. No. 513 contains charges nearly resem-

[No. 511 Mowbray], K.G. quartering (Mautravers or Audley), Impaling 1. *lost.* 2 and 3, (Neville.) 4. quarterly ——.
—— Berkeley.
—— Bettesthorne. } all as before.
—— [Wadham].
—— Within a blue Garter, a coat *broken.*
[512 Henry] Lord Fitz-Hugh, (K.G. temp. Hen. V.)
[513 Gournay ? quarterly, Impaling Cantilupe.]
[514] Hungerford impaling Do.
—— Stourton, as before.
[515 Cantilupe] impaling Fitz-Hugh.
[516] —— impaling Berkeley quartering (Bettesthorne).
[517 Cantilupe] single.
[518 —— ?] within a Garter.

In the South Window, not legible this dimme day, Paly lozengy and a border S. bezanty. (Newburgh, or Brize? No. 519.)

In the window, South aisle of the Quire, Clyvedon as before, with a crescent Sable for difference.

On a marble gravestone: "Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Chafin, daughter to Richard Chafin, of Zeales, Esqr., and Lucie his wife, which sayd Elizabeth was here buried the 21 of Novemb. 1641, and of her age the fourth, and it is the earnest desire of the sayd Lucie, her sorrowful mother, out of the most deare and tender affection to her sayd daughter Elizabeth to be layd by her on the south side, whence they both expect a glorious resurrection."

In a table: Chafyn impaling Hyde [No. 521]. The Crest is a Talbot passant Or. [No. 520]

On a table against the wall [No. 522] Chafyn as before, quartering [Erlegh].

In the South aisle window [No. 523, Roet ?]

In the South windows of the middle aisle, 1. Prince of Wales [No. 524]. 2. —— ? impaling Carant [No. 525]. 3. Another outline, of 9 quarterings [No. 526] I cannot discern, this dim weather. The first seems to be Touchet. On an escutcheon of pretence, Stourton.[1]

It ought not to be forgotten that the reverend and learned Divine, Mr. Francis

bling Gournay, and Cantilupe, both names connected with the Pedigree of Zouche. A Zouche, whose family had been Lords of Castle Cary, was holder of Mere Park under the Crown temp. Eliz. The shields as described by Aubrey do not exactly correspond with those of Gournay and Cantilupe, but as he was there "on a dim day," he may not have copied them quite accurately.

[1] This seems to be wrong; for in the Pedigree of Stourton no match appears between Touchet and Stourton: nor indeed any heiress at all, by whom the estates ever passed away.

Potter, B.D., Rector of Kilmington, in Co. Somerset, 1675, *quondam* a Commoner of Trinity College in Oxford, Author of the "Interpretation of the Number 666," which is translated into French, High Dutch, Low Dutch, and Latin; a rare inventor of machines, and my singular good friend, was born here in the Vicaridge house, his father being Vicar here, and Rector of Kilmington.[1]

STOURTON.[2]

The Parish of Stourton, the Lord's house, and three of the six springs in the Park, are all in the county of Wiltshire; whereas Mr. Camden has put them all in Somersetshire. These fountaines, I am sure those *within* the Park pale, are curbed with pierced cylinders of freestone, like chimney tunnes, the diameter of the concave being eighteen inches. [Pl. xxxvi. No. 530.]

Note. That the coate of the Lord Stourton is *S. a bend Or. between* 6 *fountains* [Pl. xxxv. No. 528], which allude to these six springs, being the head of the River Stour which runns to Blandford, &c. I believe anciently 'twas only *Sable, a bend Or.* [Pl. xxxvi. No. 529.]

The Park is large, but bald for timber trees, only some old stagge-headed trees remayning. This tract of country was heretofore all horrid and woody; it bordereth on the Forests of Bruton and Gillingham.

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[1] Anthony Wood's account of Mr. Francis Potter, (Ath: Oxon: ii. 613) reprinted in Hoare's "Mere," p. 158 was evidently supplied by Aubrey, who in his Lives of Eminent Men, ("Letters from the Bodleian," ii. 496) has dwelt at considerable length upon this brilliant mechanical genius hidden under the bushel of Kilmington Parsonage. "'Twas pity," he says, "that such a delicate inventive witt should be staked in an obscure corner, from whence men rarely emerge to higher preferment, but contract a moss on them, like an old pale in an orchard, for want of ingeniose conversation, which is a great want even to the deepest thinking men." Mr. Potter was born 1594, and died about 1678. His book was published at Oxford in 4to. 1642. Pepys mentions it in his "Memoirs," (February 18th 1665—6, and 4th and 10th November 1666,) "It pleased him mightily. He liked it all along: but the close most excellent: and, whether right or wrong, mighty ingenious." There is a copy in the British Museum Library.

[2] Modern Stourton is described by its then owner Sir R. C. Hoare in his "History of Mere," Hundred," (Mod. Wilts, vol. i.) and a plan of the sources of the Stour is given in the same work at p. 86. The park wall dividing the six springs was taken down by Sir Richard.

In the Parke on a hill, is the Toft, they say, of the Castle of Stourton: nothing now remayning but trenches; after this figure [No. 531].

(Old Stourton House.)[1]

Stourton House as it appears from the South [Pl. xxxvii. No. 548].

The house is of gothique building, and standeth on a great deal of ground, and this and Farleigh Castle are the two howses that are almost entirely the same as they were in the time of the old English Barons.

Here is a great open-roofed hall, and an extraordinary large and high open-roofed kitchen.

In the Hall of Stourton house.

In the glasse windowes are several single scutcheons of Stourton [as in No. 528].

In the Court over the Parlour windowe is, in stone, this quartered scutcheon [No. 532]: STOURTON as before, quartering, 1. a cross engrailed [WILLOUGHBY]. 2. an inescutcheon within an orle of 8 martlets (CHEDIOCK.)

Another shield STOURTON and DERBY.[2]

In the buttrey is preserved a huge and monstrous bone, which the tradition of the howse would have to be of a mighty man or rather gyant, of this Family: it is two foote long and ..... inches about. I had these verses there upon it,

"In Sturtoni satrapæ admirandæ magnitudinis
Coxam gentilitiâ sepulturâ Monasterii Glassenburiensis inventam
asservatamque antiquitatis et admirationis ergo.

Epigramma.

Herculeam veteres molem cecinere poetæ
Corpus et immensum, prodigiumque pedis.

[1] For Leland's account of Old Stourton House, every trace of which, except the site, is gone, see "Wilts Archæol. Mag." I. 194. Aubrey ("Nat. Hist. of Wilts," p. 101) says "It was little considerable as to the architecture." His rude sketch is copied in Hoare's "Frustfield." p. 7.

[2] Aubrey omitted to describe the shield called "Derby." Charles Lord Stourton (who died 1557) married Ann daughter of Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby: and there was a Rector of Stourton named Darby, 1666.

Saxonici Herois coxam mirando nepotes
Anglia quos genuit, nunc didicere, viros.
Talia si nostro florerent corpora seclo,
Sectarum nusquam monstra nocere putem."

The knobbes at the end of this bone are about the bignesse of two fists of a good substantial man, which exceeds the proportion of human thigh bones; and besides they are not of the figure or shape of a human bone. There was such a kind of bone hung up in a chaine in the Cloyster of Alderman-bury church-yard, before the conflagration of London, which bone is now at the King's howse in Greenwyche. Mr. Camden somewhere in his Britannia, I think Essex, makes mention of such bones; which he believes to be fish's bones, mistaken for men's. But why might they not be Elephant's bones? for the Romans brought Elephants into Britaine.

In the Chappell, in the howse, the pavement is of brick annealed or painted with their coate, and Rebus "W.S. a tower & a ton Or." [No. 533.] N.B. These enamelled bricks have not been used these last hundred yeares. The old paving at our Lady's Church at Sarum is so; and at Gloucester excellent; and the like in other places. 'Tis pity it is not revived and improved—Mr. Dwight may much improve it.

Parsonus *de tribus Conversionibus* Angliæ.

"Primo accessu in hanc Insulam Sancti Augustini ordinis sancti Benedicti, annis abhinc retrò elapsis mille et ducentis præteritis proptèr, quo tempore cæpta est tertia hujus Regni Conversio, floruerunt inter primos conversos et benefactores duo satrapæ *Sturtonus* et *Sturleius* usque adeo tam divino operi faventes, ut primum in Angliâ Catholicam Ecclesiam Cantuariæ promoverint, subministratis ad ædificium perficiendum sumptibus, fundisque in sustentationem donatis. Hinc factum est, ut hi benefactores tanti beneficii symbolum in scutis gentilitiis acceperint atque etiamnum gestent; alter cingulum sancti Augustini in quo hujus rei memoria erat insculpta: *alter monachum integrum cingulo cinctum, et mortificatorio flagro obarmatum*, in signum monasticæ mortificationis gentilitiis protentæ. Hæc Camdenus in suâ Britanniâ tangit in descriptione Comitatûs Notingamiensis ubi Sturleius agit, etiam in transumptitiâ Monæ Insulæ historiâ, sed fusè omnia habentur in manuscripto codice Monasterii Benedictinorum Cantuariensium, qui asservatur in Bibliothecâ Cottonianâ. Hæc antiquitas induxit Botolphum Sturtonum tempore Gulielmi Victoris, ut cum Abbate Glassenburiensi et Stigando Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi sese conjungeret, rebusque feliciter cadentibus, à Victore pro se totoque tractu in quo vixit pacis conditiones acceperit. Hæc prolixè in eodem quem posui manuscripto libro habentur."[1]

[1] This is an extract from a "Treatise of the Three Conversions of Paganism to the Christian

Vide also Sir Henry Spelman's Collections, under "Saxons."

The Lord Stourtons were possessed of a great Estate in the West, till in Queen Marie's dayes the Lord Stourton was attainted by his murthering of Hartgill his steward, whom he killed and buried in his cellar; for which he was hanged in a silken cord at Salisbury: as also, I thinke, in the same yeare was the Lord Hungerford. Sir Geo. Hungerford saies the Lord Hungerford was beheaded in

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Religion," by Robert Parsons the Jesuit, in which he informs the reader that the Stourton family adopted their *device*, of a Monk armed with a scourge, at the first visit of Augustine to England, B.D. 597. He might have said, with quite as much truth, that the Stourtons derived their *arms* from Nileus, who bore upon his shield the seven sources of the Nile, Argent and Or.

"—— qui se genitum septemplice Nilo
Ementitus erat, clypeo quoque *flumina septem*,
Argento partim, partim cœlaverat *auro*." (Ovid, Met. v., 187.)

—— "Nileus, who vainly said he ow'd
His origin to Nile's prolific flood,
Who on his shield seven silver rivers bore,
His birth to witness by the name he wore."

The Stourton family adopted the crest of a Demi-Monk with a scourge from another family, Le Moine, whose heiress married Sir William Stourton c. 1398: eight centuries after Augustine.

It is stated in some of the "Peerages," that the Stourtons were "of considerable rank before the Conquest, and dictated their own terms to the Conqueror:" but of this there is no evidence in Wiltshire County History. If there was any such family in this county at the Conquest, it was not by their position or extent of property *here*, that they were qualified to be formidable to the Conqueror. The name is found, apparently for the first time, among Wiltshire landholders in the reign of Edw. I., when a Nicholas Stourton was holding one Knight's fee here, under the Lovells of Castle Cary. It occurs no where else in Wilts at that period.

By the marriage with the heiress of Le Moine above-mentioned, William Stourton, Knight, obtained a large accession of property: and, following a custom common in those days, he adopted her crest. In 1426 John (created in 1448, Baron) Stourton obtained license to enclose a Park of 1000 acres. He was the first Wilts Sheriff of this family (1426—7). In 1440 he had a grant in Fee of Old Sarum, then so ruinous that it yielded no benefit to the King, to be held by fealty paying 3s. 4d. yearly to the Crown. His descendants remained till 1720 when Henry Hoare Esq. purchased Stourton, and having taken down the Old House, gave to the new one the name of of Stourhead. The Stourton Peerage is now one of the oldest in England, being one of the very few, only eighteen in the whole, whose lineal male ancestors were noblemen at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

"Sturleius," mentioned in the extract from Parsons, is the family of Strelley, co. Nottingham, which Camden calls one of the oldest and most famous in that county.

the Tower and buried there; as is to be seen in the Private Act of Parliament.[1]

From Mr. Francis Potter, Minister of Kilmanton: (see above p. 389).

It is to be remembered that in those dayes there were great animosities, they termed it feuds, between Lords and Lords, and Gentlemen and Knights, in all counties; and in Queen Marie's time there was a great feud between this Lord and William Herbert, the first Earl of Pembroke of that family, who was altogether a stranger in the West, and from a private gentleman and of no estate, but only a soldier of fortune, becoming a favorite of K. Hen. 8. at the dissolution of the Abbeys, in few yeares from nothing, slipt into a prodigious Estate of the Church's Lands, which brought great envy on him from this Baron of an ancient family and great paternal estate, besides the difference in religion. This Lord Stourton aforesayd was a person of great spirit and courage, and kept in his retinue the stoutest fellowes he could hear of. Amongst others he heard of one Hartgill, a mighty stout fellowe who had lately killed a man, who was recommended to his Lordship for his valour; who when he came into his family, the Lord Stourton gave the next Sunday ten groates to the Priest of the Parish to say a Masse for him at Church, for the expiation of Hartgill's sin in killing the man. A surly, dogged, crosse fellowe it seems he was; who, at last, when his Lordship had advanced him to be steward of his Estate, cosined his Lord of the Mannour of Kilmanton, the next parish. I thinke it was a Trust. The Lord Stourton, who also had as good a spirit, seeing that his servant Hartgill had so ensnared him in law tricks, as that he could not possibly be relieved; not being able to bear so great and ungratefull an abuse, murthered him as aforesaid. *Vide* Grafton's Chronicle, which speakes most fully of this story.[2]

[1] Lord Stourton was executed 16th March, 1557: Walter Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury 28th July 1540. The Act of Parliament does not allude to the place of his burial.

[2] The above account judging from the style, is most likely Aubrey's own; but upon the information of his friend Mr. Potter, who gave the best colour he could to the story for the family of his neighbours. This extraordinary case is printed in Sir R. C. Hoare's "Mere," and in Phelps's "Somerset," i. 185: also in Gent. Mag. 1760, p. 87. The cause of the quarrel appears to have been the Manor of Kilmington (or as Aubrey spells it, Kil-man-ton) which immediately adjoins Stourton parish, and within the limits of which "Alfred's Tower" now stands. Kilmington

Mem. Michaelmas 1675, the Mannour of Kilmanton was sold by Hartgill to ..... Fox.[1]

The Estate that belonged to this (i.e. the Stourton) Family before the forfeiture, is judged to be worth *now* not less than twenty thousand pounds per annum.

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had belonged to Shaftesbury Nunnery. It seems that Lord Stourton desired it, but that Hartgill anticipated him. Their dispute is often mentioned in the Council Book of Edward VI., in whose reign it began. Both parties were bound over. In Queen Mary's reign it was renewed; but the Council again interposing, the disputants agreed to live amicably. Lord Stourton however caused Hartgill's son to be waylaid and nearly murdered. For this he was imprisoned; and then condemned to pay a fine to the Hartgills. Going down to his home ostensibly for this purpose, he decoyed the father and son to meet him under pretext of paying the fine. They were then bound, carried to a field near Stourton, knocked down with clubs, their throats cut (his lordship holding the candle), and their bodies buried in a dungeon. Lord Stourton was tried in Westminster Hall, and at first refused to plead, but the Chief Justice threatening him with pressure to death, he confessed the fact, and was executed at Salisbury. His assistants were hung in chains at Mere. "To his own quality," says an old MS., "a distinction was allowed, that instead of being hanged in a common cord, a silken one was used, which must needs have been a mighty comfort to him. This is not unlike a passage in the Roman History about Galba: who, being petitioned by a condemned knight that he might not suffer like a common malefactor, the Emperor commanded the gallows to be finely painted and coloured that it might be answerable to his dignity." Bp. Burnet (Hist. of Reform. iii. 44) having at first stated that Queen Mary had felt herself obliged to let the sentence be carried out, though very much against her private wishes on account of Lord Stourton being of her religion, says afterwards, that, living in Wiltshire, he (the Bishop of Salisbury) had gathered from the traditions of the county another version, viz., that the Queen had actually sent down a reprieve, but that Lord Pembroke, by locking his gates contrived to evade the messenger for the night, and that in the morning when the bearer of the reprieve returned to Wilton, Lord Pembroke had in the meantime hastened to Salisbury to cause the original sentence to be carried into execution. Mr. Waylen (History of Marlborough, p. 219) has some remarks upon this subject.

Among the class of impostors called "Abraham Men," who in Queen Elizabeth's reign told pitiful stories of the cruelties they had suffered in Bedlam, one is mentioned of the name of Stradling, a knave who pretended to have been a servant of Lord Stourton, and to have gone mad for grief at his execution: "he fell first into a deep pensiveness, and then for a year or more lost his wits. Lastly he was taken with a marvellous palsy, that shook both head and hands." [Greene's Groundwork of Coney Catching.]

[1] This "sale to — Fox" may perhaps have been only a mortgage to Sir Stephen, a great lender of money on Wiltshire estates temp. Charles II.: for Sir R. C. Hoare ("Mere," p. 157) says that the Manor of Kilmington was sold by Ferdinando *Hartgill* to Henry *Hoare* in 1735.

They were great benefactors to the Cathedrall Church of Sarum, as appears by their coate of arms every where about the Church, and in all the Prebendaries' howses. They were also great benefactors to the Abbey of Glastonbury, where yet all about the Town their scutcheons flourish in the windowes, and in the remaining part of that stately Monastery: in the Church of which most of the Family, before the Reformation, were interred. I saw their Pedigree, which is drawn from Botolph Stourton before mentioned (p. 391), who lived in the time of the Conquest, to about the beginning of King James's time. *Mem.* King James is derived from this family in the Pedigree; one of his Progenitors marrying to a daughter of this family about 200 yeares ago, more or less. *Mem.* The Lord Stourton that is now, 1674, is named Botolph, and his sonne is the *nineteenth* from the first Botolph inclusive. I had a great curiosity to observe that so honorable and eminent a family should not, since the Conquest, lose a generation. Compare these generations with ours and others.[1]

(Church. St. Peter's.)

The roof of the nave of this Church is of timber very well carved.

On the Church door is an escutcheon in freestone of STOURTON impaling WROTTESLEY. [No. 534.]

(Chancel.)

In the East window of the Chancel:

[No. 535] STOURTON as before, *quartering* (ASH?) O. 3 bars Az.[2]

[1] The Stourton family were contributors to church building, &c: but their names do not occur in the New Monasticon as donors of lands to Glastonbury or Salisbury. The Christian names of the Lords Stourton during Aubrey's life, were William, Edward, and William: and the family Pedigree, in Edmondson, gives no Baron at any period of the Christian name of Botolph. King James's "derivation" from them was as follows. Edith Stourton, aunt to the first Baron married Sir John Beauchamp. Their only daughter married John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset. Their only daughter Margaret married Edmund, Earl of Richmond, by whom she was mother to King Hen. VII. The daughter of King Hen. VII. was great grandmother to James I.

[2] This is a coat of ASH: but no such heiress *appears* in the Pedigree of Stourton. A William Ashe was Rector 1435—44.

[536 Crowke?] *G.* a bend *Az.* (*sic:* but false heraldry. Perhaps Az. a bend O.] between 6 fleurs de lys Arg: impaling Stourton as before.
Stourton impaling Wrottesley, as before (534).

Under the picture of B. M. is an ancient monument of Purbec marble, the escutcheons whereof are lost.

The North (*Chancel*) windowe is full of painting, Saints, &c. (*all gone except a fragment of the Crucifixion in* 1*st light.*)

A Stourton in his coate of armes, kneeling, and Jhu miserere mei.

A White Friar with a Penitentiall whip [Pl. xxxv. No. 527] which is one of the crests, and the one now used, of this Family;[a] and an Angell bearing this scutcheon: [Pl. xxxvi. No. 537 Ash? as before,] impaling, —— G. a chevron A. bet. 3 plates. Under this window an altar marble monument; escutcheons lost. On the wall:

"Dormitoria sub hoc pariete (sed resurgent) Caroli & Frances Liberorum Caroli Croke, Armig., et uxoris ejus Mariæ, Anno Redemptionis 1666.—Oramus vigilent in Domino citò."

[No. 538] Croke, a fess between six martlets quartering 1. (Haynes, a fess indented, or nebulée, between three annulets.) 2nd, a cross between four martlets. 3rd, three escallops.[1]

On a marble gravestone: Hic jacet Johes Wunford[b] quondam huius Rector Eccliæ qui obiit X° die mensis Julii, Anno Dni MCCCCLXXIII, cuj aie ppicietur Deus. Amen.

"Dormitorium Nathanielis Field, hujus Ecclesiæ quondam pastoris, qui diem clausit extremum 16 Martii, Anno Domini 1665." [No. 539] Field, impaling King.[c]

[a] I have heard one say that the issue male of this Family being all extinct, except a brother who was a White Friar, the Pope granted a dispensation of his vowe, and that he should quit his Convent, and marry to continue the line of the Family; which accordingly he did; and in such cases the brother that so departs, is to runne the gauntlet, as the soldiers term it, that is, all the Fryars put themselves into two ranks, having every one a penitential whip in his hand, and the dispensed Fryar runnes through, every one giving him a lash. (In the original MS., a pen has been drawn, probably by Aubrey himself, through this "hear-say.") Before, the crest of this Family was a Dray. *Note*—A crest taken according to this tradition is not so probable as that in page (391) backed by authentique history, (*i.e.* Robert Parsons's story, *Ed.*) for the rise of *that* is honourable, this not so.

[b] Perhaps it should be Warnford. *(The name is Winford. Ed.)*

[c] Daughter of Dr. King who was Minister here.

[1] See "Croke of Chilton," Lipscomb's History of co. Buckingham, i., 147.

Stourton Aisle.

In the windowes of this chapell are good painted figures of Saints: and a Stourton kneeling in his coate of armes, with a collar of SSS about his neck; and these scutcheons:

—— Stourton impaling Wrottesley (as 534).

[No. 542] Stourton single, supporter on either side an Antelope Argt. horned O.[a]

[543] Stourton single. Over it, a Crest, a Dray Or.

In which East windowe is, in the limbe (*margin*) thereof, this inscription, viz.

.....statu dni.....de Storton et dne Thomasine[1] co:.....a. dni M.....VIII. (*gone.*)

(There are also in the Church windows some crowns and estoiles Or.)

(Under an arch) in the aisle, or chappell, belonging to the Lord Stourton, an altar monument of freestone, on which are the figures of (*Edward, 5th*) Baron of Stourton, in armour, and his Ladye (*Agnes Fauntleroy*); four children at head and feet.[2] These escutcheons in stone:

[No. 540, Chediock, *gone.*] [No. 541] Stourton impaling Fontleroy i.e. Infant de le Roy (?) 3 heads coupé crined O: (*remaining* 1858. The letters E.A. and E.S. are also left; and round the margin the device of the Dray).

On a faire black marble thus:—"Hic jacet sepultus Dominus Johannes Stourton, (*8th*) Baro de Stourton, qui diem extremum clausit Ao. Dni. 1587, et Regni Elizabethæ Reginæ Angliæ anno 28. Item hic jacet sepultus Dns Edwardus Stourton, (*9th*) Baro de Stourton, Frater prædicti Johannis qui obiit septimo die Maij, Anno Caroli primi Regis Angliæ nono, Annoque Domini 1633."

Here is another marble whose brasse is all lost.

On black marble gravestones,

"Here lieth interred the body of Frances Stourton, a second daughter of the Right Honourable William Lord Stourton, who died the 4th of Aug. Anno Domini 1646. ORA."

"Here lies interred the body of Lady Mary Weld, wife of Sir John Weld, Knight, ye eldest daughter of William Lord Stourton, who dyed the 15th of May, Anno Domini 1650." *Arms* (Weld No. 544).

[a] The Lord Stourton's supporters, now, are two horrid things like sea-horses Sable crested, instead of manes, with things like Dragon's wings Or. *Quære*, when they altered their supporters and why?

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[1] William, 4th Baron Stourton married Thomasine daughter of Sir Walter Wrottesley Knight.

[2] These effigies are engraved in Sir R. C. Hoare's "Mere," p. 45.

"Hic jacet Domina MARGARITA STOURTON, Filia Georgii Morgan Arm. ex antiquâ familiâ Lanthernham et Pentre; obiit die 7 Maii, Ao. Dni. 1665. Carissimæ conjugi posuit Gulielmus Stourton, Armig." Arms, A fess between three bull's heads cabossed (MORGAN) impaling STOURTON (No. 545). 'Tis left wrong on the stone as here.[1]

(East Aisle.)

In the East Aisle under a marble gravestone, thus:—"Here lyeth the body of the Honourable THOMAS STOURTON, Esqr., brother to the Right Honourable William Lord Stourton, who dyed the 20th day of August, Ao. Dni. 1669." ORA.

Mem. The escutcheon of Stourton and the Dray is in stone and glasse in Warminster Chappell. It belongs to the Cath. Church of Welles, and was anciently given, perhaps by this Family, to provide that Church with Wax Candles.[2]

In a North windowe of the North aisle, is this coate: STOURTON single.

Underneath this windowe is a freestone monument of a woman, with the coate of WROTTESLEY, and a Dray in stone, (*still in the church* 1858).

In the middle aisle windowes, on high, are the effigies of a Stourton kneeling in his coate armour, and two ladies kneeling; the inscription I could not reade, it being so high, and I had no short telescope about me. Coate of WROTTESLEY, and parti pale STOURTON and WROTTESLEY, and a figure kneeling. (*gone.*)

In the aforesaid windowe of the middle aisle, are these scutcheons. A woman's figure kneeling bidding her beades. (*gone.*)

[Pl. xxxvi. No. 546] ——? impaling CARENT.
[547] ——?

Mem. These windowes here have been very full of good painted glasse.

East Aisle. In brasse on freestone:—"Hic sepultus est THOMAS MARTINUS qui obiit 15 die Decemb. An. Dni. 1635."

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[1] Aubrey drew the Arms as he saw them on the monument, Morgan impaling Stourton; but observed that they were wrong. They ought to have been, Stourton impaling Morgan, as, according to the inscription, William Stourton was the husband, and Margaret Morgan the wife. In our Plate xxxvi, the dexter of No. 545 is accidentally miscalled Gore; for which read Morgan.

[2] There is a Prebend of Warminster, (properly of "Luxfield" near Warminster,) in the Church of Wells: but whether St. Laurence's Chapel at Warminster was ever in any way connected with Wells, or with the Prebend, does not appear.

WESTBURY HUNDRED.

BROOK-HOUSE, in Westbury Parish.[1]

IS a very great and stately old howse. In the Hall, which is great and open, with very old windowes, remaines only the coate of Paveley, Azure a cross flory Or [Pl. xxxvii., No. 549].

In the Canopie Chamber, in the windows:

[No. 550] Sir (Humphrey) Stafford: Or, a chevron Gules, and bordure engrailed Sable, Impaling for Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Adam Greyvill, six lion-cells rampant Sable, 3, 2, 1. Field not coloured. [For Greynville or Greyvile of Southwick Court, see above, p. 347. Argent, six lions rampant Gules is one of the coats of Greville.]

[551] (Sir Humphrey) Stafford, quartering Greyvill; Impaling, Sable, a fret Or; for Elizabeth daughter and heir of John Maltravers.

[552] Sir John Maltravers, as before: Impaling, for Elizabeth daughter and heir of (Robert) Cifrewast, Azure 2 bars gemelles Argent.

[553] Sir John Maltravers quartering Cifrewast, both as before, Impaling, for Elizabeth daughter of Sir William (and coheir of her brother William) Aumarle or Almerle, Per fess Gules and Azure, 3 crescents Argent.

[554] Sir Edmund Cheyne, G. on 4 lozenges in fess A., 4 escallops S. Impaling Stafford quartering 1. Greyvill. 2. Maltravers. 3. Cifrewast: all as before.

[555] Sir John Willoughby, S. a cross engrailed O.; quartering, G. a cross moline A. (Beke) with a crescent at fess point: Impaling, Cheyney quartering 1. Stafford 2. Greyvill. 3. Maltravers. 4. Cifrewast. 5. Aumarle: all as before.

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[1] Brook House (or Hall) is long since destroyed. It stood about three miles N.W. of Westbury on the site of the present Brook House Farm. In the Notes (by the present Editor) to "Leland's Journey through Wilts" printed in the "Wilts Archæol. Mag.," I., 183, and in Sir R. C. Hoare's "Westbury" the reader will find some account of it. During the period included within the dates of Aubrey's heraldry, it belonged to the families of Paveley, Cheyney, Willoughby de Broke, and Blount Lord Montjoy. The Paveleys are the oldest owners on record. By their coheiress it passed to Cheyney c. 1361: and by the heiress of Cheyney to Willoughby c. 1430. Robert the 1st Lord Willoughby de Broke took his title, says Dugdale, "from his residence at Broke near Westbury called from that little torrent running there." He made a new house, but part of the old House of the Paveleys was visible when Leland was here. By a grand-daughter of the first Lord Willoughby it came to Charles Blount Lord Montjoy.

[No. 556] Robert Willoughby (Lord Broke): of 10 coats. 1. Willoughby and Beke quarterly. 2. Cheney. 3. Stafford. 4. Greyvill. 5. Maltravers. 6. Cifrewast. 7. Aumarle. 8. As 1: all as before.

The windows are most of them semée with a Rudder of a Ship. [No. 557].

Willoughby Lord Brooke, tempore Edwardi iij., gave the Rudder of a Ship Or, for his cognizance. *Vide* Speed.

Mem. In Hen. 7th's time Lord Willoughby of Broke was Admirall.

Mr. Wadman would persuade me that this Rudder belonged to Paveley who had this place here.[1]

Dining Room.

[No. 558] Willoughby quartering Beke: a crescent for difference: 2. Latimer. 3. Cheney. 4. Stafford. All as before.

[559] France and England. King's Arms.

[560] Do. do. within a bordure Goboné A. and Az. (Beaufort, Duke of Somerset).

[Pl. xxxviii., No. 561] France and England quarterly: Impaling, 1. Quarterly, 1. Courtenay. 2 and 3. G. three fishes Or. 4. France (so drawn by Aubrey: but *Q.* France and England?) 2 and 3. Mortimer. 4. O. a cross G.

[No. 562] John, Lord Neville: Impaling, G. a cross patonce O. for Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William, Lord Latimer.

[563] Sir (Thomas) Willoughby, quartering Beke: Impaling, Neville (all as before), for Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Elizabeth Neville aforesaid.

[564] Sir John Willoughby and Beke quarterly: quartering Latimer (all as before): Impaling, for Johanna daughter and heir to Welby, S. 3 fleurs de lys A.

[565] Willoughby, Beke, and Latimer; impaling Cheney: all as before.

In the Parlour.

[567] The Sun in full glory: (with an eye in tears: a Crest of Blount.)

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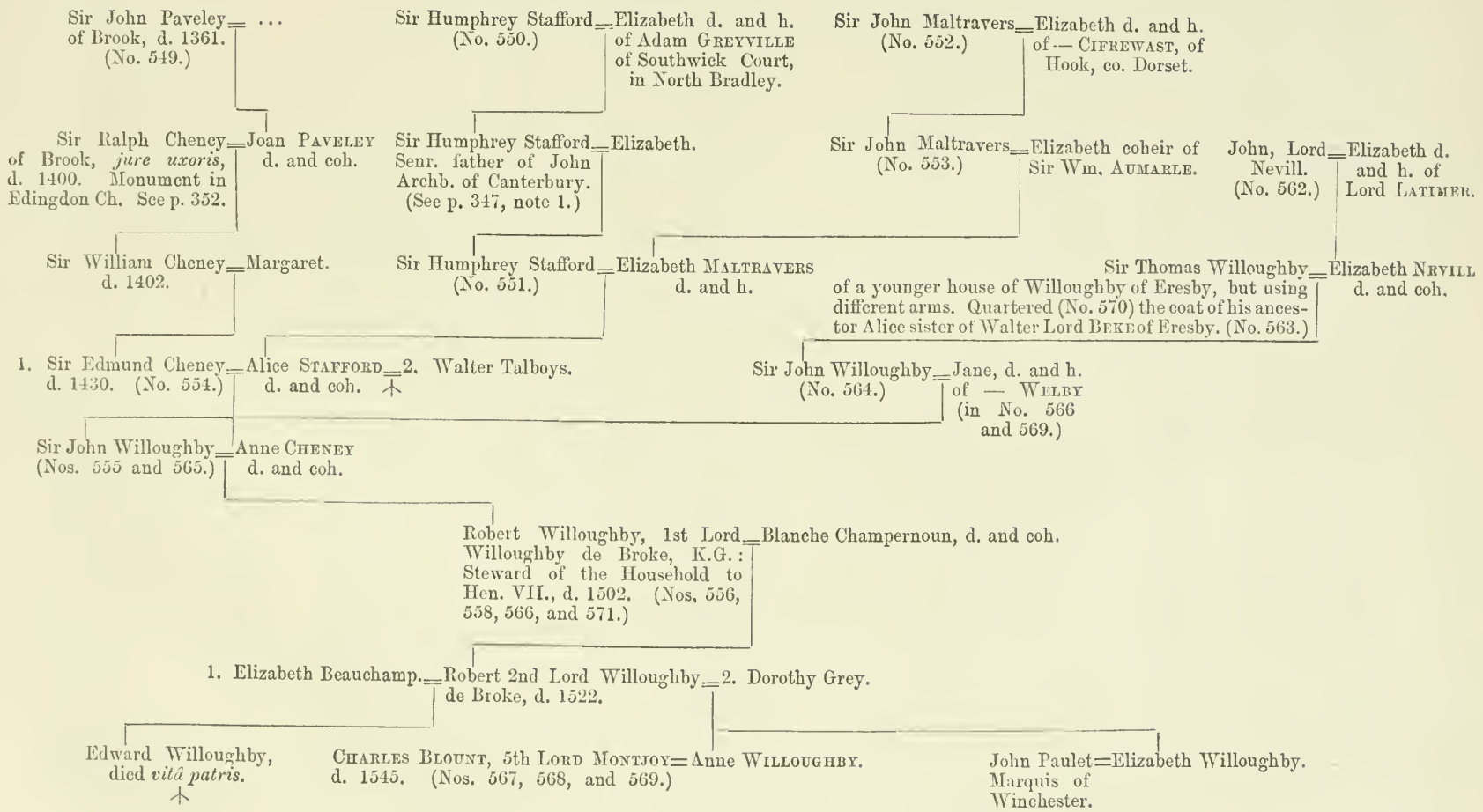
[1] Camden says that "Lord Willoughby, *by report* Admiral, used the helme of a ship for the seal to his ring;" and Aubrey, that it had been used by Lord Willoughby de Broke *temp. Edw. III.* But there was no such Baron until Hen. VII.: and no Willoughby, Admiral, appears in Rapin's List. The device of a Rudder (noticed by Leland also, as prevailing in these windows) for whatsoever reason borne by the Paveleys, continued to be used here, (and on some churches, as Westbury, Edingdon, and Seend,) by their representatives, Cheney and Willoughby.

In the original MS., Aubrey's verbal description of the shields formerly at this House corresponds neither with his own drawings nor with the ascertained family history. In order therefore to prevent tediousness by a number of petty corrections, both text and drawings have been adjusted according to the best pedigrees. [See Hutchins's "Dorset," I., 291. "Coll. Top. et Gen.," VI., 335, and Nicolas's "Peerage."] The following Table may be useful in explaining the heraldry. The names printed in capital letters are those of the various heiresses whose *quarterings* are brought in. Figures, below names, refer to the shields.

Connexion of Cheney, Stafford, Maltravers, Willoughby, and Blount. To explain the Arms formerly in the windows of Brook House near Westbury; and probably placed there by Charles Blount, fifth Lord Montjoy, temp. Hen. VIII.



[No. 568] The Rose, proper.

[569] (Charles Blount, Lord Montjoy); Barry nebulée of six, O. and S. Quartering, 1. Two wolves pass. S. within a border O. fretty Gules, (Ayala of Toledo). 2. O. a tower Azure (Sanchez[1] of Castile). 3. Vairé, (Beauchamp). 4. A. three fleurs de liz Azure (Welby). 5. Argent a fess Gules, in chief three covered cups of the second. [Q. a fess between *six* covered cups, for Butler?]

[570] Willoughby quartering Beke, as before.

In the Chapel.

[No. 571] (Robert Willoughby, K.G. Hen. VII). Within the Garter of *Honi Soit, &c.*, Willoughby and Beke quarterly, quartering 1. Latimer. 2. Cheney. 3. Stafford: (all as before).

[572] A Prince's Feather, on one side E. on the other P. The Motto to it "*Ich dien.*"

The tradition here is that King Edward the Third was here, and that the bridge, called Kingbridge, was built against his coming.

The Rudder every where, (as No. 557. It is also on the tomb of the first Lord Willoughby de Broke, in Callington Church, co. Cornwall. *Ed.*)

WESTBURY.[2]

Is a Market, and Mayor Towne, and sends two Burghesses to Parliament.

Here is a very faire and well built Church, but the windowes lamentably spoiled by the Fanatiques.

In the Chancell, *nihil:* only 3 signes of shields. There are very old Desks, not stalls, which looks like a chauntrey.

Near the Communion Table, is a large marble stone with this escutcheon, [Pl. xxxviii. No. 573] Wadman impaling Drew: Crest, (No. 574: in which the demi-eagle should be Ermine and wings Gules,) and Inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Frances, the second wife of John Wadman, of Brook, in the County of Wilts, Esqr., who died the 28th day of August, 1681, and left to survive her, Robert, William, and Francis Wadman: she was daughter to Robert Drew of South Broom, in the same county, Esqr.

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[1] Sir Walter Blount, Knight, who died 1402, married Sanchia de Ayala, daughter of Don Diego Gomez de Toledo, by Inez de Ayala.

[2] The History of this parish, the materials for which were collected chiefly by Mr. R. Harris, is in Sir R. C. Hoare's "Modern Wilts: Hundred of Westbury." In 1861 the name was selected for the title of his Barony, by the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Bethell, Lord Chancellor of England, a native of Bradford on Avon in this county.

In memory of whom this stone was laid by her son, Robert Wadman, Esqr., Executor of John Wadman his father, who died the 3rd day of October, 1688, in the 86th year of his age, and lies interred at Imber, in the foresaid county." [1]

In an aisle, north of the Chancel, where nothing remains of the old glass. Tradition is that two maydes of Brook built it.[2] Here under a faire black marble, Mr. Bennet and his wife lye; their figures in brasse plates; his in a gowne.[3]

"Here lyeth the bodie of THOMAS BENNET of Westbury, Gentleman, who tooke to wife MARGARET BURITON, the eldest daughter and one of the coheires of Thomas Buriton, of Streately, in the countie of Barkes, Esquire, which Margaret survivinge her saide husbande, hath in token of their mutuall love whilst they lived togeather, and in testimonie of her continued affection after his decease, caused this stone to be here placed to his memorie; with whom as she lived, so after her death intendeth she, by GOD's permission, to rest in the same grave, as this monument doth import. The said Thomas Bennet dyed the .... day of June, An. Dni. 1605. And the said Margaret dyed the day .... of .... An. Dni.

[No. 575, with a mullet for difference, BENNET]. [No. 576] BURITON, (properly BERINGTON.)[4]

In an aisle north of the Tower, called Leversidge aisle, were these two scutcheons, now gone, viz., [No. 577] CHENEY impaling PAVELEY. [No. 578] CHENEY, as before; impaling, a Lion ramp. quartering a cross flory, not coloured.

In Brooke aisle which is over against the Organ loft—under which loft was Jesus Chapell, now the Pew belonging to Haywood-house—only this coate: [Pl. xxxix. No. 580] G. a leopard's head jessant fleur de lys, Or. (WESTBROOK,?) quartering

[1] The Wadmans were leaseholders at Imber under the D. and Chap. of Sarum.

[2] The "Two Maids" may have been Alice and Joan, coheiresses (1361) of Sir John Paveley of Brook House: the former married Sir John St. Loe: the latter, Ralph Cheney, whose arms impaling his wife's (No. 577), Aubrey afterwards mentions as having disappeared from the Leversedge aisle in Westbury Church.

[3] See Mr. E. Kite's "Wilts Brasses," p. 78 and Plate xxviii. The inscription is now partially concealed by flooring. For the pedigree of Bennet of Westbury and Norton Bavent, see Hoare's "Modern Wilts," Warminster Hundred, p. 78.

[4] Sir R. C. Hoare prints this name incorrectly *Burston* ("Westbury," p. 16). Ashmole ("Berks," I., 38) gives the inscription on Thomas Buriton in Streatley Church: where on another monument the name is spelled Berington. They were from co. Hereford.

1. GIFFORD. 2. (LEVERSEDGE.)[1] 3. G. a cross engrailed Arg: in dexter quarter an annulet A. (for difference. This seems to be for another family of LEVERSEDGE.)

In a Chapelle, south of the Chancell, are left in one windowe some Rudders of ships Or; the cognizance of the Lord Willoughby of Brooke. In this Church are severall good flatt marbles, but inscriptions lost, or never there.

(Monument of JAMES LEY, EARL of MARLBOROUGH.)

In a South Chapell, where the Earle of Marleborough lies buried; in the windowe nothing; under the windowe an old nich for a monument, but *ibi sedet oblivio.* The said Earle lies here under a very noble monument with Corinthian pillars, and four figures, viz. the Cardinall vertues. At the top, his coate, with the quarterings as here expressed.

[Pl. xxxix. No. 579] 1. LEY. 2. (Another coat of LEY.) 3. (ROSSELL?) 4. A chevron between 3 Magpies S. 5. (CHORLEY?) 6. Ermine a chevron Vair between 3 Leopards heads cabossed Azure. (In Lincoln's Inn Chapel window this quartering appears to be three Tortoises.) 7. (CRADOCK alias NEWTON?) 8. (ST. MAUR.) 9. (ZOUCHE.) 10. Or, a Lion rampant in an orle of cross crosslets Az. (LOVELL?) 11. (PAVELEY.) 12. As 1.

Crest, a Lyon sejant Or, extending his dexter pawe. [No. 581.] Motto: "Vincendo Victus." The whole is surmounted by the Earl's Coronet. Supporters: Dexter, a Lyon rampt. Ar. semée of Trefoils Vert: Sinister, a Lyon rampt. G. semée of Plates.

Below, are two small shields, 1. LEY single. 2. LEY impaling PETTEY. [No. 582.]

The Earl is figured in his robes: and the figure of his first lady by it. The Epitaph:

D.O.M.S.

"Hic in pace requiescunt ossa et cineres D^i. JACOBI LEY, Equestris ordinis viri, et Baronetti, Filii Henrici Ley de Teffont Evias Ar: natu sexti, qui juvenis, Jurisprudentiæ studiis mancipatus, virtute meruit ut per omnes gradus ad summum togatæ laudis fastigium ascenderet. Regii in Hibernia Banci Justiciarius sufficitur capitalis, et in Angliam revocatus, fit Pupillorum Procurator Regius. Dein Primarius in Tribunali Regio Justitiarius, quæ munia postquam magnâ cum integritatis laude administrâsset, illum Jacobus Rex BARONIS LEY de Ley, (suæ familiæ in agro Devon. antiquâ sede,) titulo ornavit, in sanctius adscivit concilium, Summumque Angliæ Thesaurarium constituit, et Rex Carolus MARLBRIGII COMITIS Auctario honoravit, Regisque Concilii instituit Præsidem.

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[1] Of Vallis near Frome. In Frome Church is a chapel bearing their name. See Collinson's "Somerset," II., 183.

"Uxorem duxit Mariam filiam Johannis Pettey de Stock Talmage, Oxon. Com., Ar. (cujus corpus juxta ponitur) ex quâ numerosam prolem procreavit, Henricum nunc Marlbrigii Comitem, Jacobum, Gulielmum, Elizabetham, Annam, Mariam, Dionysiam, Margaretam, Hesteram, Martham, Phæben; quâ conjuge fato functâ Mariam despondit Gul. Bowier Equitis Aurati viduam, post cujus obitum, Janæ, Domini Botteler filiæ enupsit, ex quibus nullam prolem suscepit.

"Ita Vir iste quem ad gravem prudentiam finxit natura, et doctrina excoluit, (publicis usque ad declivem ætatem Magistratibus bene functis) senio confectus, animam de patriâ optime meritam placidâ morte Deo reddidit, Londini, in Hospitio Lincoln. sibi ante omnia dilectissimo, Mart. xiiii. Anno Salutis M.DC.XXVIII.

Henricus, Marlbrigii Comes, optimis Parentibus hoc, pro munere extremo, monumentum uberibus lacrimis consecravit." [1]

This Lord Treasurer was Vicar of Teffont worth £60 a year, and this maintained him at Lincoln's Inn. The Butler, or somebody, read the Prayers. Mr. Ash of Teffont has his Institution and Induction. Insert this in Teffont.[2]

In the Chapell, S. of the Chancell, on a large marble, is this Inscription:

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Ivie, the wife of Mr. James Ivie, Vicar of Westbury,

[1] In Sir R. C. Hoare's "Westbury" there is a portrait, and Memoir of the Earl of Marlborough, at p. 35: and an engraving of his monument at p. 15. The substance of the above inscription is, that he was sixth son of Henry Ley (of Ley in Bere Ferrers, co. Devon, and afterwards) of Teffont Ewyas, Wilts: that after having been (1603) Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland he became in England Attorney-General of the Court of Wards (1609) and Chief Justice of King's Bench (1620): was made by James I. (1624) Baron Ley and Lord Treasurer: and by Charles I., Earl of Marlborough and President of the Council (1626—7). He was thrice married, 1st, to Mary daughter of John Pettey of Stoke Talmage co. Oxon, by whom he had three sons and seven daughters. 2nd, Mary, daughter of Sir William Bower Knight. 3rd, Jane, daughter of (John) Lord Butler (of Bramfield). He died at Lincoln's Inn, 14th March, 1628. The Earl lived at Heywood: and had large property in Westbury an account of which is given in Hoare, p. 81. This Earldom became extinct in 1679. There is a notice of him in Nichols's "Lit. History." Pepys in his Journal mentions the "young, beautiful and rich widow of the Earl, as having remarried William Ashburnham, the Cofferer."

In Sir William Dugdale's plates of the Arms in the windows of Lincoln's Inn Chapel, are two shields of Sir James Ley's arms in which the quarterings correspond very nearly with those given in No. 579.

[2] The Earl was born about 1552: was entered of Brasenose College, 1569: and thence removed to Lincoln's Inn as a student. A "James Ley" was certainly instituted to the Rectory of Teffont Ewyas in 1569, and resigned it in 1576. The dates and name seem to give some colour to Aubrey's statement: but how a youth of 17 years of age could be instituted to a Rectory, and that, during the Bishoprick of John Jewell, does not seem very intelligible.

third daughter of Robert Barbar, of Tollard Royal, in the County of Wilts, Esqr., and of Ann his wife, one of the daughters of Sir Robert Seimour, of Handford, in the county of Dorset, Knight, who departed this life the 26th day of April, 1684, in the 32d year of her age."

Mem. Mr. Bennet's old howse.—Church land.—Shepherd and Dog.—

Q. The old customes there yearly.—"William Benet" in wooden letters in the pale.

On a hill above the Towne westward about a mile seemes to be a rude or imperfect campe.

A Proverb: "Westbury under the plaine
Never without a thiefe or twaine."

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

DOWN AMPNEY.

IN the Church thus:[1]

In the South Crosse, in an old niche, the figure of a Lady in freestone, but sans inscription. Near to her, in blew marble, lyes a Knight crossed-legged; in his shield the charge of Villiers; On a cross 5 escallops: it is very ancient [Pl. xxxix. No. 584]. By this, a marble gravestone with an Inscription in Saxon letters, now almost illegible: "✠ Hic jacet Dominus ..... ERS ..... LERS quondam ..... man ..... XI ..... Cujus aīe ..... Deus, Amen."

The surcoate on the figure is painted blew.[2]

[1] The shields at Down Ampney are referred to in our Plates, xl, xli, xlii and xliii, not by Arabic figures, but by Letters of the Alphabet.

[2] This monument of a knight and his lady, under a canopied niche, is figured in Lysons's "Gloucestershire Antiquities:" and the inscription there given is "Hic jacet Dom .... las de Villers qui obiit x mensis Ju ii Anno Dom.....xxxiij. Cujus anime ....tur Deus. Amen." The date would probably be 1294. In Burton's "Leicestershire," p. 47, he is said to have been the son of Alexander Villers of Brokesby co. Leicester; and, having fought in the Holy Land, to have abandoned the original Arms of his family, Sable, 3 cinquefoils A., adopting the cross of St. George with escallops Or. But in the MS. Cartulary of the Hungerford Family the name is written *Valers*. According to the ancient Title Deeds of Down Ampney registered in that MS., this manor was given by Edmund Crouchback, second son of Hen. III., to his soldier Nicholas, son of William de Valers by Petronilla de Bynnelar. Aubrey's drawing preserves the Horn slung on the Knight's right side: a rather rare appendage which is not shown in Lysons's engraving.

The Manor of Down Ampney passed about A.D. 1313 to the family of Cusance. In 1374 it was purchased by Sir Thomas Hungerford of Farley Castle, in whose descendants, of the younger house, it continued till the middle of the 17th century, when by the marriage of Bridget, only surviving daughter and heiress of the last Sir Anthony Hungerford, it went to Edmund Dunch of Wittenham co. Berks. It was afterwards bought by Mr. Secretary Craggs in the reign of George I.: and by one of his daughters came to Richard Eliot from whom it has descended to the

In the East window of the Chancel this scutcheon, Ermine a chev. S.: [TOUCHET? or, more likely, HATFIELD?[1] Pl. xl. Lett. A.]

In the North windowe the Blessed Virgin with the Babe in her armes. Underneath, a handsome Lady kneeling, with seven faire daughters kneeling behind her; this windowe is semé of sickles. Here is this scutcheon. (B.) HUNGERFORD with a mullet for difference, impaling DAYRELL, *Az.* a lion ramp. *A. Qu:* if Or? I believe, Or. crowned Or.[2] Underneath this window is a niche; in the bottom a gravestone ..... as at the Middle Temple, without inscription.

In *Nave ecclesiæ*, in stone:

[Pl. xl., Lett. C] HUNGERFORD with the mullet, impaling S. a chevron Ermine between 10 crosses pattée A. I am afraid this is for BERKELEY.[3]

[D] HUNGERFORD with the mullet. This in several places.

In the North Crosse. (Hungerford Aisle.)

The Hungerford Arms on brackets in the roof. In the West window, Courtney's Coat with a label of 3 points Azure. [Pl. xl. E.]

In the North window, in the middle column, is the Crucifix.

(Sir Anthony Hungerford: married 1. Jane Darell. 2. Dorothy Danvers. Died 1558.)

Underneath is Sir Anthony Hungerford with quarterings broken: impaling Dorothy Danvers and 20 quarterings.[4] [Pl. xl. fig. F.]

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present owner the Earl of St. German's. There are views of the Church, Manor House, and the fine old Gate-House, in Lysons.

[1] The coat corresponds more closely with that of Hatfield. One of this name was Sheriff of Gloucestershire temp. Hen. VI. The shield of Craggs was in this window a few years ago.

[2] Aubrey *calls* the shield, Darell, but seems to have been in doubt. Perhaps it was Burnell: and the "handsome lady kneeling," Margaret (Burnell) wife of Sir Edmund Hungerford the first of the Down Ampney branch of that family. She had seven daughters; and was buried here 1485.

[3] The sinister is undoubtedly Berkeley; the field of which is properly Gules. Either the painter had made a mistake, or it was one of Aubrey's "dim days" when he copied it. By "being afraid" he probably meant that he apprehended it was meant for Berkeley, whose shield of crosses pattée he had more than once drawn wrongly as cross crosslets.

[4] A few diamond-shaped panes with the Hungerford's device of a sickle on them were to be seen a few years ago: but of the other glass mentioned by Aubrey nothing was left except a

The same quarterings that Danvers of Tockenham gives. V. Pedigree of Danvers, Book B.[1]

In the limbe at the bottom of this windowe, this; Orate ... Anth(onii) (Hung)erford ... et Dorothee (uxoris)...

In the sinister column the old glasse is broken; in the third or dexter column, my Lady kneeling with her daughter behind her, a prettie young Lady. They have furre and girdles pendant, and black hoods pendant.

(2. Monument of Sir John Hungerford, great grandson of the above Sir Anthony.)

A faire alabaster monument, with two figures kneeling, and on the cornice these five coates and quarterings following, viz:

[Pl. xl. G.] Berkeley of Stoke (Sir John's first wife). (H.) Goddard: his second wife. (I.) Hungerford.

[K.] Lucy, (his son Sir Anthony's first wife.) (L.) Ernley (Sir Anthony's second wife.)

(Over the pediment a shield of 20 quarterings, Pl. xli. M.)

"Mors mihi lucrum."

"In this Chappell lieth the body of Sir John Hungerford, Knight, lineally descended from Walter, Lord Hungerford, Knight of the noble Order of the Garter; Who was honorable in his life, serviceable to his King and Country, liberall to his friends, charitable to the poor, and courteous to all. Hee first married Mary the daughter of Sir Richard Barkly, Knight, by whom hee had three sonnes and fower daughters, and afterwards married Anna the daughter of Edward Goddard Esq. Hee dyed the xviii. March in the LXIX yeare of his age, Anno Regni Regis Caroli 10, Anno que Domini 1634."

By the phrase, I believe this epitaph was made by his Clarkes.

Answering to this under the other figure:

"Christus mihi vita."

"Sir Antony Hungerford, Knight, now living, (eldest sonne to this Sir John Hungerford, Knight) was first married to Eliz. Lucy, daughter to Sir Th. Lucy, Knight, by whom hee had two daughters, (one died yong, Bridget survived and was married to Edmund Dunch, Esqr.); and afterwards the sayd Sir Antony married Jane Earnley, daughter to Michael Earnley, Esqr.,

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fragment of Courtenay's shield, at the top of a window on the *South* side of the Hungerford aisle. This coat had been probably introduced, only as one of the alliances of the Hungerfords.

[1] Aubrey's grandmother on his father's side was Rachel, daughter of Richard Danvers of Tockenham. "Book B," the second volume of his Wiltshire Collections, so often referred to, is missing.

by Susan Hungerford, daughter and one of the coheires of Sir Walter Hungerford, of Farly, Knight. Hee erected this monument in the LIIth yeare of his age, for the honour of his deare Father, and in remembrance of his own mortality, September xxx, anno Regni Regis Caroli xiii, Anno Domini 1637."

[3. Mary Berkeley, the above Sir John Hungerford's first wife: mother of Sir Anthony (last inscription) and of John H. of Stoke (next inscription but one). Erected by her son in law Wm. Platt of Highgate.]

In brasse on the wall.

"Christus est Resurrectio mortuorum.

Hic jacet Maria Domina Hungerford nuper uxor Johannis Hungerford, de Downe Ampney, Militis, (filiaque Richardi Barkley Militis qui a Mauricio Domino Barkley per Dominam Isabellam uxorem ejus, filiam Richardi Plantagenet, Comitis Cornubiæ, ac Regis Romanorum, filii Johannis Regis Angliæ, linealiter descendebat): quæ fuit veræ pietatis rarum exemplum, bonarum literarum valde studiosa, exquisitæ pudicitiæ observantissima, marito suo chara et amantissima, liberis, cognatis, et amicis suis, plena charitatis et bonorum operum, vixit cum marito suo conjunctissimè 44 annos, a postemâ in pectore vitam ejus finivit 18mo die Julii, vesperi circa horam septimam, Anno Ætatis suæ 65, Anno Domini computatione Angliæ 1628.

Sicut vita, finis ita:
Vivit post Funera virtus.

Ultimum officii et amoris mei erga eandem Mariam Dominam Hungerford, et verum Testimonium." "Willielmus Platt."

(4. John, second son of the above Sir John.)

Under the West windowe in freestone this inscription, "Here lyeth John second sonne of Sir John Hungerford, Knight, who was buried the 5th day of March, Anno Domini 1643, who, amongst others of his pious works left this his ensuing epitaph:

"My sad daies ended here I lie,
That is, my bodi wrapd in earth;
My spirit is Ascended High,
And rests with him that gave it birth.
To this must all mankind be driven:
Earth must to Earth, the soule to Heaven."

"This Monument I fix unto the wall
In memory of him who gave me all.
His name I serve, I love, I honour still,
With body, mind, and with a ready will."

Anthony Predy.

DOWN AMPNEY HOUSE.

This is a very noble seate, and situated with great convenience for pleasure and profit. By the house runnes a fine brook, which waters these gallant meadowes on the west side, where depasture a great number of cattle:—thirty milk-maydes singing. On the other side is the Cotswold Campania, that the Lord can fly his hawke as soon as he is on horseback. I guess, by the scutcheon in the Hall, (Pl. xli. N) this house to be built about Hen. 8. Over the porch of the house is the coate of Hungerford cut in stone. The Church and parish is in Gloucestershire, but part of the house, viz. part of the Kitchen, and, I think, the Cellar, in Wiltes: and for that it hath a long time been the noble seate of the noble and ancient family of the Hungerfords, I could not omit to insert it here. *Mem.* They say that the Kitchen, or part of the Kitchen and Cellar, was taken out of the River.

I would have the draught taken of this church and house.

In the Hall which is large and open, the following 24 Shields. [Plates xli, xlii, and xliii, Letters N to MM.]

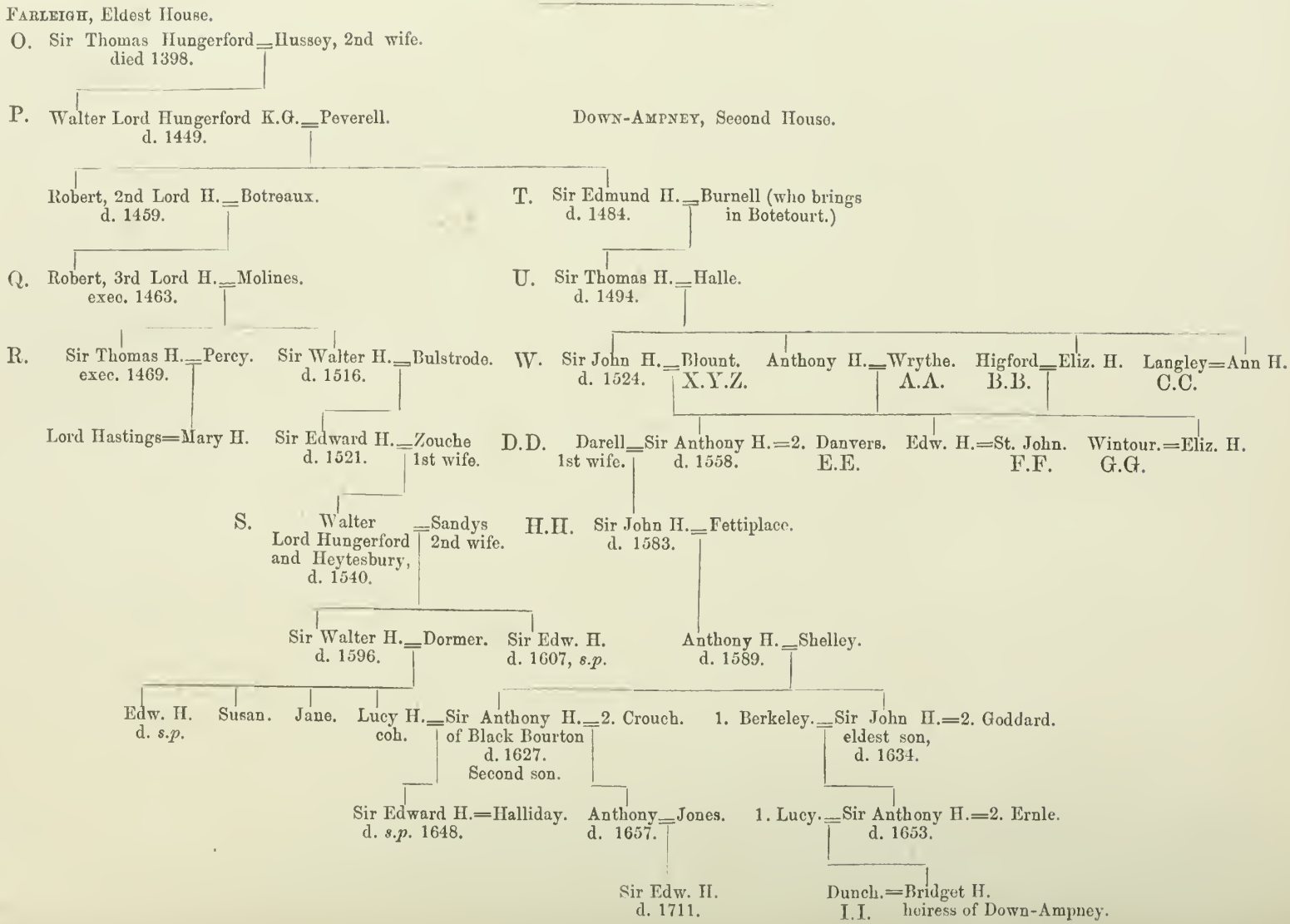
[The 24 Shields are drawn in Aubrey's MS. with some inaccuracies, and without regard to their proper succession in the Pedigree of the Hungerford Family to which they refer. Without a fresh arrangement, and explanation of each, they would have been unintelligible to the Reader. For the following description therefore the Editor is responsible. An extract from the Hungerford Pedigree is inserted; with references to the different Shields.

Pl. xli N. King Henry VIII. impaling Queen Anne Boleyn, A.D. 1532. *Dexter*, France and England quarterly. *Sinister*, for Boleyn: Quarterly of 6 pieces. 1. Gules, Three lions pass. gardant O., with a label. 2. Angouleme. 3. Guienne. These three were Augmentation coats granted to her by Hen. 8, when she was created Marchioness of Pembroke. 4. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Rochford; 2 and 3, Butler Earl of Ormond. 5. Brotherton. 6. Warren. See Sandford's "Geneal." p. 487: margin. Her Arms are on a wooden screen in the Choir of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and in College of Arms "D. 4. Yorkshire," fol. 1. b.

The next six shields refer to the Eldest House of Hungerford. Note: that on all the shields in the Down-Ampney windows the Heytesbury quartering precedes that of Fitz-John. Both were adopted by the Hungerfords, having been the Arms of female ancestors, heiresses.

Extract from the Pedigree of Hungerford of Farleigh-Castle and Down-Ampney.

To explain the Shields of Arms formerly in Down-Ampney House. Pl. xli—ii—iii.



O. Hungerford of Farley Castle *impaling* Hussey. Sir Thomas Hungerford purchaser of both Farley, and Down Ampney. Died 1398. His second wife Joan Hussey.

P. Ditto *impaling* Peverell. Walter Lord Hungerford K.G., son of Sir Thomas. Died 1449. His first wife, Katharine Peverell.

Q. Ditto *impaling* Molines. Robert Lord Hungerford and Molines, beheaded 1463. Married Eleanor heiress of William Lord Molines.

R. Ditto *impaling* Percy. Sir Thomas Hungerford Kt. son of the last; married the Lady Anne Percy. He was beheaded in 1469.

Dexter. 1. Heytesbury. 2. Hungerford (i.e. Fitz-John). 3. Botreaux. In the MS., Aubrey in this and the next shield draws in this quarter a lion rampant Gules. This not being known in the Hungerford shields of this early period, it is most likely a mistake for the griffin segreant G. which is frequently used as one of the bearings of the heiress Botreaux. *Sinister,* Percy quartering Lucy.

S. Ditto *impaling* Sandys. Walter Lord Hungerford and Heytesbury, great nephew of Sir Thomas last mentioned. Beheaded 1540. His second wife was Alice daughter of William Lord Sandys. *Dexter,* 1. Heytesbury. 2. Hungerford. 3. Peverell. 4. Botreaux. *Sinister,* Sandys.

The remaining shields refer to Hungerford of Down Ampney, the Second House.

Pl. xlii. T. Hungerford of Down Ampney, with a crescent: *impaling* Burnell. For Sir Edmund Hungerford, second son of Walter Lord Hungerford, K.G. His wife Margaret was daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Burnell. *Dexter,* 1. Heytesbury. 2 and 3. Hungerford. 4. Peverell. *Sinister,* Burnell quartering Botetourt. He died 1484.

U. Ditto *impaling* Halle. Sir Thomas Hungerford eldest son of Sir Edmund. He died 1494. His wife, Christian Halle of Salisbury. *Dexter,* 1 and 4 Hungerford. 2. Burnell. 3. Botetourt. *Sinister,* Halle.

W. Ditto *impaling* Blount. Sir John Hungerford, son of Sir Thomas. Died 1524. Married Margaret Blount of Mangotsfield co. Gloucester.

The three next shields refer to families connected with that of Blount.

X. Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devon and Marquis of Exeter; son of Sir William Courtenay by Katharine daughter of King Edw. IV. Married Gertrude daughter of William Blount Lord Montjoy.

The Earl of Devon's Arms only, viz. France and England, quartering Courtenay and Redvers.

Y. Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset; natural son of King Hen. VIII. by Elizabeth widow of Lord Talboys, daughter of Sir John Blount.

Z. Blount of Mangotsfield, *impaling* Seymour.

A.A. Hungerford of Down Ampney *impaling* Wrythe or Wriothesley. Anthony Hungerford Esq. brother of Sir John. His wife Barbara daughter of Sir John Wrythe or Wriothesley, Garter King at Arms. Wrythe quarters Arnold.

For the arms used by Thomas Wriothesley, Garter, see Proceedings of Soc. of Antiq., Second Series, vol. i. p. 186.

B.B. HIGFORD *impaling* HUNGERFORD of Down Ampney. Thomas Higford of Alderton near Tewkesbury, married Elizabeth sister of Sir John Hungerford. *Dexter*, HIGFORD quartering FORNEYS?

C.C. LANGLEY *impaling* DITTO. Walter Langley of Sudington co. Gloucester. His wife Anne was another sister of Sir John Hungerford. *Dexter*, LANGLEY quartering ——— ?

Pl. xliii. D.D. HUNGERFORD of Down Ampney *impaling* DARELL. Sir Anthony Hungerford eldest son of Sir John. Died 1558. Jane Darell of Littlecote, Wilts, his first wife.

E.E. DITTO *impaling* DANVERS. The same, and his second wife Dorothy daughter of Sir John Danvers of Dauntsey co. Wilts. *Sinister*, 1 and 3. DANVERS. 2. DAUNTESEY. 3. BARENDES. Note. On a stone shield on Down Ampney gatehouse, Sir Anthony Hungerford uses the *mullet* instead of the *crescent*, as a mark of cadency.

F.F. DITTO *impaling* ST. JOHN. Edward Hungerford Esq. the first of the Windrush branch. Younger brother of Sir Anthony. His wife Margaret St. John; but, by the *bend* in the coat, apparently not of the Lydiard Tregoz family.

G.G. WINTOUR *impaling* HUNGERFORD of Down Ampney. Sir Roger WINTOUR of Hodington, co. Worcester: quartering HODINGTON. His wife Elizabeth was daughter of Sir John Hungerford.

H.H. HUNGERFORD of Down Ampney *impaling* FETTYPLACE. Sir John Hungerford eldest son and heir of Sir Anthony. Died 1583. His first wife Bridget; daughter of John Fettyplace of Bessils Leigh, co. Oxon.

I.I. DUNCH *impaling* HUNGERFORD of Down Ampney. Edmund Dunch of Little Wittenham, co. Berks, Esq. created by O. Cromwell in 1658, Baron Burnell, which title he lost at the Restoration. (See Noble.) Died 1678. His wife Bridget was the heiress to the Down Ampney estate, being surviving daughter of Sir Anthony Hungerford. The Barony of Botetourt which came with the heiress Burnell wife of Sir Edmund Hungerford (T.), is in abeyance: one moiety between Sir Henry Oxenden and the Duke of Manchester as representatives of Bridget (Hungerford) wife of Edmund Dunch. *Dexter*, The second quartering is indistinctly drawn in pencil in the original MS. It is believed to be intended for 3 buckles. *Query* MARTYN, co. Berks?

K.K. HUNGERFORD of Down Ampney, *impaling* ——— ? (The sinister broken.)

L.L. DITTO *impaling* ——— ? Aubrey calls the sinister, LEE: but no wife of this sirname appears in the Pedigree of Hungerford of Down Ampney: nor do the colours accord with those of the coat of Lee.

M.M. A Rose: red and white; for YORK and LANCASTER.]

MARSHFIELD.

St. Oswald's Ring. The place of his Martyrdom.

In this parish is a memorable Antiquity, which though in another Countie, *viz.*, Gloucestershire, I cannot let passe. On St. Oswald's Down is a place famous for the Martyrdom of St. Oswald. Vide Lib. B. p. 318.

The ancient and common tradition is that King Oswald was *beheaded* by Penda King of the Mercians.

Bede, Eccl. Hist. iii. cap. 9.

"**Oswald**, the most Christian King of the Northumbers, had reigned nine years when he was slaine at that great battle of [a] *Maserfelth* of the Pagan people and Pagan king of the Mercians (Penda) by whom also his predecessor (Edwin) was killed, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, on the 5th day of August.[b] The miracles of his virtues, after his death, declare his great devotion and faith towards God. For in that very place, where fighting for his country, he was slaine by the Pagans, to this very day cease not to be done cures on infirme men and cattle. Hence it comes to pass, that many carrying away the dust, where his body fell to the ground, and putting it in water, have received much benefitt for their infirmities: which custome so increased, that by little and little, the earth being thus fetched away, there was left a *pitt*[c] *of the depth* of a man's height. Many miracles are saied to have been here donne by the dust of the place."

This Monument (St. Oswald's Ring) is about the middle of the Downe on the left hand as you ride from Castle Combe to Marshfield, a few perches from the road Southwards, and about a quarter of a mile from Marshfield. It is a circular Bank about 10 or 12 paces in diameter. Within the Circle is a stone. [See Pl. xxxix. Fig. 583.]

A. The stone on which he kneeled.

B. The stone on which his neck was fastened with two staples, which stone is about 15 inches high. The two black spots are holes whereinto the staple, or the like, was inserted: one of them is yet entire: the other broken out. Thus say the *Incolæ, (inhabitants.)*

C. *ignoratur.* (not known.)

D.D.D. The circular bank.

E. The excavated place where they took up the earth to doe cures on man and beast. (See Bede above.)[1]

[a] Maserfelth. Bede's Eccles. Hist. Lib, III. cap. IX. and this is doubtless *vitium scriptoris* for Maresfelth, *campus equestris.*

[b] Canonized in the Almanack that very day. The 5th Aug. and 28 Feb. are dedicated to him.

[c] The middle is excavated. J. A.

[1] Marshfield Down is now enclosed, but in a large field not yet broken up, exactly on the site

Not far from this Antiquitie are some barrows on the Downe: one of them is the greatest that I ever sawe.

Heretofore about 80 years, in my grandfather Lyte's remembrance, this Saint was much implored by the shepherds hereabouts. The country people here, about Wraxhall, Ford, &c., nay as far as Auburne Chace (near Marlborough), at night, when they did penne their sheep in the fold,

"Did pray to God and St. Oswold
"To bring the sheep safe from the fold."

And in the morning, when they let them out,

"Did pray to God and St. Oswold
"To bring the sheep safe to the fold."

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mentioned by Aubrey, marked "Tumuli" in the Ordnance map, (on the left of the road between Marshfield "Thorns" and the town,) there is still to be seen a circular earthwork, with a considerable *mound* in the centre filling up two thirds of the area. The stones have disappeared. Not far off, near a wood called "Kington Thorns," upon the border of the two counties, Wilts and Gloucester, are five or six considerable burial mounds: and about two miles S.W. of Marshfield, near "Beake Down" are some large stones of the kind commonly called "Druidical."

For the honour of being the place of King Oswald's martyrdom there are two or three competitors. Oswestry (Shropshire), formerly Maserfeld, is derived from "Oswald's tree:" and has an "Oswald's well." Winwick (Lancashire) can not only show a similar well, still in high repute; but a spot called Mackerfield. It is stated to have been a favourite residence of the King's; and that its claim to have been the place of his death is not modern, is proved by a curious ancient inscription against the wall of the parish Church. (See this inscription, and the whole question discussed in Baines's "Lancashire, iii. 618.) Mirfield in Yorkshire has little pretension. With respect to Marshfield in Gloucestershire, which no one seems to have thought of before Aubrey, it does not appear whether there was any local tradition there in his time, or whether it was only a passing idea of his own, suggested by the name and appearances. He probably drew his plan from memory, as in the centre he places a *pit*, whereas in the ring at present to be seen (supposing it to be the same) there is, as above-mentioned, a *mound*. That a battle between the Kings of Northumbria and Mercia should have been fought so far to the South, seems improbable. He mentions this story again in his MS. "Monumenta Britannica" from which some portions have been borrowed for the present text. Oswald, when Canonized, appears to have become a very popular "King and Martyr:" his name having been frequently given to Monasteries, Churches and Crosses. He was buried at Bardney, co. Lincoln; but in A.D. 909 the relics were removed by Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, and his wife Elfleda daughter of King Alfred, to Gloucester, where under the name of this Saint they founded a Religious House, or revived an older one that had been built in A.D. 660.

The country folk call St. Oswald, St. Twasole.

Mem. In Worcestershire is a Hundred, called Oswald's Lowe; perhaps he was buried there. It is certain that a most rich shrine was dedicated in the Cath. Ch. at Worcester: but that was the shrine of St. Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, not St. Oswald the King.

Mem. Marshfield belonged to the Abbey of Kainsham, not far off in Somersetshire. After the Dissolution, Thos. Earle of Sussex, had it. Ghostlowe bought one part; Webbe bought Ashwick, &c. The Parsonage belongs to New College, in Oxon. *Q.* If they have other lands, &c. *Q.* A. Wood, de hoc.[1]

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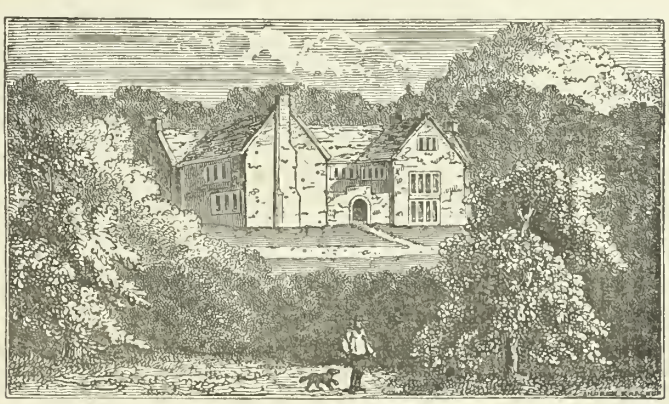
[1] Keynsham Abbey of Augustines was endowed c. 1170 by William second Earl of Gloucester (son of Robert surnamed "the Consul" natural son of King Hen. I.) with (inter alia) the Manor of Marshfield. Leland (Itin. vi. 97) mentions the tradition of a Nunnery here, but of this there is no record. The Keynsham Abbey tenants at Marshfield were liable to a small toll at Lacock fair payable to Lacock Abbey. [See a curious charter in "Bowles and Nichols's History," Appendix p. lii.] The Earl of Sussex mentioned by Aubrey was Robert Ratcliffe, a favourite Chamberlain. Being soon sold, the larger part was purchased by John Gorslet (not "Ghostlowe.") One W. Gorslet was lord in 1608: whose daughter and heir was mother to John Harrington Esq. of Kelston. The rest was sold to John Chambers, Thomas Crisp and Nicholas Webb. The Rectory appears to have been granted to New College in 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary, in exchange for a manor at Stepinglee in Bedfordshire and another in Essex. [Tanner, 439.]



Lower Easton Piers. The birth-place of John Aubrey, *(destroyed)*.
See pp. 240, 241.

APPENDIX.

		Nos.
Chippenham Hundred.	Aldrington	I.
	Langley Burell	II.
	Dunley	III.
	Ford	IV.
Damerham North Ditto.	Hundred of Damerham North	V.
	Christmalford	VI. to X.
	Grittleton	XI. XII.
	Kington St. Michael	XIII. to XXVI.
	Kington Langley	XXVII. to XXXV.
	Nettleton	XXXVI. XXXVII.
Highworth Ditto	Sevenhampton	XXXVIII.
Malmesbury Ditto.	Easton Piers	XXXIX. to LXI.

CHIPPENHAM HUNDRED.

No. I. ALDRINGTON. [See page 51.]

The Abbot and Convent of Kingswood to William and Agnes Gore. A.D. 1402.

"Hæc indentura testatur quod Walterus, Dei gracià Abbas de Kyngeswode, in agro Wiltoniensi, et ejusdem Conventus dederunt concesserunt et per presentes confirmaverunt Willielmo Gore et Agneti uxori ejus unum messuagium et duas virgatas terræ cum pertinenciis in Aldryngton in Com. prædict. unà cum redditibus et serviciis Clariciæ Waker, et heredum Nicholai Waker, pro uno messuagio et unâ virgatà terræ cum pertinenciis quæ ipsi de eisdem Abbate et Conventu tenent in eâdem villa, quæ verò omnia prædicta messuagium terram redditus et et servicia quidam Johes Corl priùs tenuit. Habendum et Tenendum prædicta messuagium et duas virgatas terræ, cum redditibus et serviciis prædictis, præfatis Willielmo Gore et Agneti, et heredibus masculis quos idem Wills. de corpore ipsius Agnetis procreaverit, de dictis Abbate et Conventu liberè benè et pacificè. Reddendo inde annuatim prædictis Abbati et Conventui et successoribus eorum quindecim Solidos Sterlingorum ad festa Annunciacionis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli per equales porciones, et Capitalibus Dominis feodi illius et omnibus aliis omnia onera, redditus, et servicia quæ ad prædicta terram et tenementa pertinent;

et prædicti Willielmus et Agnes sustentabunt et manutenebunt omnes domos prædicti Messuagii in adeo bono statu sicut illas receperunt seu meliori. Et si prædictus redditus à retrò fuerit in parte vel in toto post aliquem terminum prænominatum per unum mensem, quod tunc benè liceat prædictis Abbati et Conventui et Successoribus eorum in prædictis terris et tenementis cum pertinenciis reintrare donec eis de dicto redditu cum arreragiis plenè fuerit satisfactum. Et prædicti Abbas et Conventus prædicta messuagium et terram cum pertinenciis prefatis Willo. et Agneti, et heredibus masculis ut supradicitur contrà omnes gentes warrantizabunt. In cujus rei testimonium uni parti indenturæ penes prædictos Willm. et Agnetem remanenti Sigillum commune prædictorum Abbatis et Conventus est appositum. Alteri verò parti penes prædictos Abbatem et Conventum remanenti sigilla prædictorum Willi. et Agnetis sunt apposita. His testibus, Thoma Calston, Rico. Lambard, Willo. Aldeby, Nicho. Clerk, Thoma Pruet, Laur. Ivet, Willo., Paternoster, et aliis. Dat. apud Kyngeswode prædictum, in domo capitulari prædictorum Abbatis et Conventus vicesimo die Octobris, Anno Regni Regis Henrici Quarti post Conquestum quarto."

Vera Copia concordans cum originali. Test:

THO: GORE,
JO: AUBREY.

II. LANGLEY BURELL. [Page 95.]

Carta Johannis Burel facta Michaeli Abbati de unâ croftâ in Langlegh Burel.

Sciant, &c. quod ego Johannes Burel, vendidi et concessi Domino Michaeli Abbati Glastoniæ et successoribus suis unam croftam in villâ de Langelegh Burel quæ vocatur *Penicroft* quæ jacet intrà croftam Johannis Molendinarii & croftam Walteri de la Yate. Tenend. et habend. liberè, &c. reddendo sex denarios in vigiliâ Pasche vel infrà octavas Pasche pro omni servicio seculari, &c. Pro hâc autem concessione meâ dedit mihi prædictus Abbas quatuor marcas argenti in gersumâ præ manibus. His testibus Domino Johanne de Estingdone, Willielmo de Haywode, Milone de Langeleghe, et multis aliis. [*No date, but c. A.D.* 1240.]

III. DUNLEY. [Page 104.]

Quieta clamacio communariorum pasturæ quæ vocitatur Donelweye: sive Donewolweye.

Omnibus, &c. Walterus Dru dominus de Littletone, Rogerus Clerke de eâdem, David Plusbel, Rogerus le Roter, Adam filius Galfridi molendinarii, Rogerus William, Johannes Prat, Willielmus le Muleward, — Dru de Littletone, Rogerus Watts, et Radulphus Frye de eâdem, salutem. Noveritis nos remisisse, &c. Domino Johanni Abbati Glastoniæ, Conventui et successoribus, totum jus quod habuimus vel habere poterimus nomine communæ pasturæ in culturâ quæ jacet ex parte occidentali de Donewolweye in Manerio de Netelingtone. Ita quod nec nos nec heredes nostri ullo tempore anni in eadem communare valeamus imperpetuum: ac similiter remisimus, &c., totum jus nostrum nomine communæ pasturæ in La Mersh usque Donewolweye et usque le cartweye anno quo idem campus jacet ad warectum.[a] Ita quod nec nos nec heredes, &c. ——— His testibus Dominis Galfrido de Wrokeshale, Rogero de Lokingtone, Henrico de Cerne, Reginaldo Burel, militibus, Willielmo Percehay, Johanne Caplevent et aliis. [*No date.*]

[a] Q. The Signification? *(Fallow. Ed.)*

IV. FORD in North Wraxall Parish. [Page 120.]

Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego Willielmus Yve de la Ford dedi concessi, &c. Johanni Coule unam domum in la Ford quæ sita est inter ortum meum qui More appellatur et vicum, cum uno curtilagio adjacente continente per acram septem perticas et decem pedes, et per vicum sex perticas; cum duabus acris terræ arabilis quarum una jacet in campo Boreali vocato Woneakr-Dichrigge et Lurecombesbrooke. In campo verò Australi Mithe acre cum hamis adjacentibus jacet juxtà Donecombesbroke et tum caput extendit super croftam Aliciæ la Litele. Habend. et tenend, &c. Pro hâc autem donacione, mihi Johannes dedit præ manibus duas marcas sterlingorum. His testibus, Domino Galfrido de Wrokeshale, milite, Ricardo Yve, Thoma de Pedeworth, Th. Coyley, Walt. filio Willielmi de Budestone, Johanne Keyncl, Johanne de Combe, Ricardo Keynel, Willielmo filio Galfridi de Littleton, clerico, et multis aliis. Dat. apud la Ford die Sabbati in festo Beati Bartholomei Apostoli, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo quinto. (A.D. 1296.)

DAMERHAM NORTH HUNDRED.

V. CHRISTMALFORD. [Page 124.]

Quieta clamancia Domini Edmundi Gascelin de omnimodâ exactione libertatis de Kington, Netelington, Grutelington, et Cristemalford.

Omnibus, &c. Edmundus Gascelin, Dominus Hundredi de Chippenham salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et pro me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamasse Domino Galfrido Dei gracià Abbati Glastoniæ, et ejus loci Conventui omnimodas summoniciones attachiamenta districtiones et omnimodas execuciones omnium brevium preceptorum et mandatorum Domini Regis, Justiciariorum, Vice Comitum, et omnium quoruncunque aliorum ministrorum suorum in Kington Sancti Michaelis, Cristemalforde, Grutelington, et Netelington, seu in omnibus terris et feodis eorum in Comit: Wilteschir absque impedimento mei vel heredum meorum in perpetuum per ballivos suos proprios faciend' et exequend'. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei in prædictis summonere, attachiare, distringere, vel exequi aliquod brevium preceptorum vel mandatorum, aliquid juris vel clamei vindicare vel in posterum supra dictos Abbatem et Conventum vel eorum successores usurpare seu eos in aliquo premissorum inquietare poterimus quoquomodo. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. His testibus dominis Henrico Spigurnel,[a] Ricardo de Rodenie, Johanne de Bousser, Johanne de Chediok, militibus; Johanne Percehay, Johanne de Fosse, et aliis. Dat. Glastoniæ die Lune in festo Purific: Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi xiiij.° [A.D. 1321.]

VI. [Page 126.]

Carta Edmundi Regis facta Sancto Dunstano, de Cristemalforde. [*Printed in New Monasticon I. p.* 51.]

Egregius agonista sermocinatus est in Scripturis Divinis, "Omnia quæ videntur temporalia sunt, quæ autem non videntur æterna." Idcircò superflua utentibus divinus sermo ut suprà taxati sumus terribiliter premonet ut hujus seculi caduca contempnentes spiritualia imitantes

[a] Signifies a Sealer of Writts. J. A. (See p. 125, Note 1.)

celestia properemus ad regna. Quamobrem ego Edmundus, Divinâ mihi arridente Graciâ, Rex Anglorum et Curagulus multarum gentium cuidam adoptivo fideli meo Abbati Dunstano vocitato, viginti mansas ibidem *ubi vulgares pulchro more nobilique relatione vocitant, "at Cristemalforde,"* juxtà derivativis fluentium successibus be Afene; quatenus ille benè perfruatur ac perpetualiter possideat cum omnibus sibi rectè pertinentibus, campis, paschuis, pratis, silvis, silvarumque nemoribus. Fiat etenim prefata terra ab omni servili jugo libera, exceptis istis tribus, expedicione, pontis, arcisve cohedificacione. Denique verò si quis nobis non optantibus nostrum hoc donum violari fraudulenter perpetrando consenserit, consideret hic se die ultimo judicii coram Deo rationem redditurum, atque cum reprobris quibus dicitur, "Discedite à me maledicti in ignem eternam," pœnis atrocibus se esse passurum, si non anteà corporeâ lamentacione emendaverit. Istis terminibus prædicta terra circumgirata esse videtur. "Erest on Cristemalforde endlang "Afne on an litil dich, end lang thar dich, eft on Afne on Clifwere, thanen on the withibed, "thanen on ye mere Fourh, and soa on rigt over dauntesbourne on ther ellenestubb, eft on ther "brembelwernan, eft on ther merhawen, eft on swinesheued on the grete mapildore, thanen on "tha olde oden missenne, end lang this clives on then hen ayssh on hoddisclive foryerd bi "wirt-thales on sand riddriate on the hage thar, eft on grete tre endlangishawyn on the elde strete: "efte, on teonescanen southward, thanne endlanges thare brodefurgh, on ye hegeberghes in on "the toun northward, endlang thar forerthe be a aker heued thar, eft on Cristemalforde." Acta est hæc præfata donacio anno ab incarnacione Domini nostri Jesu Christi DCCCCXL. indictione xiij. ✠Ego Edmundus Rex Anglorum præfatam donationem cum sigillo Sanctæ Crucis confirmavi. ✠Ego Eddred ejusdem Regis frater consignavi. ✠Ego Wulfhelm Doroberneusis Ecclesie Archiepiscopus ejusdem regis donacionem cum tropheo agiæ crucis confirmavi; cum multis aliis. [A.D. 940.]

VII. [Page 127.]

Litera Abbatis Malmesburiensis de ponendo Priorem de Bradenstoke in seisinam sectæ hominum Abbatis Glaston: ad molendinum dicti Prioris, apud Cristemalford.

"Reverendo in Christo Patri Domino Johanni permissione divinâ Abbati Glaston: W. eâdem "permissione Abbas Malmesbur. salutem. Cum certas literas Paternitatis vestræ nuper receperi- "mus, sub eo qui sequitur tenore verborum; 'Noveritis nos constituisse —— attornatum 'nostrum, ad ponendum venerabilem virum Priorem de Bradenstoke in plenariam seisinam 'de sectâ hominum nostrorum de Cristemalford ad molendinum ejusdem Prioris in eâdem villâ 'quam priùs habuit et habere consuevit, ratificantes in præmissis quantum nomine nostro duxeritis 'faciendum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillo nostro sigillat: Dat: Glaston. pridie Kalend: 'Aprilis anno graciæ 1287:' Nos cupientes vestra implere rogamina dictum Priorem in seisinam "priùs habitam juxtà tenorem literarum vestrarum duximus imponendum. Dat: apud Malmesbury "in crastino Sancti Ambrosii Episcopi et Confessoris, anno graciæ MCCLXXXVII." [A.D. 1287.]

VIII. [Page 127.]

Feodagium Prioris de Bradenstoke.

Memorandum quod An° Dni 1287, 5to Idus Aprilis Prior W. de Bradenstoke Ven: Patri Johanni Abbati Glast: feodagium secundum regionis consuetudinem, licet hoc pluries negare

presumpserit et minus justè duxerit faciend., Magistro J. dicto "de Cancell':" clerico specialiter ad hoc misso et deputato nomine Domini sui Abbatis memorati, in prato molendini de Cristemalforde juxtà molendinum antedictum *(dedisse)*: Præsentibus reverendis patribus Domino Willielmo tunc temporis Abbate Malmesburiensi, Domino W. Abbate de Stanleighe, Domino Johanne de Besiles, Domino Henrico de Cerne, Domino Johanne de Blundestone, militibus; Ada de Ramisbury clerico speciali, negocia Prioris de Bradenstoke universa gerente in hâc parte, Silvestro Doynes, Roberto Russel, et multis aliis.

IX. [Page 127.]

De Amensuracione pasturæ super Personam de Cristemalforde. [*A.D.* 1243.]

Memorandum quod anno MCCXLIII. et anno Regni Regis H. III. 27°, in vigiliâ Beati Johannis Baptistæ tulit Michael Abbas Glastoniæ Breve de amensuracione pasturæ super Robertum, Personam de Cristemalforde, quod superoneravit pasturam suam in Cristemalforde et habuit in eâ plura animalia quam habere debuit et consuevit. Et liberavit illud Breve eodem die in Com. Wilteshir apud Wiltone, et cùm Vicecomes audisset Breve, tam dicto Abbati quam dicto Personæ precepit quod venirent ad Cristemalforde super pasturam, scil: in vigiliâ Translacionis Beati Benedicti eodem anno, ad videndam amensuracionem illam et accipiendam quid Justitia illi daret; et idem Vicecomes interim summoneri fecit Milites et alios liberos homines et probos et legales de vicineto illo, et unà cum illis ad dictam diem in propriâ personâ suâ venit et elegit xij ex ipsis et ipsos per sacramentum quod ipsi in fidelitate suâ dicerent ac notarent quot animalia pertinent ad quamlibet hidam terræ in eâdem villâ: quorum nomina sunt hæc. Radulphus de Sterkeleighe, Willielmus de Crosham, Adam Sturmi, Johannes Lucas, Johannes de Cnapwelle, Henricus de la Boxe, Radulphus de Foxcotâ, Simon de Foxcotâ, Radulphus Ryall, Robertus Mauduit, Adam le Paximinster et Johannes Gefray. Jurati dicunt quod cùm Michael, Abbas Glast., portasset Breve de amensuracione pasturæ super Robertum, Personam de Cristemalforde, et ex eo quod idem Robertus injustè superoneravit pasturam suam, &c. dicunt precisè, Quod ad quamlibet hidam terræ in eâdem villâ pertinent sexdecem boves ad terram excolendam, quatuor vaccæ, ij averia, quinquaginta bidentes, et sex porci. Hæc prædicta pertinent ad unam hidam terræ secundum justam amensuracionem.

Memorand. quod X acræ faciunt I ferdellum. IV ferdella faciunt I virgatam. IV virgatæ I hydam. IV hidæ feodum unum faciunt. *This was written in a special note in the margin of the Legier Book.*

X. [Page 127.]

De Amensuratione pasturæ.

Prædicti Adam Sturmy, Johannes de Cnapwelle, Henricus de la Boxe, Radulphus de Foxcote et alii dicunt, Quod cùm Abbas Glastonie portasset Breve Domini Regis super Will. de Heiweie, Robertum de Bremeleighe, et Alexandrum de Boxe, quod idem W., R., et A., super-oneraverint totam communam pasturæ in Cristemalforde, ita quod in eâ plura animalia et pecora habuerint, quam in eâ debuerunt, &c. dicunt, Quod ad unam virgatam terræ pertinent quatuor boves, et duæ vaccæ, et unum averium, et tres porci, et duodecim bidentes, ad tantam excolendam et sustinendam: Dicunt etiam, Quod si prædicta Persona de Christemalford prædictam communam

plenariè habere voluerit dictus Abbas habebit communam per totam terram plenariè. Et si prædictus Robertus Persona totam terram suam clausam et defensam contra dictum Abbatem custodierit, ita quod ipse vel sui heredes de Cristemalforde ingressum non habuerint, benè licebit prædicto Abbati prædictam pasturam contra dictam Personam et heredes suos custodire defensam, nisi inde warrantum sufficiens habuerint, præterquam ad averia iiij., unum afrum, sex bidentes, et duos porcos, quæ omnia prædicta Persona habebit in dictâ pasturâ occasione iiij acrarum prati quas habet extrà clausum suum, ita scil: quod habeat averia cum averiis, bidentes cum bidentibus, porcos cum porcis. Hæc acta sunt tempore quo Nicholaus de Haversham fuit Vice-comes Wilteshir.

Memorand. quod cùm mota lis esset inter Michaelem Abbatem Glast: et Robertum Personam de Cristmalforde super Amensuracionem pasturæ, eò quod dictus R: Persona superoneravit communam dictæ pasturæ, unde dicta pastura admensurata est per xij liberos et legales homines de vicineto de Cristemalford, tandem conquievit lis inter eos in hunc modum, viz. Quod prædictus Abbas habeat in prædictâ pasturâ de Christemalford ad quamlibet hidam terræ ejusdem manerii sexdecim boves ad terram suam excolendam, et quatuor vaccas, duas affras quinquaginta bidentes, et sex porcos; et prædicta Persona habeat eundem numerum secundum porcionem terræ suæ, ubique cum averiis Domini Abbatis in dicto manerio; viz. boves cum bobus, vaccas cum vaccis, bidentes cum bidentibus, porcos cum porcis, et affras cum affris: Ita quod dicta Persona aperiat omnia clausa sua in Cristmalford tempore pasturæ, et tempore stipulæ; et prata post fœnum asportatum de prato ipsius, ad pascendum cum averiis ipsius Abbatis secundum Amensuracionem prædictam sine contradictione ipsius Personæ; et eodem modo dictus R. Persona habeat in pasturâ ipsius Abbatis. In testim', uni parti hujus scripti residenti penes Michaelem Abbatem prædictus R. sigillum suum apposuit. His testibus Adam de la Mare, Johanne de Estone, Philippo de Cerne, Radulpho de Foxcote, et aliis.

XI. GRITTLETON. [Page 129.]

Carta Regis Edmundi de Grutclington facta Wulfrico ministro suo. A.D. 940. [*Printed in the New Monasticon, I. p.* 50.]

[*Post introductionem, pro more, usitatam,*] "Anno Dominicæ incarnacionis DCCCCXL. præfatus Rex Edmundus primo anno principalis potentiæ ministrum suum Wulfrik valdè feliciter non pro lucro phil-argyriæ sed perenni privilegio atque hujus viri fidelissimâ stabilitate onerat ac benignè beatificat largiens illi terram xxv mansarum imperpetuum "at Grutelington" antiquo confinio sibi suisque heredibus perfruendam et ab omni jugo vectigalium, præter pontem arcem expeditionemque, perpetualiter possidendam. Caveant hæc frangentes claustra infernalia. Gaudeantque Jhesu ali gymnasio hæc augentes eulogia. Amen. Hæc cartula caritatis caraxata est in collatesto: ✠ Ego Edmundus hoc primitivum prærogativum meo ministro Wulfrico signo sanctæ crucis consignavi. ✠ Ego Wulfhelm archiepiscopus cum cæteris pontificibus benevolâ mentis intencione annotavi. "¶ Erest of elde dich above stibbe, thanne endlangweies on strete, "so bi strete on holedene, endlangdenes to springwellen, thanen to olde Gore, so on Clegate on "the elde stibbe, thanen on olde burgh suthward of thare berewe in on the foullelake on thone "bithe, of thone bithe in on thone welle bi *Este Foxcotone*, of than welle west on thone mere aker,

"of than aker endlangweies est to the old dich." Hanc prefatam possessionem Wulfric minister Edredi post dies conjugis suæ commendavit Monasterio Glastingensi, quod tum alius fecit, Elswin videlicet nomine.

XII. [Page 130.]

Placita de jure et assisâ, capta apud Wilton in Com. Wilteshire in crastino Sancti Hilarii anno regni Regis Henr: III. 52°. [*A.D.* 1267.]

Jurati venerunt recognituri utrum unum messuagium et xij acræ terræ cum pertinenciis in Grutelington fuerint libera elemosina pertinens ad ecclesiam de Grutelington unde Nicholaus de Turri est Persona, an laicum feodum Rogeri Le Chapman, unde idem Nicholaus dicit quod quidam Johannes le Clerke predecessor suus, Persona predictæ ecclesiæ, fuit in seisinâ de prædictis messuagiis et terris tempore Regis Henrici avi Domini Regis qui nunc est, ut de jure suæ ecclesiæ prædictæ, &c. et quod messuagium et terram Rogerus le Chapman tenet, et ipse non venit, et alias fecit defaltas postquam fuit summonitus, ita quod preceptum fuit Vice-comiti resummonere, &c. et Vic: testatur quod resummonitus esset, ideo capit jura versus eum pro defalt. &c.

Eadem jurata per eosdem ven. recognaturi utrum decem virgatæ terræ cum pertinenciis in Grutelington sint libera elemosina pertinens ad eandem ecclesiam de Grutelington unde idem Nicholaus est Persona, an laicum feodum Johannis de Wintershull et Johannæ uxoris ejus; et unde idem Nicholas dixit quod Johannes le Clerke predecessor suus, Persona dictæ ecclesiæ, fuit seisitus de prædictis decem virgatis terræ cum pertinenciis tempore, &c. et quas decem virgatas terræ prædictus Johannes de Wintershulle et Johanna uxor ejus tenent; et ipsi non venerunt et alias fecerunt defalt. postquam fuerunt summoniti, ita quod prescript. fuit Vic. quod resum. eos, &c. et Vic. dicit quod summoniti sunt, ideo capit jura versus eum pro defalt. &c.

Jurat. dicunt quod predicta ecclesia de Grutelington, tempore, &c. et etiam ante tempus Henrici avi, fuit in seisinâ do predicto messuagio et de predictis xij acris terræ cum pertinenciis unde secunda jura' arraiata esset, ut de liberâ elemosinâ pertinente ad ecclesiam prædictam unde idem Nicholaus est Persona, et dicit quod quidam Johannes le Gros, qui tempore Henrici prædicti avi Domini Regis fuit Persona dictæ ecclesiæ, tempore Domini Hen: Regis alienavit prædictam terram et eam dedit Willielmo Ludington in maritagio cum quâdam filiâ ipsius Johannis le Gros, et idem Willielmus dedit postea prædictam terram cum pertinenciis cuidam Ricardo le Dol in maritagio cum quâdam filiâ ipsius Willielmi; et unde dicunt per sacramentum suum quod predictum messuagium et predictæ xij acræ terræ cum pertinenciis in Grutelington .... unde prima jura', et etiam predictæ x virgatæ terræ cum pertinenciis in prædictâ villâ unde secunda jura' arraiata esset, sunt in liberâ elemosinâ partium ad predictam ecclesiam et semper fuerunt - - - dictam alienacionem. Et ideò consideratum est quod prædictus Nicholaus recuperet scisinam suam de præfatis messuagiis et terris ut jure ecclesiæ suæ prædictæ, et prædictus Rogerus le Chapman, Johannes de Wintershull, et Johanna uxor ejus in miscricordiâ.

XIII. KINGTON ST. MICHAEL. [Page 139.]

Carta Athelstani Regis facta Athelino ministro suo, de Kington. *A.D.* 934. [*Printed in New Monasticon I.* 59].

(After a flourishing introduction, according to the fashion of those times.)

"Ego Ethelstanus, Rex Anglorum, per Omnipotentis dexteram totius Britanniæ regni solio

sublimatus, quandam telluris particulam meo fideli ministro Athelino, id est, quindecim cassatarum in loco quem solicolæ, "At Kington," vocitant, libenter tribuo, ut ille eam sine jugo exosæ servitutis cum pratis, pascuis, silvis, rivulis, omnibusque ad eadem utilitatibus ritè pertinentibus, quam diu vivat, habeat, et post suæ decessionis transitum cuicunque voluerit heredi liberaliter et eternaliter contradendo in perpetuum derelinquat. Si quis autem, quod absit, alicujus typho supercilii turgens hanc meæ donacionis breviculam, in modicis sive in magnis, elidere vel infringere temptaverit, sciat se novissimâ examinationis die, classica archangeli clangente buccinâ, cum Judâ proditore, qui à satoris pio sato 'Filius perdicionis' dicitur, impiisque et infidelibus Judeis Christum ore sacrilego in arâ crucis mundi diluentem crimina blasphemantibus eternâ confusione edacibus favillantium tormentorum flammis periturum. Hujus namque à Deo Dominoque Jesu Christo inspirante atque innuente voluntatis cedula, anno Dominicæ incarnacionis DCCCCXXXIIII, indictione septimâ, epactâ xiiij concurrente, ij Idus Septembris, lunâ xxix, in villâ quæ Buckingham dicitur, tota magnatorum generalitate sub ulnis regiæ dapsilitatis ovanti, perscripta est; cujus etiam inconcussæ firmitatis auctoritas, hiis testibus roborata constat, quorum nomina subtùs deputata annotantur. ✠ Ego Athelstanus singularis privilegii gerarcha (*sc.* Hierarcha) predictus Rex hujus acumen indiculi cum signo sanctæ semperque adorandæ crucis corroboravi et subscripsi. ✠ Ego Constantinus subregulus consensi et subscripsi: cum multis aliis.

XIV. [Page 139.]

Carta Ethelredi Regis facta Monasterio Glastingensi de Kington. A.D. 987. [*New Mon: I.* 51.]

After the introduction, thus, "Ego Athelredus graciâ Dei sublimatus Rex et Monarchus *totius insulæ Britanniæ*, quoddam prædium, id est, xl mansas cum pratis silvisque, quod dicitur Kington, Deo ejusque venerabili genitrici semper virgini Mariæ ad monasterium Glastingensem devotus admodum in perpetuam possessionem donando donavi; quod quidem prædium quondam Elswith conjux Elphegi ducis digno plenoque pretio â gloriosissimo rege Edgaro cum xl puri auri emit mancusis. Hanc autem præfatam donacionem supra-scripti prædii præfato monasterio perpetuâ libertate concessi, eo scilicet tenore ut venerabilis ibidem Abbas cum grege dignè Deo degens habeat ac possideat quamdiu Fides in Anglorum catholicâ permanserit plebe. Si quis igitur hanc nostram donacionem in aliud quam constituimus transferre voluerit, privatus consortio sanctæ Dei ecclesiæ eternis baratri incendiis lugubris jugiter cum Judâ Christi proditore ejusque complicibus puniatur si non satisfaccione emendaverit congruâ quod contra nostrum deliquit decretum. Hæc autem cedula scripta est anno ab incarnacione Dn̄i nostri Jesu Christi DCCCCLXXXVIJ, indictione XV. Hiis testibus consencientibus quorum nomina inferius scripta cernuntur. ✠ Ego Athelredus Rex Anglorum hujus donacionis libertatem regni totius fastigium tenens libenter concessi. ✠ Ego Dunstan Archiepiscopus Dorovernensis Ecclesiæ cum signo Sanctæ Crucis confirmavi. ✠ Ego Oswald Eboracensis civitatis archipresul Crucis taumate annotavi.

XV. [Page 140.] SWINLEY, LANGLEY AND CLAPCOTE.

Recognitio Jordani Fitzurse de Servicio suo. A.D. 1243.

Noverint, &c. quod ego Jordanus filius Ursi et heredes mei tenemur Domino Michaeli Abbati Glastoniæ et ecclesiæ Glastoniæ in xl solidos esterlingorum ad duos terminos solvend', viz. ad

festum Sancti Michaelis MCCXLIII xx^{s}, et ad Natale Domini proximò sequens xx^{s}, de scutagio sibi debito de uno feodo militis et dimidio feodi quæ teneo de Honore Glastoniæ in Langeleghe, Clopcote, et Swineleghe, unde priùs solvi eidem Abbati xx^{s} de eodem scutagio et adhuc restant xx^{s} de scutagio scilicet concesso Domino Regi Henrico filio R. Johannis quando transfretavit in Vasconiam anno regni ipsius xxvi^{to}: et ad istam solucionem terminis prænotatis plenariè faciendam me et heredes meos firmiter obligavi et ejusdem Abbatis districtionem subivi. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui.

XVI. [Page 140.]

Noverint, &c., Quod ego Jordanus Filius Ursi et heredes mei tenemur respondere Ecclesiæ Glastoniæ de servicio unius militis et dimidio feodi: se. in Langlegh de dimidio feodi: in Clopcote de dimidio feodi: in Swinleghe de dimidio feodi. Et ne hoc a memoriâ hominum de facili excidere possit, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Domino Roberto Blakeford, Domino Henrico de Hertham, Domino Johanne de Estone, Johanne de Abbotstone, Dno. Rogero de Dantesey, Willo. de Haywode, et aliis.

XVII. [Page 140.]

Processus quomodo Jordanus Filius Ursi recognovit feodum militis et dimidio in Swinlegh, Clopcote, et Langleygh. A.D. 1243.

Memorandum quod MCCXLIII Michael (de Ambresbury) Abbas Glaston: fecit distringere Adam et Roisiam de Clopcot per ballivos suos de Kington, ad solvendum ei scutagium de feodo unius militis quod ipsi tenent de Honore Glastoniæ, in Clopcote, et Swineleghe, de scutagio, viz. concesso Domino regi ad transfretacionem suam in Vasconiam anno ipsius Regis xxvj^{o}; et cùm distringerentur prædicti Adam et Roisia venerunt et ostenderunt se solvisse dictum scutagium de feodo predicto Jordano Filio Ursi de Langeleghe, et quod illud feodum de eodem tenent immediatè; et ipse Jordanus de Abbate Glastoniæ. Postea venit Abbas et distringere facit ipsum Jordanum ad solvendum scutagum prædictum de eodem feodo et de dimidio feodi quod ipse Jordanus tenet in dominico in Langlegh in manerio de Kington. Et cùm distringeretur, venit et interrogavit namia sua quieta, asserens se non teneri eidem Abbati in ipso scutagio sicut ab eo idem exigit, et cum Abbas non dimitteret namia sua quieta, statim ivit ad Nicholaum de Haversham tunc Vicecom' Wilteshir, et questus est de ipso Abbate quod injustè, &c., namia sua detinuit, et dedit vadium et plegios prosequendi versus Abbatem de vi et de namio, et ita deliberari fecit namia sua, et idem vicecomes summoneri fecit Abbatem per ballivum suum de Domerham, quod veniret ostensurus "quare," &c., et intervenientibus rationalibus dilationibus tandem comparuit idem Abbas apud Wilton in vigil. S^{t}. Joh: Bapt: eodem anno, et idem Jordanus comparuit per Jordanum, filium suum, quem fecit attornatum suum ad luerandum vel perdendum: et idem Abbas obtulit se versus per seipsum. Et cùm dictus Jordanus attornatus patris sui requisitus esset semel, secundò, et tertiò, quid diceret versus dictum Abbatem, nihil respondit, et facto intervallo adhuc sæpius requisitus nihil respondit, sed tandem fatebatur se nolle prosequi versus ipsum. Et ideò consideratum est quod Abbas habeat returnum de namiis dicti Jordani quæ deliberata erant per Vic' viz. xxv animalibus; et quod Jordanus et plegii sui in misericordiâ. Et postea cùm præ-

dicta namia returnata fuissent in parcum prædicti Abbatis, venit dictus Jordanus et recognovit se teneri ecclesiæ Glaston: in dicto scutagio unius feodi militis, quod prædictus Adam et Roisia de eo tenent in Swineleghe et Clopcote, et in scutagio dimidio feodi militis quod idem Jordanus tenet in dominico in Langleghe de Abbate Glastoniæ, et ita statim intravit in solucionem.

XVIII. HAYWOOD: in Kington Parish. [Page 141.]

Carta Willielmi de Haywode de unâ acrâ terræ in Kington Abbatis Glastoniæ. A.D. 1255.

"Omnibus, &c., Willielmus de Haywode salutem: Quietaclamacio pro se et heredibus Domino Rogero Abbati Glastoniæ et Conventui ecclesiæ Glaston: totius juris in unâ acrâ terræ arabilis cum pertinentiis in Kington Monachorum viz: in illâ quæ jacet inter terram Personæ de Kington et croftam Rogeri Morin, et extendit se versus orientem et versus occidentem. Testibus Domino Johanne de Eston, Jordano Filio Ursi, Ricardo Marescallo, . . Fitzurs, et multis aliis."

XIX. [Page 141.]

Quieta clamacio Willielmi de Haywode Rogero Abbati Glaston:

In iiij acris terræ in campo orientali de Kington Monachorum, quarum tres acræ jacent in la West-dene inter culturam ipsius Abbatis ex parte unâ, et quendam cursum aquæ ex parte alterâ. Et una jacet in la Est-dene ad finem acræ quam aliquando Hugo le Wodeward tenuit, juxtâ predictum cursum aquæ, &c. Hiis testibus, Domino Johanne de Estone, Johanne de Abbotestone, Jordano de Fitzurs, Roberto Curteys, et aliis.

XX. [Page 141.]

A.D. 1285. *Chirographum inter Abbatem Glaston: et Robertum de Haywode de quâdam terrâ in Kington quam Will*^{s}*. le Wayte de Chippenham dedit Abbati de Malmesburie.*

Omnibus, &c. Robertus de Haywode salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod cùm Willelmus le Wayte de Chippenham et Editha uxor ejus dederunt &c., religiosis viris Abbati et Conventui de Malmesbury XX et unam acram et dimid., et unam perticatam terræ in Kington, prout in cartâ, &c., et prædictam terram eisdem religiosis concessam per cartam meam pro me et heredibus et assignatis meis confirmaverim, habendam et tenendam de dominis meis Abbati et Conventui Glastoniæ in purâ et perpetuâ elymosynâ, ac iidem Willielmus et Editha regale servicium quantum pertinet ad tantam terram, mihi solvere consuevissent, obligavi me et heredes et assignatos meos per presentem cartam prædictam dominis Abbati et Conventui Glastoniæ tanquam capitalibus dominis feodi illius, ad solvendum eisdem regale servicium quando currit, et relevium plenum tam de prædictâ terrâ quam de terrâ meâ propriâ, quando acciderit per decessum meum vel heredum meorum, et ad faciendum omnia secularia servicia tam regalia quam alia pro prædicto Abbate et Conventu de Malmesbur. non obstante alienacione factâ de terrâ prædictâ. In cujus rei testimonium, &c. Hiis testibus Dominis Galfrido de Wroxhale, Reginaldo Burel, Henrico de Cerne, militibus, Ricardo Horne, Adam Harding, Rogero de Caynes, et aliis." Dat. iv. Nonas Aprilis A.D. MCCLXXXV.

XXI. EDENWORTH, co. Somerset. [Page 141.]

[*A.D.* 1255.] *Litera domini Ernoldi de Boseo pro tenemento de Edenworthe.*

"A honourable Pere et sage R. par la grace de Dieu Abbe de Glastingburg Ernaud de Boyz "salutz et toutz honourz. Monstré nous est, Sire, par Sire Thomas de Beauchamp nostre cosin "qui un tenement de nous tient en Edenworthe avec les appurteynances, le quel tenement nous "tenons et clamons tener de vous et de vostre eglise, que vous en cele tenement le faites de-"streyndre pur homage que pur cele tenement vous demaundez; e pur ceo, Sire, que nous susmes "en gret maladie et en fible estat de corps que à vous travailler ne pourrons, nous vous prions "tant entièrement comme nous savons, que nous pur Dieu et pur l'amour de nous cette destresse "lesser et mettre en respit, si là que nous sumes en tel estat de corps que à vous venir puissons "pur cele homage faire. Kar bien connaissons et connaistre voulons et devons, que cele tenement "de vous et de vostre eglise tenons et tener clamons, et que pur cele tenement homage à vous et "à vostre eglise et à vos successeurs, et real service, quant qu'il vient, nous appartient à faire, "selon' l'auncienne custome de faire devours. En tesmoigne de ceste chose nos envoyons nos "lettres overtes de nostre seale enseals."

XXII. [Page 142.]

[*A.D.* 1263.] *Litera Johannis de Artherne pro secta Hundredi de Kington.*

"Venerabili viro Domino et amico in Christo Roberto Dei gracia Abbati Glast: Johannes "Artherne salutem, cum reverentiâ et honore. Quia variis præpeditus negotiis et servicio alieno "occupatus sectam ad Hundredum vestrum de Kington quam sicut ceteri liberi homines dicti "manerii facere teneor personaliter, si placet, hoc anno facere non possum, Dominacionem vestram "exoro, quatenus dilectum mihi Rogerum Rugge attornatum meum ad dictam sectam loco mei "faciendam per annum, si placet, recipere velitis. Dat. mens: Sepr. anno Regni Regis Henrici "xlvij^{o}. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui."

XXIII. [Page 142.]

Quieta clamacio Willielmi la Wayte de Chippenham de quibusdam exitibus in manerio de Kington. A.D. 1270.

Noverint, &c. quod cùm Willielmus la Wayte de Chippenham peteret per duo Brevia Domini Regis quod Robertus Abbas Glaston permitteret ei habere iiij exitus versus boscum ipsius Abbatis de Haywode in manerio suo de Kington per medium quoddam fossatum quod est inter boscum prædictum et quasdam croftas quas habet prædictus Willielmus de tenemento quod fuit aliquando Willielmi de Haywode, ut posset habere cheminum ad carriandum blada sua, &c: tandem amicabiliter convenitur inter eos festo St. Michaelis Anno Dñi. MCCLXX. et anno Regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis LIIII°. viz. quod predictus Willielmus remisit, &c. quod duo medii exitus clausi et obstructi remaneant in perpetuum, et pro hâc concessione Abbas, &c. concessit quod predictus Willielmus et heredes habeant in perpetuum duos exitus tantum versus boscum predictum per medium predicti fossati, viz. unum exitum de Croftâ que vocatur 'La Wyke' et alium exitum de Croftâ quam Walterus de Haywode olim tenuit de prædicto Willielmo de

Haywode. Testibus Domino Galfrido Foliot, Johanne de Estone, Sampsone de la Boxe, militibus, Ric: Horne, Martino de Pedeworth, et aliis.

XXIV. RECTORY OF KINGTON ST. MICHAEL. [Page 142.]

A.D. 1251—1261.] *Carta Jordani Cotel, Personæ de Kingtou, de unâ acrâ in eodem manerio non alienandâ.*

Omnibus ad quos, &c. Jordanus Cotel, Rector ecclesiæ de Kington, salutem. Noverint universitas vestra quod ego Jordanus me obligavi pro me et heredibus meis Domino Rogero Abbati Glastoniæ quod nec ego nec heredes mei unquam dabimus, vendemus, vel aliquo modo assignabimus, alicui domui religiosæ, seu alicui ecclesiæ, seu Personæ alicui ecclesiæ, illam acram terræ in Kington quam habui de Willielmo de Haywode, quæ est de feodo ipsius Abbatis, sine expresso consensu dictorum Abbatis et Conventus. In cujus rei testimonium præsenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus; Domino Thoma Trevet, Willielmo filio suo, Roberto de Brente, Hugone de Middletone, et aliis.

XXV. [Page 143.]

[*A.D.* 1269.] *Indentura facta inter Abbatem Glastoniæ et Rectorem Ecclesiæ de Kington, de standâ ordinacione bonorum virorum super quâdam plateâ propè fabricam quæ nunc est curtilagium.*

Memorandum quod cùm die Beati Dionysii anno Domini millesimo CC sexagesimo nono Jordanus, Rector Ecclesiæ de Kington, diceret se esse gravatum in quâdam plateâ propè fabricam quæ aliquando fuit pundfolda Abbatis Glastoniæ quæ nunc reducta est in curtilagium, et de duobus averiis suis quos idem Abbas ei deforceat ut dicit, convenit amicabiliter inter eosdem Abbatem et Rectorem quod de communi consensu posuerunt se in consideratione bonorum virorum hinc inde communiter eligendorum. In cujus rei testimonium præsenti scripto in modum chirographi confecto prædictus Abbas et Jordanus sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Hiis testibus Michael le Goy, Durando de Wullavingtone, Waltero la Wayte et aliis. Acta apud Melles die et anno supradicto.

XXVI. [Page 143.]

[*A.D.* 1269.] *Indentura inter prædictum Abbatem et Conventum et Rectorem de communâ pasturæ bosci qui vocatur Inwode, cum aliis prædicto Abbati relaxatis.*

Memorandum; quod die et anno supradicto Jordanus Cotele, Rector Ecclesie de Kington, tulisset duo Brevia Domini Regis super Dominum Robertum Abbatem Glastoniæ, unum, viz.; de novâ disseisinâ, per quod conquerebatur quod quidam Abbas disseisiavit eum de communâ pasturæ suæ quam habere debuit, ut dicebat, ad omnimoda averia sua in bosco prædicti Abbatis quod vocatur *Inwode* in Kington, et quod predictus Abbas levari fecerat tres domos in Kington et unam domum in Langeleghe in communâ pasturæ suæ, ut dicebat; et quod obstrui fecerat iter quod habere consuevit, ut dixit, inter Inwode et *la sterte (stream):* et aliud Breve per quod conquerebatur quod idem levari fecerat sex fossata in Kington ad nocumentum liberi tenementi sui in eâdem villâ; Tandem contentiones amicabiliter conquieverunt in formâ subscriptâ, viz. quod

prædictus Abbas concessit præfato Rectori quod ipse habeat porcos suos proprios sine numero in prænotato bosco prædicti Abbatis de Inwode simul cum porcis ipsius Abbatis quando-cunque et quoties-cunque idem Abbas vel ballivi sui porcos suos in dictum boscum poni fecerint: ita tamen quod porci memorati Rectoris quos ibi sic ponet, intrent vel exeant per mediam curiam prædicti Abbatis et non alibi. Promisit enim dictus Abbas dicto Rectori bonâ fide quod nec per se nec per ballivos suos per fraudem vel per maliciam excogitatam, quod absit, aliquod impedimentum præstabit quominùs porci prædicti Rectoris in præfatum boscum ingressum habeant, et egressum in formâ prædictâ. Concessit etiam memoratus Abbas præfato Rectori, quod habeat iter quod habere consuevit apud "la sterte" ad bigam et quadrigam, absque ullo impedimento sui vel suorum; ita tamen quod liceat prædicto Abbati sepem et clausum facere inter dictum iter et culturam suam quam habet in eodem ambitu clausi de "la sterte" tempore quo fuerit seminata. Et cum segetes inde amotæ fuerint supradictus Rector cum averiis suis simul cum averiis prædicti Abbatis absque contradictione vel impedimento quolibet communicet ibidem. Et pro hâc concessione remisit totaliter dictus Rector præfato Abbati omnimodam communam pasturæ quam ad se pertinere dicebat ad quæcunque averia sua in dicto bosco de Inwode, salvâ eidem Rectori communâ in bosco ipso ad porcos suos proprios tantummodo in formâ premissâ. Remisit insuper idem Rector præfato Abbati omnem actionem quam habuit et demandam versus prædictum Abbatem de prænominatis 4 domibus quas dixit esse erectas in communâ pasturæ suæ, et de predictis sex fossatis quæ ad nocumentum suum levata esse dicebat in predictis villis de Kington et Langeleghe. In cujus rei testimonium, &c. Hiis testibus (*scil:* prædictis).

XXVII. KINGTON LANGLEY. [Page 146.]

[*A.D.* 940.] *Carta Regis Edmundi facta Wilfrico ministro suo de Langeleyghe.* [*New Monasticon I. page* 60.]

Crux, quæ excellis toto et dominaris Olympo, inclita lex Domini Christi fundamen et aule, Alpha mi et Omega, hujus syngraphæ initium medium et finem vexillando faveto; tu quoque, cunctis splendidior astris sanctiorque universis coram Christo charismatibus, regale pecusculum Edmundi Regis Anglosaxon' largissimâ perlustrâsti prerogativâ, hoc nempe veridico potest oraculo Wulfric, procerali potentiâ ditatus, proferre veraciter, ut ceteris, regiâ dignitate condonatis, en nempe innotescat hâc cartulâ caraxandâ quod, beato Dei patrocinio, idem Rex prefatus anno DCCCCXL°. postquam Virgo puerpera cælesti puerperio cæleste protulit cunctis catholicè conversantibus Agion Pneuma impnizante eulogium, atque secundo regum armigerulo ex quo regalia gerebat diademata, bis quindenis ad Langelegh mansiunculis longævâ liberalitate hunc Wulfricum locupletat: hanc terram prænotatam sibi suisque post se heredibus cum locis silvaticis seu ritè campestribus circumcinctis climatibus perenniter perfruendam. Perpendant nunc perpetuumque hujus agri alacriter quod promulgat sagaciter Auctor Christianus ac fortiter: "Reddite ergo quæ "sunt Cæsaris Cæsari, O vos possessores, et quæ sunt Dei Deo: fas divinum jus humanum minis- "trantes eccl̄iæ catholicæ lectitantes." Hiis limitibus predicta terra giratur.

Erest at than, gren aken thanne endelang Merebrokes, of than broke on Southlingleygh', of thar leighe adoun to than Lypgate, of than Lypgate over Ergespath to than Ragheye thar, then endlang Ragheyes out on than feld, thanne bi southe of Weofwelle, thanne of than well endlang

Bever-bourne on Stanforde; of Stanforde on the olde heggerewe on Sondermede thar, on of Sondermede endlangweies out bi weste Smallehammes, thanne over thane feld, endlang there hegge rewe that Alfric made on Schortegrove thare, thanne in on the grove on ther wester swolle of ther swelle on ther dich on thene Ellenstubbe, of than stubbe over Stanleyghe to ther elde hegge rewe thare, thanne endelang heggerewe est on ther one doune estward, on ther one doune to Bradwellebrok to than stone, of than stone est to than seswelwe at climanfelde, of than seswelwe to thar appildore, of thar appildore to Trindschachin to Holdene, to Acforde, to Acforde south on than stone to than Rym aken Peginhullis the mere of thar yo endlangdich thar est on the ya."

✠Ego Edmundus Rex regiâ dignitate conspicuus, hiis testibus conscribentibus, quorum nomina adnotantur, hoc quod dedi confirmavi celebri loco Chippenham. ✠ Ego Wulfhelm archipræsul cum suffraganeis præsulibus domini regis roboravi.

XXVIII. [Page 147.]

Carta Reginaldi Bosket de terrâ suâ de la Combe datâ Ecclesiæ.

Sciant, &c. quod Ego Reginaldus Bosket consensu et assensu Herberti Frankchivaler domini mei et Julianæ filiæ ipsius uxoris meæ concessi Deo et Ecclesie S. Mariæ Glastoniæ totam terram meam de la Combe et Langeleyghe quam accepi cum uxore meâ in maritagium, tenendam in perpetuum liberè et quietè de me et heredibus meis. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis tres solidos pro omni servitio ad me pertinente. Et si forte Regale servicium vel aliud evenerit de hiis tribus solidis illud servicium semper fiet. Pro hâc concessione Rogerus filius Edine dedit mihi Reginaldo Bosket decem solidos et Julianæ uxori meæ xij denarios, et Thomæ heredi meo xij[a] et Herberto Frankchivaler xij solidos; pro speciali siquidem dilectione prædicti Rogeri Monachi jam dictæ ecclesiæ Glastoniæ fecimus concessionem prædictam. Et ut hæc mea donatio rata et inconcussa imposterum permaneat scripto meo et sigilli mei munimine eam confirmavi. Hiis testibus, Aluredo Ferling, Thoma de Monte, Roberto Mareschall, et aliis.

XXIX. [Page 147.]

Consensus Herberti de terrâ predictâ.

Sciant, &c. (sic concludit); Hæc carta lecta est in plenis comitiis de die Sancti Egidii apud Exon. Hiis testibus, Juliano Pokehelle, Aluredo Ferling, Ricardo de la Weye, Rogero fratre ejus, et omnibus probis hominibus Hundredæ de Langeleghe.

XXX. [Page 147.]

Carta Milonis Filii Milonis de unâ perticatâ terræ in Langlegh datâ Ecclesiæ.

Omnibus, &c. Milo Filius Milonis de Langelegh salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse concessisse et confirmasse domino Roberto Abbati Glastoniæ et ejusdem loci Conventui in Monasterio Glastoniæ inperpetuum unam perticatam in longitudine, et duas perticatas in latitudine de Australi capite cujusdam dimidiæ acræ meæ jacentis apud *Maydenewelle* in campo Boreali de Langelegh ad stagnum molendini sui de *Bidemell* elargiend: et amendand: Tenendum et habendum eandem terram cum pertinentiis suis prædicto Abbati, et Conventui et successoribus ac

Monasterio prædicto in puram et perpetuam elemosynam inperpetuum, &c. Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Estone, milite, Henrico de Cerne domino de Draicot, Rogero Gengel, et aliis.

XXXI. [Page 147.]

Carta Rogeri Gengel et uxoris suæ de redditu xii[d] *vel unius multonis*[a] *in Kingtone.* [*A.D.* 1273.]

Omnibus, &c. Rogerus Gengel de Langelegh et Alicia uxor ejus salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod cùm dominus Robertus Abbas Glastoniæ concessit mihi et uxori meæ, quoad vixerimus tantum, quandam parvam placeam continentem circa dimidiam acram terræ de quâdam furlong quam Robertus Longus de Langelegh aliquando tenuit in Langelegh et eandem pro paupertate suâ prædicto Domino Abbati reddidit, quæ quidem placea jacet ex parte Australi messuagii in Langelegh, pro xij denariis vel uno multone de eodem pretio ad consuetudinem falcationis prati de Pegingehulle Mede de redditu per annum; Nos confitemur et fideliter protestamur pro nobis ac quibuscunque heredibus et assignatis nostris nullum jus aut clameum posse calumpniare, recuperare, vel habere, aliquo unquam tempore in ipsâ placeâ prædictâ vel pertinentiis suis quibuscunque ratione hujus concessionis nisi solum conventionem prædictam quoad vixerimus temporis, sed post decessum nostrum tota placea prædicta cum omnibus in eâdem appropriatis, ut in domibus et aliis quibuscunque, Abbati et Conventui Glastoniæ qui pro tempore erunt ac Monasterio Glastoniæ sine aliquâ calumpniâ vel contradiccione quorumcunque heredum vel assignatorum nostrorum plenariè et integrè revertatur. In cujus rei testimonium præsenti scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Datam apud Kington Beati Michaelis, anno Domini Millesimo ducentesimo septuagesimo tertio.

XXXII. [Page 147.]

Carta Thome Gengel de unâ perticatâ terræ et dimidiâ in Langelegh datâ Ecclesiæ.

Omnibus, &c. Thomas Gengel salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse et confirmasse Roberto, Abbati Glastoniæ, et ejusdem loci, &c. unam perticatam et dimidiam in longitudine et duas in latitudine de terrâ meâ in Boreali capite cujusdam dimidiæ acræ jacentis sub molendino de Bidemille in campo Boreali de Langeleghe et pretereà tres perticatas in longitudine et quatuor perticatas et dimid' in latitudine de terrâ meâ in capitibus Australibus duarum dimid: acrarum mearum jacentium super molendinum prædictum similiter in campo predicto ad stagnum suum de molendino predicto emendand. et elargiend: Tenendum et habendum eandem terram cum pertinentiis suis prædicto Abbati et Conventui et successoribus in puram et perpetuam elemosynam. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis per nos aliquid juris vel clamei in predictâ terrâ aut pertinenciis suis aliquo unquam tempore habere vindicare seu exigere possimus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum huic scripto apposui. Hiis testibus Domino Johanne de Estone milite, Thoma Delamere, Rogero Gengel, et aliis.

XXXIII. [Page 147.] A Mill in Kington.

Carta Jordani filii Ursi facta Ecclesiæ pro molendino de Kington. [*Before A.D.* 1261.]

Sciant, &c. quod ego Jordanus Filius Ursi de Langelegh volo et concedo pro me et heredibus

[a] Signifies, a sheep, at the price of xij pence. J. A.

meis imperpetuum, quod frater Robertus de Pedertone monachus Monasterii Glastoniæ toto suo tempore et Abbas et Conventus dicti Monasterii Glast: perpetuis temporibus habeant et teneant benè et in pace integrè et quietè, &c. molendinum et stagnum cum pertinenciis suis prope fontem qui vocatur 'Maydenewelle' in manerio de Kington ad ampliationem stagni dicti molendini. Ego Jordanus Filius Ursi dedi concessi et quietum clamavi, &c. præfato Roberto de Pedertone toto suo tempore et Abbati et Conventui prædicto Monasterii Glastoniæ imperpetuum quinque perticatas terræ cum pertinenciis suis. Ego Jordanus et heredes mei memorato Roberto suo tempore Abbati et Conventui imperpetuum contrà omnes mortales warrantizare et defendere tenemur. Pro hâc autem meâ donatione concessione, &c. dedit mihi præfatus Robertus duas marcas sterlingorum præ manibus. In quorum omnium perpetuum testimonium præsenti cartæ sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Estone militc, Roberto de Cerne, Ricardo Haylis, et aliis.

XXXIV. [Page 147.]

Carta per copiam. [*A.D.* 1280.]

Omnibus, &c. Reginaldus Burel dominus de Langeleygh salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod cùm quædam contentiones nuper subortæ essent inter Dominum Johannem Abbatem Glastoniæ et ejusdem loci Conventum et homines suos de Kington Sancti Michaelis et Langeleghe ex parte unâ, et me ex alterâ; super imparcamentis factis de averiis prædicti Abbatis et hominum suorum prædictorum in boscis meis de Langeleghe Burel inventorum, tandem eædem contentiones in hunc modum conquieverunt, viz. quod ego prædictus Reginaldus et heredes mei vel assignati claudere tenemur præfatos boscos undique per illam costeram ad quam communis pastura extendit se, ita ut averia prædicti Abbatis Conventus et successorum et hominum suorum prædictos boscos pro defectu clausturæ non ingrediantur. Et si forte averia predictorum Abbatis et Conventus et hominum suorum prædictos boscos pro defectu clausturæ ingrediantur, ego et heredes mei et assignati mei averia prædicta de prædictis boscis fugare sine damno prædictorum averiorum vel redempcionem capiendo tenemur imperpetuum nec eadem averia eâ occasione aliquatenus comparcare tenemur. Hiis testibus Domino Henrico de Cerne, Johanne de Grenstede militibus, Thoma Delamere, et multis aliis. Dat. Marleberwe die Lunæ prox' post Festum Sancti Dionisi anno Edwardi Regis nono.

XXXV. [Page 148.]

Carta Johannis Burel[a] *facta Agneti filiæ suæ de unâ domo et 5 acris terræ in Cameleyghe.*

Sciant, &c. quod Ego Johannes Burel de Cameleighe dedi et concessi Agneti filiæ meæ pro homagio et servicio suo, domum unam cum curtilagio in Cameleygh juxtà croftum meum quod Alexander frater meus quondam tenuit, et in campo Orientali quinque acras terræ arabilis simul jacentes quæ vocantur *La Gore* in campo nostro Australi, ij acras simul jacentes quæ extendunt se super Middilwodishething, et dimidiam acræ quæ jacet ex transverso predictarum acrarum ad caput versus Austrum, et unam acram supra le *Inhok* quæ se extendit versus plagam Borealem, habend' et tenend', &c.: Reddendo inde annuatim ab ipsâ et heredibus suis de se procreatis ad Pascha mihi et heredibus meis *unum par chirotecarum albarum de precio unius oboli,*[b] pro omni

[a] Probably a mistake for Burnell. *Ed.* [b] A paire of white Gloves for a Halfe-penny. J. A.

servicio et demandâ. Et ego Johannes Burel et heredes mei warrantizabimus, &c. Et si predicta Agnes sine liberis de se procreatis obierit, predictum mesuagium cum totâ predictâ terrâ ad me vel heredes meos liberè revertatur. Et ut hæc mea donacio, &c. stabilis sit, &c. sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, domino Johanne Crumhalc de Feringtone, Philippo Kether de Littletone, Anquetillo de Hentone et aliis.

XXXVI. NETLINGTON. [Page 149.]

[*A.D.* 943.] *Carta Edmundi Regis facta Wulfrico ministro suo de Netelington.*

Regnante imperpetuo Domino Jhū Christo. Sacræ autem Scripture edita forma catholicorum patrum nos admonet ut memores simus quàm quidem transeuntis mundi vicissitudo cotidie per incrementa temporum crescendo decrescat et ampliendo minuatur, crebrescentibusque repentinis variorum incursuum ruinis vicinus finis terminus esse cunctis in proximo cernitur. Idcirco vanis et transibilibus rebus mansura cœlestis patriæ præmia mercanda sunt. Quapropter Ego Edmundus Rex Anglorum cæterarumque gentium in circuitu persistentium gubernator et rector, cuidam meo fideli ministro vocitato nomine Wulfrico, ob illius amabile obsequium ejusque placabilem fidelitatem, dignatus sum impartiri bis denas mansas, quod Anglicè dicitur "Twenti hide," ubi turbarum collatione jamdudum nomen illatum hoc esse profertur "at Netlingtone." Hæc igitur præfata tellus omnibus cum appendiciis silvis et campis pascuis atque pratis magnis vel minimis sit quoque liber libertate præfixâ ab omni jugo servili cum universis quæ pertinent sibi, tribus pretermissis non obmittendis, expedicione, pontis municionisque confectione; deinceps namque sibi succedenti, cui placuerit sibi, relinquat heredi in eternam hereditatem. Nam quisquis seculorum in generatione Belial gnatus nostrum hoc volumen immutare temptaverit, inde reus celere judicii die, magnâ cum turmâ, truces trudatur in flammas, nisi hoc in seculo penitentiæ prius fletu detersus hinc se corrigere studuerit. Istis terminis predicta terra circumgirata esse videtur. "Erest endlang ye fer to Alorbroke, endlang Alorbrokes to Wodeforde, of Wodeforde to Streteforde, of Streteforde to Meredich, up of Meredich, out to bilham that hit comet to lang-forlang suthward, thanen to Hengrave, of Hengrave to Cefe-landgrave, thanen to Abbanberghe to than or-putten to the fer ist stone." ✠ Acta est hæc prefata donacio anno ab incarnacione Domini nostri Jesu Christi DCCCCXLIII. indictione secundâ. ✠ Ego Edmundus rex Anglorum prefatam donationem cum sigillo Sanctæ Crucis subaravi. ✠ Ego Odo Dorobern ecclesie archiepiscopus ejusdem regis donacionem cum sigillo sanctæ Crucis confirmavi, cum multis aliis. Hanc ruralem possessionem prædictus Wulfricus post obitum conjugis suæ datâ cartulâ commendavit, quod tum Elswin factus Monachus et ad monasterium rediens opere implevit. [See New Monasticon, I., p. 59.]

XXXVII. [Page 149.]

Carta Regis Edwy facta de Netelington Abbati et Monasterio de Glastonbury.

[A.D. 956.] Christo jura regnorum omnia disponente, primo anno mei regiminis. Ego Edwy præpotens Anglicanæ genealogiæ sceptro fretus uni meo fideli videlicet Abbati Glastingensi vocitato nomine Elswio viginti mansas consentio illo in loco ubi ruricolæ appellativo usu nomen indederunt "at Netelingtone," et in suo vivere cum prosperitate semper istum eximium optineat, et post se cum chirographo perpetuo cui voluerit eternaliter derelinquat, cum campis pascuis pratis silvis

salvâ expeditione et pontis arcisve constructione. Sic verò maneat predictum rus defensum ab omni obstaculo et liberum à cuncto servicio, exceptis istis tribus sicut superiùs prænotatum est. Si quis autem, quod non optamus, infringere temptaverit, quod absit, sciat se rationem redditurum coram Deo et angelis ejus nisi prius hic dignâ satisfactione emendare voluerit. Acta est hæc præfata donacio anno ab incarnacione Domini Nostri Jesu Christi DCCCCLVI, indictione xiiij. ✠ Ego Edwy Rex Anglorum indeclinabiliter consensi. ✠ Ego Edgar ejusdem Regis frater celeriter consensi. ✠ Ego Odo archiepiscopus cum signo sanctæ Crucis roboravi: cum multis aliis.

HIGHWORTH HUNDRED.

XXXVIII. SEVENHAMPTON. [Page 158.]

Foundation of a Warneford Chantry in the Chapel of St. James. (The Text of the document appears to be imperfect.)

Omnibus ad quos hoc præsens scriptum, &c. Universitati vestræ notum facio me, divinæ caritatis intuitu, et pro animabus antecessorum meorum, concessisse et hac præsenti cartâ meâ confirmasse Deo et Capellæ Beati Jacobi de Sevenhampton, et Eliæ Capellano ibm et successoribus suis unam virgatam terræ ..... cum pertinentiis, et mansionem illam ad terram cum suis pertinentiis quam bonæ memoriæ ..... Warn....P.... meus assignavit dictæ Capellæ ad inveniendum ibi capellanum qui singulis diebus divina in eâdem capellâ celebrabit ad perpetuam memoriam in Canone Missæ Animarum patris et matris meæ, et mei cum viam universæ carnis fuero ingressa. Singulis diebus habebit ..... et singulis annis Anniversarium parentum meorum ..... fecerint in eâdem. Et post obitum meum quando pro fidelibus celebrabit Dirige et Placebo, singulis diebus dicet commendacionem. Et ut hæc autem donacio mea stet et inconcussa permaneat præsenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Johanne filio Petri, Roberto de Waltham, Rogero Foliott, Petro Jordano Capellano, Petro Clerico, et multis aliis. Dictus capellanus quicunque fuerit perpetuè celebrabit divina pro animabus patris et matris meæ et mei post obitum meum singulis diebus quando dies ex debito proprium non deberet habere servicium in prædictâ capellâ ut in festis cum novem lectionibus et consimilibus.

MALMESBURY HUNDRED.

XXXIX. EASTON PIERSE. The Manor House. (1. Piers, or Fitz Pierse.) [Page 237.]

"Sciant præsentes, &c. quod ego Johannes filius Petri Fitz-Pieres militis dedi concessi, &c. in feodum Jvettæ uxori Adam Hoke de Yetton, et heredibus pro homagio et servicio suo viij acras terræ arabilis et j ferudell positas in territorio versus Eston de feodo meo, viz. in campo Australi iiij acras et unum ferudellum, quarum ij acræ quæ vocantur Golde acre, stant super Rugwey inter terram Parsonæ de Yetton et terram A. filiæ W. de Haylesworthe: Item, &c. Item in campo Aquilonari iiij acras, quarum ij acræ in Oriente parte Bolemede jacent inter terram Domini Abbatis de Stanley et terram Adam Fewy *bonæ per hegge.* Item, &c. Et ego Johannes de Eston et hered: &c. octo acras et unum ferudellum cum communi pasturæ prædictæ J. uxori Adam Hoke et heredibus suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus. Pro hâc autem donatione et confirmacione dedit in manibus J. uxor Adam Hoke xvj solidos et iiij denarios in gersumam, &c.

Hiis testibus, Milone de Keynes, Henr' Herbert, Walter' de la Sale de Allington, Willielmo de Aswell de Budeston, W^mo^. Water de Budeston, W^mo^. Cumpary, Roberto Swey de Yetton, et aliis. [*No date.*]

XL. [Page 237.]

"Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego Will. Filius Petri de Eston vendidi, et concessi, &c. totam terram meam in villâ de Eston, scilicet, 1 virgat' terræ et ½ cum omnibus pertinenciis Johanni de Eston dn̄o meo, tenend' et habend' Redd: unum denarium die Paschæ pro omni servicio, &c. pro hâc autem venditione, &c. prædictus Johannes viij marcas argenti mihi et Agneti uxori meæ ½ marcam argenti præ manibus, &c. Et ego, &c., warrantizabimus, &c. Hiis testibus, Ada de Mara, Henry de Harth'm, Thom de Cherleton, Helya de Cherleton, Simon de Segree, Oseberto Harold, W^m^. de Cosham, Rob. de Crumhale, Johanne Clerico, et multis aliis. [*No date.*]

XLI. [Page 237.]

"Sciant præsentes, &c. quod nos Radulphus de Cokelborghe et Isabella uxor mea dedimus, &c. Johannæ filiæ dn̄i Petri de Eston Pieres militis defuncti vij solidatos annui redditus in Eston Pyeres quos Alicia quæ fuit uxor Hen. Wylly nobis solvenda &c. Hiis testibus, Willm̄o Kaynel, Rogero de Kaynes, Joñne Fitzours, Nich̄o Royly, J̄ohne Prat, et aliis. *(No date.)*

XLII. [Page 237.] (2. De Yeovilton.)

"Sciant præsentes, &c. quod ego Willm̄s Seward de Eston Peres reddidi concessi, &c., dilecto dn̄o meo Johanni de Eyvelton & Johannæ uxori ejus et heredibus, &c. omnia tenementa in Eston Peres &c. Habend, &c. prædictis J̄oh & Johannæ, &c. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Bardenie, Johe Huberd de Stanton-court, Edmundo de Berewik, Rogero de Cromhale, Johane de Fyzhuron et multis aliis. [*No date.*]

XLIII. [Page 237.]

"Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego Johannes le Heyr' de Eston Peres reddidi, &c., Johanni de Yeveltone et Johannæ uxori, &c., et heredibus &c., omnes terras, &c., quæ de ipsis Johanne et Johannâ tenui in villâ predictâ, Habend: et tenend: &c., Et ego prædict' Johannes et heredes mei &c., contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, &c. Hiis testibus Rogero Hasard, Waltero Risom, Willm̄ de Somerford, Rico Baylemore, Johanne Rossell de Scgere & multis aliis. [*No date.*]

XLIV. [Page 237.]

4 Edw. I. [1275]. "Omnibus &c. Rogerus de Combe salutem. Noveritis me remisisse, &c. Johanni de Yeveltone et Johannæ uxori suæ, et hered: totum jus, &c. quod habui, &c., in illâ virgatâ terræ cum suis pertinenciis in villâ de Yatton Kaynel quam terram Johes de Cromhale mihi tradidit ad terminum vitæ meæ, &c. Hiis testibus, J̄ohane Delamere, Adam Walrond militibus, Roberto de Bardenie, Waltero William, Willm̄o Herbert, Thoma de Bolehide, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Eston die Jovis prox: post Festum Purificacionis Beatæ Mariæ, anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarto.

XLV. [Page 237.]

35 Edw. I. [1306]. "Hæc est Finalis Concordia facta in Curiâ Regis Edwardi filii Regis

Henrici apud Westm: à die Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, &c., anno regni Regis Edw. xxxv. Coram Radō de Hengham, Willmō de Bereford, Petro de Malory, Willō Howard, Lambtō de Trykingham, et Henrico de Staunton, Justiciariis, et postea, &c., inter Phm de Paunton, et Julianam uxorem ejus Quer': et Johannem de Eyvelton et Johannem uxorem Deforc': de maner. de Eston Peris cum pertinentiis et de unâ carrucatâ terræ cum pertinent: in Yatton Kaynel, &c.; unde placitum, &c.

XLVI. [Page 237.]

11 Edw. II. [1317.] "Noverint, &c., quod ego Reginaldus West reddidi Johanni de Eyvelton dnō meo totum illud messuagium cum curtilagio, &c., quæ de ipso tenui in Yatton Kaynel, remisi, &c. Hiis testibus, Dnō Johane Delamare, dnō Edmundo Gacelyn militibus, Roberto de Bardeneia, Thoma de Bolehide, Rogero de Cromhale, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Yatton Kaynel die Dominicâ, prox: post Fest: Sancti Matthiæ Āpli anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi Undecimo.

XLVII. [Page 237.]

7 Edw. III. [1333.] "Omnibus, &c., Radulphus de Cokelborghe et Isabella uxor ejus salutem. Noveritis nos concessisse, &c. Johannæ filiæ domini Petri de Eston Pyeris militis et hered: &c. totum jus quod habuimus, &c. in vij solidos annuatim redditos, &c. quos Alicia quæ fuit uxor Henrici Wylly nobis solvere consueverit pro uno messuagio et unâ virgatâ terræ, quæ prædict' &c. Hiis testibus, Willō Kaynel, Rogero de Kaynes, Nichō Royly, Johanne Fyz Ours, Thoma Bolehyde, et aliis. Dat. Eston Pieres die Sabb'ti in Festo Philippi et Jacobi, anno Edwardi tertii vij^mo."—[Seal, vide Pl. xxii. No. 342.]

XLVIII. [Page 237.]

8 Edw. III. [1334.] "Omnibus, &c., Johanna de Eston salutem, &c. Noveritis me dedisse concesse, &c. Margeriæ, filiæ Roberti William de Marsfield, uxori Henrici de Buryman, et Aliciæ filiæ eorum, 1 messuag. cum curtilag. et clausis adjacent,' unam virgatam terræ ac tres peceas prati, cum pertinentiis in Eston Peres quæ Alicia atte Slade quondam tenuit. Concessi etiam Margeriæ et Aliciæ communam pasturæ ad unum affrum, sex averia, et 60 oves, ubicunque cum tenentibus meis in villâ sive campo de Eston. Habend' &c. Reddendo annuatim unam marcam argenti - - - et faciendo sectam ad Curiam meam de Eston, et inveniendo unum hominem per 1 diem in autumpno ad bladum meum, &c. Hiis testibus Willō Kaynel, Nicolao Royly, Johanne Phisbeak, Willō le Clerk, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Eston Peres die Lunæ prox: post Epiphaniam Domini anno Regni Regis Edwardi tertii à conquestu octavo.

XLIX. [Page 237.]

20 Edw. III. [1346.] "Noverint, &c: me Edmundum de Eston Clericum, ordinasse et constituisse dilectum meum in Christo Jacobum Hody de Yatton attornatum meum ad liberandum Hugoni Brown de Eston plenam seisinam de omnibus terris, &c. in villâ de Eston quæ quondam fuerunt Rogeri de Cromhale; Habend: et tenend: prædicto Hugoni ad totam vitam suam, &c. Dat. Apud Oxon xxv. die Maij, anno Regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum xx°."—[Seal Pl. xxii. No. 343.]

L. [Page 238.]

38 Edw. III. [1364.] "Omnibus, &c., Petrus de Yevelton salutem. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse, &c., Nich de Yevelton et Rico filio suo Manerium meum de Eston Peres cum pertinent. in Com. Wilts, unà cum omnibus, &c. in Yatton Kaynel in eodem Comitatu ac etiam omnia terras, &c. in Spekyngton, Brighampton, Yevelton, Mere in parochiâ de North Cory, Slolegh, Wrentyth, Aswell, et Ashford in Com. Somerset.[a] Noveritis etiam me prædictum Petrum de Yevelton dedisse, &c. præfatis Nicho et Rico omnia redditus, &c. in manerio meo de Putt, Bratton, Meryot, Puttynghay, et Lyneton juxta Brodehembury in Com' Devon, ac etiam omnia terras et tenementa, Habend' et tenend' omnia predicta maneria terras et tenementa, &c. liberorum quam villanorum reversiones, &c. cum acciderint, præfato Nicho et Ricardo filio suo heredibus et assignatis eorum in perpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita, &c. Sub tali tamen condicione quod si contingat me præfatum Petrum obire in partibus transmarinis in quas profecturus sum quod tunc præfati Nichus et Ricus heredes et assignati eorum simpliciter gaudebunt omnia maneria prædicta, &c. Et si contingat me præfatum Petrum in partes Angliæ redire quod tunc benè liceat mihi præfato Petro in omnibus prædictis manerio, &c. ingredi et retinere, &c. Hiis testibus, Edwardo de Cerne, Milite, Thoma Ive, Thoma Pedeworth, Wm. Spekyngton, Rico Pleysted, Johane Meseye, Will° Blake, Hugone Causy, Pho Chapman, et aliis. Dat: apud Eston Peres, die Dominicâ prox. ante Festum Sancti Mich Archangeli, anno Regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum tricesimo octavo.

LI. [Page 238.]

20 Rich. II. [1396.] "Pateat universis, &c. me Thomam Dnum le Camoys chevalier remississe relaxasse, &c. Robto Yevelton, Chr, heredibus, &c: omnimodas actiones tam personales quam reales quas versus prædictum Robtum habui seu quomodo habere potero à principio mundi usque in diem confectionis præsentium. In cujus rei testimonium, &c: Dat. London in Festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Bapt: anno Regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum xx^mo^. [Seal, Pl. xxii., No. 344.]

LII. [Page 238.]

1 Hen. IV. [1399.] "Sciant præsentes, &c. quod Ego Robertus de Yevelton, miles, dedi, concessi, &c. Johanni Curteys, Rogero Golde, Johanni Milward, Johanni Whiting, Robto Lovering et Willmo Wylly clericis totum Manerium meum de Eston cum terris tenementis et serviciis. Ac etiam omnia alia terras, &c. in Yatton Kaynel in Com. Wilts. Dedi etiam iisdem prædictis - - omnia, &c. in manerio meo de Yevelton, Spekynton, Chilton, Yvelchester, Mere, Slolegh, Lyllesden, Wrentyth, et Neuport in Com. Somerset; Habend' et tenend' prædict, &c. prædictis, &c. - - de capitalibus dominis feodi illus pro servicio inde debito, &c. Warrant: &c. Hiis testibus, Johanne Dauntesey, milite, Willmo Gore, Thoma Beausheme, Rico° Mayn, Johe Forde, Roberto Ruly, Will° Clerk, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Eston prædict' xi° die mensis Julii, anno Regis Henrici quarti post conquestum primo. [Seal, Pl. xxii., No. 345.]

[a] Wrentyth in Parish of North Cory and Wightlackington, Ashford in the Parish of Ilton; Ashwell in Parish of Ilminster. J. A.

LIII. [Page 238.]

4 Edw. IV. [1464.] "Sciant præsentes, &c. quod ego Johannes de Suyfmore, clericus, dedi concessi, &c. Johanni Wadham, armigero, Nich°. Fraunceys, Johanni Meryfield, et Will° Fraunceys omnia terras, &c. in Eston Pyers et Yatton in Com. Wiltes, Habend' et tenend' &c., præfatis in perpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius pro reddit: &c. Et ego præfatus Johannes Suyfmore contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, &c. Test: W^mo. Paulet, milite, Will^mo. Montagu de Henlegh, Johanne Cullydon, et aliis. Dat. xx. die Aug. anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti quarto.

LIV. [Page 238.]

4 Edw. IV. [1464.] "Noverint, &c. nos Johannem Wadham, armigerum, Nichum Fraunceys, Johannem Meryfield, & W^m. Franceys, constituisse attornasse et in loco nostro posuisse Johannem Peny, Robertum Estbroke et W^m. Rede, nostros veros attornatos ad recipiendum pro nobis et nomine nostro de Johanne Suyfmore, clerico, plenam et pacificam seisinam, &c. de et in omnibus terris, &c. in Eston Pyers et Yatton in Com: Wilts: secundum vim formam et effectum cujusdam cartæ ipsius Johannis Suyfmore, &c. Dat. xx. die Augusti, anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarti quarto.

LV. [Page 238.]

The last office that was found, was in these words:—

[12 July 1428.] Sciatis quod manerium sive firma de Easton Peirce in Com: Wilts tenetur de quo vel quo servicio ignorant: et valet per annum 6 libr.

(Extracts from the Court Rolls.)

6 Hen. VI. [1428.] Eston Perys ss: Cur. Thōe Dru Willi Gore Walteri Clerke et alior' feoffator' cum Extract: Cur. eorundem ibidem tent. xii° die mense Julii Anno R: Henr: Sexti post conquestum sexto.

FIDELT.—Homag. present: viz. Willms Kaynell, Johānes Cromhale, Nichus Young, Ricus Hurne, Adam atte Hulle, Willmus Fryday, Ricus Alewey et Willms Gaudeby (now Godby J.A.) omnes superstites fecerunt dominis fidelitat: pro terris et tenementis quæ de dominis tenent in Eston prædict: et Yatton: præter Johannem Cromhale.

ij^d Item present. q^d Priorissa de Kyngton pro ij vacc: in seperali dominorum p^l ball:
ij^d I. eadem p. i apro et xij porc in Sepāli dominorum p^l idem.
i^d I. Johane Baylly pro i pullan in Northynnokes p^l Walt: Clerke.
ij^d I. Joh: Soghell pro ij Ju^cis in Ryland p^l idem.
i^d I. Rico Snape de Sevenhampton pro ij Ju^cis in blo dnorum p^l idem.
6^d I. Joh. Read, de Combe pro 1 equo in frē et mā sēpa p^l ball:
i^d I. Joh: [de Consewe]. Cromhale pro j equo in seperali dominorum, p^l ball.
ij^d I. Will: Kaynell p. lx bid. in Woldesclos p^l idem.
iiij^d I. Johe Cromhale pro lx bid.' in Moremeade p^l idem.
ij^s I. Willms Gaudeby Jun: pro cc bid. in sepal. dnorum p^l Wil: Caynes, &c. *Sm^a: iijs. xid.*

MISERICORDIÆ, Homag. ibm venit et present defalt. Adam atte Hulle ij^d, Ricum Alewey, Willm^m. Gaudeby. Ideo ipsi in misericordiâ.

DISTR.' Pr: est toti homag: supvidere et inq'rere citrà prox: de terris metis et terris dnicis in diversis locis appropriat: per Johem Cromhale ut dicitur v^s. xl^d. sub pæna xl^d.

Item: citrà messem ut patet per cedulam penes messores remanent iiij^s. xi^d.

Affeer:[1] Nichus Yonge, Ricus Hurne: Preceptum est distrahere Johem Cromhale ad faciend dnis fidelit: pro terris et tenem: quæ de eis tenet & ad solv. relevium, viz. xl^d.

[1] Affeerers. Arbiters, to affix the amount of fines.

LVI. (3. Payne.) [Page 238.]

22 Hen. VI.[1443.] Omnibus ad quos, &c. Johannes Cromhale et Willmus Cromhale, filius ejusdem Johannis, salutem. Noveritis nos præfatum Johannem et Willm remisisse, &c., Thomæ Payne armigero, hæredibus, &c. totum jus et clameum nostrum quæ habuimus, &c. de et in Manerio de Eston Perys in Com: Wiltes, nec-non de et in omnibus terris et tenementis, &c. in villâ de Eston Perys prædict' cum omnibus suis ubique pertinent: *exceptis uno messuagio* in quo dictus Johannes modo inhabitat, *uno clauso* eidem messuagio adjacente, et *septem acris terræ* dicto messuagio adjacent' et pertinent'. Ita quod nec nos præfatus Johannes et Willms nec heredes nostri nec aliquis alius per nos seu nomine nostro aliquid jus seu clameum in predict' maner', terr', et tenement', &c. nec in aliquo parcello inde de cætero exigere, clamare, &c. poterimus, et ab omni actione, jure, titulo, &c. inde habend' totaliter sumus exclusi per præsentes in perpetuum. Et nos prædictus Johannes et Willielmus et hæredes nostrûm prædict' maner' terras tenementa, &c. prædicto Thomæ et heredibus, &c. contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, &c.. In cujus rei testimonium, &c., Hiis testibus, Pho. Baynard, Rico Keynel, Willmo Gore, Edwardo Paternoster, Johe Spondel, Johe Peny, et aliis. Dat. xx die mensis Octobris, anno Regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum xxij°.

LVII. [Page 238.]

22 Hen. VI. [1443.] Noverint, &c. me Thomam Payne armigerum, consanguineum et heredem Roberti Yevelton militis, attornasse et loco meo posuisse dilectos mihi in Christo Willm Wynterbourne et Philippum Fychet conjunctim et divisim ad deliberandum vice et nomine meo Johi Payne, Henrico Champeneys, Thome Lykhull et Johanni Cartebyle plenam seisinam de et in manerio de Eston Peris, in Com. Wilts, cum omnibus, &c. necnon de et in omnibus, &c. in Yatton Kaynel cum ejus pertinenciis; Habendum et tenendum eisdem predictis, secundum formam et effectum cujusdam cartæ per me factam, &c. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui. Dat. xx. die Octobris, anno Regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum xxij°.

LVIII. [Page 238.]

25 Hen. VI. [1446.] Eston Maner. Compotus Thomæ Perbyke ibidem, a Festo Annunciationis Sanctæ Mariæ anno Regni Henr: sexti post conquestum vicesimo quinto usque ad Festum Exaltacionis Sanctæ Crucis, et ab eodem Festo usque ad terminum Sct̄i Michaelis, a Festo Sancti Michis usque ad finem Sc. Michis.

	s.	*d.*
Solut: Johi Pety carpynter - - - - - - -	xiij	iiij
It. solut: Thoæ Phyllips pro stipendiis suis - - - - - - -	v	—
It. Johi Dupwade pro stipendiis suis - - - - - - -	iiij	viij
It. Walt: Tolpeny pro stipendiis suis - - - - - - -	iij	ij
It: Fabro pro diversis ferris fact: ad aratr' et domibus - - - - -	vij	iiij
It: Vicecomit. Wilts apud Malmysbury - - - - - - -	ij	vj
It: Johni Sawear pro falcacione unius prati ad tax' - - - - -	vij	—
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[a] Mower 4d a day. J. A.

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In costag' domicil.' In carnibus xvj^{d}. In pisis ij^{s}. In caseis xij^{d}. It: in candelis viij^{d}. Et dimidio modij farinæ vi^{d}. In carnibus bovum xv^{d}.

De Receptionibus.

Prædictus Thomas recepit de manerio suo ad Fest' Annunc' Stæ Mariæ, hoc die apud Rokeborn xxxviij vij

It: recepit pro tribus vitulis vendit' vi^{s}, sic appreciat' - - - - -		
It: recepit de Johe Cromhale pro redd: pro termino Anunc: St^{e} M: - - -	ij	ij
It: de eodem pro termino St^{i} Joh: Bap^{t}. - - - - - -		xx
It: recepit de Johe Coolyne red: pro terr: St^{e} Marie - - - - -	ij	vj
It: recepit pro pellibus ovium venditis - - - - - -		xvj

It: recepit pro iiij bestiis vendit' xxx^{s} viii^{d}, sic app^{r} & vendit:
It: recepit pro uno bove vendit' pro xi^{s} sic appreciat' et vendit'.
Alloc. eidem Thomæ et socio suo pro ij diebus cartaud' dict' bosc' ad forum vj^{d}.

Alloc. eidem ad equitandum Rokebourn semel pro piscibus versus Quadragesimale cum ij equis, et ad aliam vicem ad certificand' in manerio facta à carpentario xij^{d}.

Hi sunt casei facti anno superscripto videlicet, v^{xx}.v. libat' ad Rokeborne ad diversas vices iii^{xx}.v. Item in expens' de caseis apud manerium de Eston hoc die xlvij. It: pro decimis xiiij^{d}. Item alloc. clerico pro stipcon' iiij^{d}. Item Thomas subscriptus recepit de m^{o} suo apud Rokeborne die Dominica ad Festum St^{i} Lucæ hoc anno - - vij^{s} ij^{d}.

It: recep: de m^{o} suo ad idem tempus vj: iiij: It: recepit pro stramine vendit', &c. Alloc. eidem Thome pro taxo* Regis viij..iij^{d}. It: pro emendatione duarum rotarum ij iiij^{d}. It: alloc. eidem pro clavis empt' eisdem rotis, videlicet xxiiij pretii xxij^{d}. It: alloc. eidem pro emendatione Cot': p v dies capient' per diem iiij^{d}. Sm^{a} xx^{d}. It: pro clavis† findelli (?) vidlt. mille pretii xviij^{d}. It: pro aliis clavis grossis ij^{d}. It: pro sex tackys - - - xij^{d}. Mem: de diversis bestiis liberandis a manerio de Rokeborne ad diversas vices vidlt xxvij. Mem: de tribus bobus plegiatis idem. Item. for tack nayles iij^{d}. It: pro sale empto viij^{d}.

LIX. (4. Daubeny.) [Page 239.]

1 Rich. III. [1483.] Omnibus Christi fidelibus, &c. Johannes, Prior Prioratûs de Bruton, Willms Paulet miles, Johes Cheyne de Pynho, Robtus Stowell, armigeri; Johes Hugyn, Johes Heyron, et Thomas Hyllyng, Salutem. Noveritis nos tradidisse dimisisse et hoc præsenti scripto confirmasse Egidio Daubeney militi et Elizabethæ uxori ejus Maneria de Spekyngton in Com. Somerset et Eston in Com. Wiltes cum pertinent', nec non omnia terras et tenementa redd' reversiones, &c. in Spekynton et Eston prædict' quæ omnia præmissa nos prefat Johes Prior, &c. simul cum Johne Suyfmore Clerico et Johanne Reade jam defunct' inter alia nuper habuimus ex dono et feoffamento prædicti Egidii: Habend: et tenend: omnia prædicta maneria terras tenementa, &c. præfato Egidio et Elizabethæ et heredibus, &c., ipsius Egidii in perpetuum de capital' dñis feodi illius pro redd' et servic' &c. Noveritis nos insuper præfatum Johem, Priorem, &c. attornasse, deputasse, &c., Walterum Eston et Johannem Knolles nostros attornatos, &c. ad intrand pro nobis et nomine nostro in omnia præmissa maneria terras, &c. Et post hujusmodi ingressum ad plenam seisinam et possessionem inde deliberandam præfato Egidio et Elizabethæ juxtà vim formam

* King's taxes viij: iiid. † Nailes. J. A.

et effectum ipsius eartæ nostræ indentat' fact' &c. In cujus rei testimonium, &c., Hiis testibus Thoma Arundel et Johe Newton militibus: Johe Speke, Johe Wadham, Amisio Pawlet, armigeris, et multis aliis. Dat. xij die Augusti anno Regni Regis Ricardi tertii post conquestum Angliæ primo.

LX. (5. Willoughby.) [Page 239.]

1 Rich. III. [1483.] Rex concessit Radulpho Willoughby (inter alia) Manerium de Easton juxtà Kington in Com: Wiltes, sibi et heredibus masculis de corpore suo, tenend' per servicium militare. An° 1 Ric. 3d. pat. 4, membrana 24. Out of the Records.

LXI. (8. Lyte Family.) [Page 240.]

[A.D. 1574—5.] This Indenture, made the first day of January, in the xvijth year of Queen Elizabeth, Between John Light and Thomas Light of Easton Pierce, parish of Kington St. Michael, gent. of the one part, and John Snell, gent. and Thomas Snell his sonne and heire apparent, Witnesseth that the said John and Thomas Light, in consideration of the sum of *Three Hundred fourscore five pounds*, lawful money, paid by the said Jo. and Thomas Snell, at or before the ensuing quarter, doe bargain and sell, &c. unto Thomas Snell and his heirs for ever, all that their Site and Capital Messuage of the Manor or Farm of Eston aforesayd, with all the lands expressed by name, and the Rent of vjs viijd of it out of Henry Cromwell's lands: and the seyd John and Thomas Snell do covenant to and with the said John and Thomas Light, that they John and Tho. Snell shall pay and doe all manner of accustomed chief Rents and services for the whole Mannor of Easton Pierce and premises sold by the Lord Buckhurst. Testibus Nicholas Snell, Wm. Bayliffe, Jo. Tayler, Bartholomew Bayliffe, Isaac Tayler, Richd. Light, John Reade, Richard Tanner, Nicholas Reade, Nichs. Light and others.

LXII. (Easton Piers Farm.) [Page 241]

[A.D. 1574.] The 12th day of December, in the seaventeenth yeare of the raigne of Q. Elizabeth, John Light and Thomas Light, of Easton Pierse, within the parish of Kington St. Michael, in Com. Wiltes, for and in the consideracion of the sum of Six score and ten pounds of lawful money of England, granted, bargained and sold to Nicholas Light, of Leigh Delamer, Com. prædict. and his heirs for ever, 2 closes called the Wheate closes, 34 acres —|— —, bounding N. upon the lands of Hen. Cromwell. And the upper part of one close of pasture called Young's Leaze, by the Wheat closes, xx acres —|— —, and ij acres of arable land parcell of the sayd mannor or farme lying on the comon fields of Yatton Keynell. Testibus, Nichus Snell, Esquire, John Snell, Will. Bayliffe, John Tayler, Clerke, John Reade, Richard Light, Isaac Tayler, and Bartholomew Bayliffe.

LXIII. ("Cosham's.") [Page 241.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, &c. Ricus de Cosham et Alicia uxor ejus, Salutem, &c. Noveritis nos concessisse, &c. Johani de Cosham unum messuagium et unam virgatam terræ cum pertinentiis in Eston Peres, quæ de prædicto Johanne tenuimus ad terminum vitæ nostræ in Eston Peres, Hiis testibus, Thom. de Pedeworth, Johanne Clement, Willielmo de Middlehope, Roberto de Bardenie, Waltero Willeme de Budestone, cum multis aliis. [*No date.*]

LXIV. [Page 241.]

Sciant præsentes, &c. quod ego Johannes de Cosham dedi, &c. Ric̄o Clerico et Constanciæ uxori suæ pro xx marcis præ manibus solut. 1 messuag. et 1 virgat. terræ cum omnibus pertinentiis in Eston Peres; Habend: et tenend: prædict: &c. prædicto Ric̄o et Constanciæ, &c. Hiis testibus, Dn̄o Joh̄ane Delamere, Ad: Walrond militibus, Thoma de Pedeworth, Joh̄ne Clemente, W^mo. de Middlehope, Adam Harding, Joh̄ne de Dourle, et aliis. [*No date*, Seal Pl. xxii. No. 350.]

LXV. [Page 241.]

1 Edw. II. [1307.] Sciant, &c. quod ego Johannes Cosham filius et hæres Will̄mi Cosham de Lokynton, dedi et concessi, &c. Ric̄o de Cosham et Aliciæ uxori suæ, totum tenementum meum in Villâ de Eston Peres, cum terris, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, &c. Habend: et tenend: ad terminum vitæ eorum vel diutius viventis de me et hæredibus meis, &c. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus sex solidos sterling ad festum Beatæ Mariæ et Mich: Archang. Hiis testibus Wal̄to Wyson, Henrico Vigorous, Reginald Royly, John de Cromhale et aliis. Dat. apud Lokynton, die Martis prox' post Festum S^ti. Martin, anno Regis Edw: filii Regis Edw: primo.

LXVI. ("Old Easton.") [Page 241.]

Sciant, &c. quod ego Henricus Kaynel dedi concessi, &c. Johanni de Estonâ pro homagio et servicio suo sex acras terræ meæ in *Veteri Estona* et iiij acras jacentes in Bromdune mede et ij acras extendent' super Heylethorn; Habend: et tenend: &c. reddendo inde annuatim unum par chirothecarum vel unum denarium in Festo S^ti Michaelis pro omni servicio: Hiis testibus dn̄o Rogero de Lokington, Ada Delamere, Milone de Kaynes, Will̄mo de Kaynel, Johanne Burel, et multis aliis. [*No date.*]

LXVII. [Page 241.]

Sciant; &c. quod ego Henricus Kaynel dedi, &c., Thomæ Boet pro homagio et servicio 3 virgat: de feudo meo de Eston, &c. Hiis testibus, Ricardo de Lokington, Radulfo de Pinkeney, Milone de Kaynes, Thoma de Foxcot, W^m. de Bosco, Adam de Kaynes, Will̄. de Haywood, Walter Drew, Galfrido de Kaynel, Walt. de Brocâ, Waltero Clerico, et multis aliis. [*No date.*]

Additions, and Errata observed.

Page 20, Note, line 24. To the quartering No. 7, (Az. a fess between three fleurs de lis Or) add, "Shelton."
,, 28, line 11. For "Mowbray" *read* "Sir William Fitz Alan alias Arundell K.G."
,, 56, Note, Rudlow. This manor has lately been purchased by T. H. A. Poynder Esq., of Hartham Park.
,, 57, Note 3. For "Beke" read "Becke."
,, 66, line 5. For "Oxenwood" *read* "Oxenden."
,, 78. Note 2, line 3 from bottom. The Latin word in the original deed is certainly *Vivarium*.
,, 79, line 17. For "Smythe quartering Judde," *read* "Smythe *impaling* Judde."
,, Corsham. Some portion of the Manor then held of the Queen Dowager was leased for 21 years to Sir James Long of Draycote and Dorothy his wife, 17th June, 17 Charles II. (A.D. 1665).
,, 93, line 12. For "Ahbot?" *read* perhaps Stewkeley. See below, Plate ix.
,, 119, line 4. For "Carter" *read* "Cater."
,, 152, Note, line 15. John Potenger, Controller of the Pipe, was not buried at Highworth, but at Broad Blunsdon in the parish of Highworth. A Memoir of him by C. W. Bingham, M.A. was published in 24mo, 1841.
,, 177. In the shield No. 258, the 4th quartering is perhaps Beauchamp of Hache.
,, 180, line 12. No. 271 erase "Pigot." See below, Plate xvi.
,, 199, line 1. For "No. 286 and Pavey No. 287" *read* "No. 286 Pavey, and No. 287."
,, 208, Note 2. The "Brykelsworth" given to the Church of Old Sarum was not Brinkworth in Wilts, but Brixworth, co. Northampton.
,, 240, line 17. For An. Dom. "1633," *read* "1630."
,, 243, line 3. After "Lance," insert "[No. 356]."
,, 267, end of Note 2. Whitchurch belonged, at his death in 1643, to Henry Danvers Earl of Danby mentioned in p. 224. It has been recently purchased (1861) by the Rev. Mr. Elwell, Rector of Dauntesey.
,, 296, line 7. Add the reference to the arms "[Poore, Pl. xxix. No. 435]."
,, 344, line 2. Add, ["Pl. xxxii. No. 448]."
,, 361, line 5. The coat "like Chamberlayne's" was perhaps Chediock.
,, 383, line 9. In the shield No. 497, Pl. xxxiv, the first quartering, "Ludlow of Shropshire" was probably drawn wrong by Aubrey, and ought to have been the same as the sixth quartering in the same shield, viz. Ludlow of Maiden Bradley.
,, 387, Note 3: and p. 388. line 1. The dexter of the shield No. 511, Pl. xxxv, is not "Mowbray:" but "Sir William Fitzalan alias Arundell K.G.: quartering Maltravers."
,, 392, Note, line 3. For "B.D." *read* "A.D."
,, 398, Note. It should have been explained that the Warminster, or Wormister, connected with the Prebend of Wells Cathedral is a small place two and a half miles South East of the city of Wells. It is mentioned, as "Worminster," near the foot of p. 2.
,, 400, under "[565]," add, "[566. Robert Lord Willoughby K.G.]"

Corrigenda in the Plates.

Plate iii. No. 30. For "Mowbray" *read* "Fitz-Alan."
,, ,, No. 42. Erase "Earl of Warwick." The stone shield, being thickly covered with lime-wash, was mistaken by Aubrey and the drawing is wrong. It should be *a Lion rampant, holding in his paws a baton*, as mentioned in p. 35, Note. 1.
,, vii. Nos. 120, 121. Erase the words "South Window," over these two shields.
,, ix. No. 149. The quartering marked [Abbot?] may he Stewkeley; a coat which is impaled with Baynard on a monument in the Lackham Aisle in Laeock Church.
,, xvi. No. 271. This shield is indistinctly drawn by Aubrey. As drawn in the Plate it is not the coat of Pigot. Perhaps it is Brewes.
,, xvii. Shield 299. The quartering No. 11 is perhaps Willoughby.
,, xxiii. Shield 366. Name "Forte."
,, xxxv. No. 511. For "Mowbray" *read* "Fitz Alan."
,, xxxvi. No. 545. For "Gore" *read* "Morgan."
,, xxxviii. No. 574. The crest of Wadman should be; the demi-eagle Ermine, the wings extended Gules.

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Bruges	xxxii	454	344
Bryan	x	181	119
Buckhurst, Lord	xxii	351	240
Bulstrode	xxix	427-8	300
	xxxiv	497	383
Burell	ix	152	96
		160	98
—— device	ix	158	98
Burgess (?)	xxxii	452	344
		457	
Burgh, de	ix	153	97
Buriton	xxxviii	576	403
Burnell	x	181	119
	xli	M.	409
	xlii	T, U.	413
		AA.	
		BB.	414
		CC.	
	xliii		414
Butler	iv	61	57
——— another coat	xxxviii	569	402
——— (Earl of Ormond)	xli	N.	411
Button	x	180	119
		181	
		183	
		184	
		185	
B. V. M. "M. R."	*ix	165	102
"M."	xxix	441	312
C.			
Calley	xiv	238	162
Calne, Seal of Borough	iii	40	31
Calston	ii	11	27
Calthorpe (?)	xl	F.	408
Calvert	xxxiii	476	362
Camoys	xxii	344	238
Cantilupe	xxxv	513	388
		514	
		515	
		517	
Carant	xxxiv	500	386
	xxxv	525	388
	xxxvi	546	398
Carew	vii	107	71
	viii	125	83
	xv	250	172
		251	173
		253	176
		255	177
Carminow	xvii	299	209
	xviii	310	220
	xl	F.	408

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Cater	x	181	119
Cave	xvi	265	177
Cayley	xvii	301	212
Cerne, Matrix of crest	xix	318	230
——Badge, Shacklebolt	xii	215	136
—— (?) Horse's head	xx	326	231
Chaderton	xi	190	121
Chafyn	xxxv	520	388
		521	
		522	
Champion	vi	99	69
Chandois (?)	xxvii	387	262
Chediock	xxxvi	532	390
	"	540	397
Cheney	viii	133	89
	xxxvii	554	399
		555	
		556	400
		558	
	xxxviii	566	400
		571	402
		577	403
		578	
Chester	xvii	301	212
Chiche	xxvii	392	268
Chippenham Borough	v	79	67
Chivers	iii	44	35
Chorley (?)	xxxix	579	404
Clare	v	86	69
	vi	106	71
	xvi	278	192
	xxix	426	291
Clarke	xxxiii	471	357
Clay	xxvii	393	268
Clifton	xvii	301	212
Clinton	xxiii	362	248
	xxvii	378	259
Clyvedon	xxxiv	499	386
Cobham	viii	140(?)	89
	ix	148(?)	93
		153	97
		157	98
		164(?)	102
—— (Another coat)	xli	M.	409
Coker	xxxiii	487	376
	xxxiv	497	383
Coleshill	xvii	299	209
	xviii	310	220
	xl	F.	408
Conham	xxxiii	468	357
Cotel	ii	1	19
	xi	199	131
Courtenay	ii	9	27
	v	75	63
	viii	127	89
	ix	151	97
	xviii	311	223
	xxxviii	561	400
	xl	E.	408
	xli	M.	409

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Cowdrey	iii	34	29
		35	
		36	
Cradock, *alias* Newton (?)	xxxix	579	404
Crane	xxiii	373	259
	xxvii	380	
Croke	xxxvi	538	396
Cromwell	xvii	301	212
—— Gregory Lord	xxxiv	492	377
Crowke	xxxvi	536	396
Culme	xvi	277	182
Cyfrewast	xxxvii	552	399
		553	
		554	
		555	
		556	400
D.			
Danvers, ancient coat	xvii	299	209
	xviii	317	222
			227
—— later coat (adopted, according to Aubrey, from Brancester)	v	74	63
	xvii	299	221
	xviii	306-8	
		11-12	
	xl	F.	408
	xliii	EE.	414
Daubeney (?)	viii	144	89
	xxii	346	238
Dauntesey	xvii	293	203
		299	209
	xviii	307-8	221
		310	220
		311-12	223
		313	217
		315	221
	xl	F.	408
Darell	ii	11	27
	xvi	289	201
	xx	322	231
	xliii	DD.	414
	xl	B.	408
Davys	vi	104	70
	vii	107	71
Delabere	xv	250	172
		251	
Delaford	xv	258	177
Delamere (Two Lions)	ii	18	27
	v	80	67
	vi	95	69
	ix	163	100
	x	172	114
	xi	191	121
	xx	320	231
Dennys	x	186	119
	xiii	223	145
Despenser	xvii	290	203
	xxxiv	494	377
		495	

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Dixton	xvii	296	203
	xxiii	361(?)	248
Drew	xxxviii	573	402
Driby	xvii	301	212
Dunch	x	182	119
		184	
	xliii	II.	414
Dymoke	xxxiv	496	383
E.			
Edingdon Priory	xxxii	459	345
Edmund, King	xxiii	369	252
Edward Confessor	vii	111	81
Egiocke	xv	264	177
Ela, Countess of Salisbury	viii	137	89
Englefield	xii	204	135
Erlegh	xxxv	522	388
Ernley	xl	L.	409
Essex	xxii	347	239
		348	
Estcourt	xxviii	402	272
Esturmy, see Sturmy			
Exeter, Duke of	iii	24	28
Ewarby	xv	250	172
		251	173
		259	177
Ewyas	xiv	244	172
		245	
	xv	250	172
		251	173
F.			
Fastolf	v	78	65
Fauntleroy, or Fontleroy	xxxvi	541	397
Fenwick	xvii	301	212
Fettiplace	xiv	239	166
	xliii	HH.	414
Field	xxxvi	539	396
Finett	xxiii	360	247
Fitzalan, (called Mowbray by mistake)	iii	30	28
	xxxv	511	388
		445	
Fitz Hugh	xxviii	405	279
		417	289
	xxxiv	490	377
	xxxv	512	388
		155	
Fitz Otes (?)	xli	M.	409
Fitz Payne	xxviii	404	278
Fitzroy H., Duke of Richmond	xlii	Y.	413
Flud	x	181	119
Forneys (?)	xlii	BB.	414
Forte	xxiii	366	248
Fortescue	iii	19	27
	xx	333	231
France and England	iii	27	28
	vii	115	81
	xxxv	524	388

Arms and Quarterings *continued.*	No. of Plate.	No. of Shield.	Page.
France and England *(continued)*	xxxvii	539	400
	xxxvi i	561	400
Furneaux	x	181	119
G.			
Gamon (?)	vi	99	69
Gascelyn	v	79	67
Gastrell	xii	206	136
Gifford	xxxix	580	403
Glanville	xxix	446	337
Goddard	xiv	239	166
	xvi	280	192
	xl	G.	409
Godwyn	xxiii	373	259
		374	
		375	
Gore	iv	50 to 53	47
		55 to 58	
	x	170	111
	xi	193	121
Gournay	xxxv	513	388
Grandison	xiv	244	172
		246	
		249	
	xv	250	172
		251	173
		260	177
	xvi	272	180
Grantmesnil	xli	M.	409
Green	xxviii	405	279
Greyville, or Greville	xxxvii	550	399
		551	
		554	
		555	
		556	400
Grosse (?)	xxxii	451	344
Grubbe	xvi	281	193
Guienne	xli	N.	411
H.			
Hales	xi	196	129
Hall (of Bradford)	ii	2	21
	iv	54	47
		55	
	xi	192	121
	xv	250	172
		251	173
Halle (of Sarum)	xxix	430	300
	xlii	U.	413
Hallam (?)	xxiii	367	250
Hamlyn	x	173	115
Harold (?)	xiv	242	168
Harrison	xxxiii	482	371
Hastings	vi	106	71
Hatfield (not Touchet)	xl	A.	408
Haynes	iv	60	54
	xxxvi	538	396
Hedges	xiv	236	161
Henry VIII.	xli	N.	411
Hervey	xxvii	380	259

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		69	
		71 to 75	
	vi	87	69
		90	
		106	71
	viii	134	89
	xv	251	173
		312	223
	xviii	259	281
	xxviii	408	
	xl-xliii		408
			to
			413
Higford	xlii	BB.	414
Hinton	xvi	288	201
Hodington	xliii	GG	414
Holcroft	xiii	227	156
		to	
		230	
Holland	vi	100	69
Horsey (?)	xxviii	412	283
Howard	xvii	299	209
	xxvii	377	259
——— of Bindon	xxxiv	496	383
Hulbert	vii	110	80
Hungerford (the second coat adopted by Hungerford.) See also "Heytesbury"	v	70	63
		to	
		75	
		86	69
	vi	87	69
		89	
		90	
		96	
		97	
		98	
	vii	120-1	81
	xiv	235	159
	xv	251	173
		257	177
		259	
	xviii	303	215
		312	223
	xxvii	394	269
		399	
	xxviii	408	281
	xxix	429	300
	xxxii	466	349
	xxxiv	501	386
	xxxv	514	388
	xl-xliii	several	408
			to
			413
——— Device 3 sickles	iii	41	35
	ix	159	98
——— Ditto Raven	vi	88	69
Hunton	xiv	240	166
Hussey	v	69	63
	vi	90	69
		96	

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		O.	413
——— (Another coat)	v	79	67
Hyde	xxix	434	300
	xxxiii	477	361
	xxxv	521	388
I.			
Ivie	xxiii	359	247
		360	
J.			
Jennings	iv	57	47
Jordan	xiv	240	166
K.			
Keilways	x	174	115
Kemble	xiv	237	161
Kempe	xvi	276	181
Keynell	iv	51	47
	xi	188	121
	xii	203	134
			136
	xxvii	387	262
Keynes	xi	194	123
		195	
	xiii	225	156
King	xxxvi	539	396
Kingswood Abbey Seal	iv	59	51
Knyvett	xvii	301	212
	xxiii	376	259
	xxvii	377	259
		378	
		379	
L.			
Lacy	xiv	236	161
Lambe	x	183	119
Landeth	xxiii	365	248
Langley	xlii	CC.	414
Lascelles	xvii	301	212
Latimer	viii	131	89
	xxxvii	558	400
	xxxviii	562	
		563	
		564	
		565	
		566	
		571	402
Lawrence	xviii	313	228
Lee (?)	xliii	MM.	414
Leighton	xvi	267	178
	xxxii	453	314
Leversedge	xxxix	580	404
Levett	xvi	282	193
Lewknor	xxix	444	336
Lexington	xxxiii	489	377
Ley, Earl of Marlborough	xxii	340	233
	xxxix	579	404
		581	
		582	

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Long	ii	7	23
		15	27
	iii	20	27
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		31	
	iv	61	57
	v	81	67
	xx	321	231
		322	
		329	
		334	232
	xxii	336	232
		337	
		338	233
	xxxii	460	346
—— Device, Marshal's lock or Shacklebolt, as owners of Draycote	ii	6	23
	iii	33	29
	iv	63	56
	xx	328	231
—— Device, Stag's horn	ii	8	27
	iii	37	29
—— "New Crest"	xxii	339	233
Longvilliers	xxxiii	489	377
Lovell	xiii	222	144
Lucas, Lord	xviii	302	214
Lucy	ii	12	27
	xxxiv	494	377
		495	
	xl	K.	409
Ludlow of Hill Deverill	vii	116 to 119	81
		122	
	viii	123	81
	xxxiv	497	383 and 445
Lupus	xvii	301	212
Lyte	xii	216	137
	xxii	352	241
M.			
Macwilliams	xxxiii	487	376
Malet	x	179	118
Malmesbury Borough Seal	xxiii	368	252
—— Abbey Arms	xxiii	370	256
Maltravers	xxxv	511	388
	xxxvii	551	399
		552	
		553	
		554	
		555	
		556	400
Malwyn	iii	38	29
	xx	323	231
Manlovell	xxxiii	489	377
Manners	xxvii	379	259
Manning	xxviii	479	366

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Marmyon	xxviii	405	279
	xxxiii	419	288
Marshall (?)	xxxiv	494	377
		495	
Martyn (?)	xliii	II.	414
Mauduit	xxviii	414	286
—— Old	xxviii	415	
Mayney	iv	64	57
Meredith	xx	332	231
Moels	v	86	69
	vi	106	71
	xli	M.	409
Mohun	xvii	295	203
Molyns	v	72	63
		86	69
	vi	97	
	vii	120	81
	xv	251	173
	xli	Q.	413
		R.	
Mompesson	xxviii	409	281
Montagu	iii	28	28
Monthermer	iii	28	28
Moody	xxiii	356	243
		357	
Moore	xxxiv	497	383
Moresby	xvii	301	212
Morgan, (called Gore by mistake)	xxxvi	545	398
Mortimer	xiii	220	144
	xxxviii	561	400
Mountford	iv	61	57
N.			
Nanfant	xxxiv	491	377
Neville	iii	21	28
	xvii	299	209
	xviii	317	227
	xxxviii	562	400
		563	
	xl	F.	408
Neville, Archbishop	vi	92	69
Newborough	iii	31	28
	v	81	67
	ix	168	108
Newcomen	xvi	270	180
Nicholas	xvi	266	177
	xxiii	364	248
	xxvii	391	268
Norborne	iii	44	35
Norreys, or Norys	xxix	445	336
Norton	vi	101	69
	xxviii	411	281
P.			
Parr, M. of Northampton	xxviii	405	279
—— Queen Catharine	xxxiv	490	377
Patishull	xiv	244	172
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Pavely	xxxvii	549	399
	xxxviii	577	403
	xxxix	579	404
—— Device of Rudder	xxxvii	557	400
Pavey	xvi	286	199
Paynell	xiii	226	156
	xv	251(?)	173
Percy	vii	120	81
	ix	153	97
	xli	R.	413
—— or Piers	xxii	341	237
Petley	xxxiv	496	383
Pettey	xxxix	582	404
Peverell	v	71	63
	vi	89	69
		90	
	xviii	312	223
	xli	M.	409
		P.	413
		S.	
Philipott	xxxiv	496	383
Pickering	xvii	301	212
Piers, or Percy	xxii	341	237
Pilkington	x	182	119
Pleydell	vii	108	72
	xvi	270	180
Plumer	xxvii	383	259
Poole, of Oaksey	xxviii	406	279
—— of Sapperton	xxviii	406	279
Poore(?)	xxix	435	296
	xxxiii	467	356
		471	357
—— Philip, initials of on glass		480	366
Pope, The	ix	155	98
	xii	209	136
Popham, of Bradley	ii	14	27
	iii	36	29
	iv	61	57
	xx	325	231
		334	232
Power	xxviii	422	290
Powlett	ix	150	97
	xxvii	381	259
		399	269
Prater	viii	126	89
Prynne	vi	102	70
		to	
		106	
Pulteney (?)	xxix	423	289
Q.			
Quintin	xiv	241	168
R.			
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Rochford	xli	N.	411
Roet (?)	xxxv	523	388
Rogers	ii	3	22
Rolle	x	185	119
		186	
Roos, or Ros	xxviii	405	279
		421	288
	xxxiv	490	377
Rossell (?)	xxxix	579	404
Russell	v	66	61
	xviii	314	217
	xxiii	363	248
		364	
	xxviii	416	284
Rymer	xxxiv	497	383
S.			
St. Amand	iii	43	35
St. Barbe	vi	101	69
St. George	xv	262	177
St. John	ii	18	27
	xiv	244	172
		248	
		249	
	xv	several	173
	xx	320	231
—— (with a bend)	xliii	FF.	414
St. Maur	xxxix	579	404
Sanchez, of Spain	xv	258	177
	xxxviii	569	402
Sandys	xiii	228	156
	xli	S.	413
Sarum, Bishop of	xxxiii	474	361
Sawyer	xiii	231	156
Scrope	v	76	65
	vi	93	69
Selwyn	xxiii	371	256
Seymour	ii	7	23
	iv	61	57
	vi	105	70
	viii	144	89
	xx	324	231
		329	
	xxxiii	485	376
		to	
		489	
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—— Q. Jane	xxxiii	486	376
—— Q. Jane's badge	xi	198	130
Shaftesbury, Abbess of	xxxiii	472	360
Sherington	viii	146	91
Sibell	xxxiii	478	361
Sifrewast, see Cyfrewast			
Smyth	xxxiv	493	377
Snell	xii	202	134
		203	136
Somery	xli	M.	409
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Stafford, (Archbishop)	iii	23	28
	xii	205	136
	xxxii	464	348
		465	
	xxxvii	550	399
		551	
		554	
		555	
		556	400
		558	
	xxxviii	571	402
Stampe	xvi	274	181
Stanhope	xxxiii	489	377
Stapleton (?)	xviii	304	215
Stock de	xxxiii	483	374
Stokes	x	175	116
Stourton	ii	13	27
	iv	56	47
	xx	327	231
		335	232
	xxxiv	506	386
	xxxv	526	388
		528	389
	xxxvi	532	390
		534	395
		535	
		536	396
		541	397
		545	398
——— Old supporters		542	397
——— Old Crest	xxxv	527	396
——— Old Shield	xxxvi	529	389
——— Rebus		533	391
——— Device of Sledge		543	397
Stumpe	xxiii	374	259
		376	
	xxvii	381	
		382	
		383	
		384	260
Sturmy, or Esturmy	iii	26	28
		29	
	xxxiii	487	376
Strabolgi	ix	153	97
Stradling	xvii	299	209
	xviii	307	221
		308	
	xl	F.	408
Strange	xiv	235	159
Strug (?)	v	68	63
Swayne	xv	258	177
Swynnow (?)	xxvii	390	268
			277
T.			
Talbot	ix	147	89
Tateshale	xvii	301	212
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Tregoz	xiv	244	172
		249	
	xv	250	172
		251	173
		260	177
	xvi	273	180
Trinity Holy, Symbol	xxxiv	503	386
Tropenell	vii	122	81
	viii	123	
		125	83
——— Badge, a Yoke	viii	124	82
Troumer	xxxiv	496	383
Tuiberville (?)	xvii	299	209
Twyniho	xxxiii	473	361
Tyndale	xii	205	136
U.			
Umfreville	xv	250	172
		251	173
V.			
Vere	xvii	299	209
Vilett	xvi	283	193
Vyell (quartered with Ivie)	xxiii	360	247
W.			
Wadham	xxxv	507	386
Wadman	xxxviii	573	402
		574	
Wakerley (?)	ix	156	98
Wales, Edward Prince of	vi	91	69
—— Three feathers, 2 and 1	xxxiv	502	386
—— Plume of feathers	xxxviii	572	402
Wanton	vi	95	69
	x	172	114
Warneford	xxiii	358	244
		375	259
Warren	xli	N.	411
Warwick, Guy, Earl of	iii	25	28
	xvii	299	209
Waterton	xxxii	458	344
Wayte	xx	334	232
Webb	xv	263	177
Welby	xxxviii	564	400
		566	
		569	402
Weld	xxxvi	544	397
Wentworth	xxxiii	488	376
	xxxiv	494	377
		495	
Westbrooke (?)	xxxix	580	403
Wessex, King of	vii	113	81
Whethill	xv	256	177
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Whitmore	xvi	267	178
Whittocksmede	iv	52	47
Wickham	v	83	68

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	xxxiii	475	361
	xxxvi	532	390
	xxxvii	555	399
		556	400
		558	
	xxxviii	563 to 566	
		570	402
		571	
	xl	F.	408
Wynter (?)	xxxii	450	344
Winter	xliii	GG.	414
Wolfe	xxxiv	491	377
Wolfe Newton	xxxiv	491	377
Wriothesley	xlii	AA.	413
Wrockeshall	x	177	117
		178	
Wrottesley	xx	335	232
	xxii	337	
	xxxii	460	346
	xxxvi	534	395
Wroughton	v	84	68
	xvii	294	203
		297(?)	204
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To the Binder.

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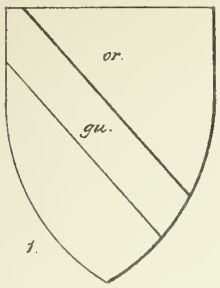
H. BULL, Printer, Saint John Street, Devizes.

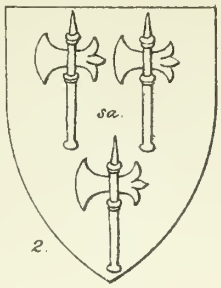
AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. BRADFORD HUNDRED.

ATWORTH.

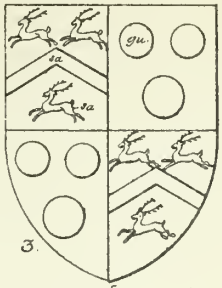


1. Cotel.

BRADFORD.



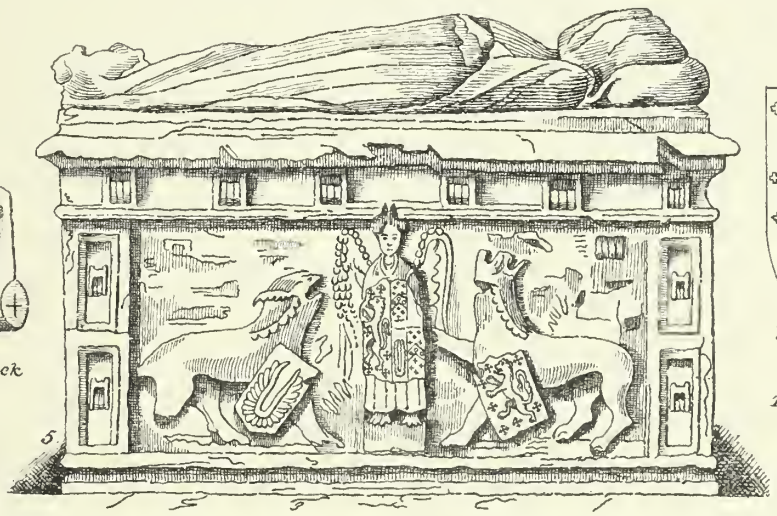
2. Hall.



3. Rogers [& Besil.]

4. Rogers [& Lisle.]

SOUTH WRAXHALL CHURCH.



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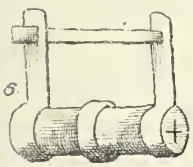
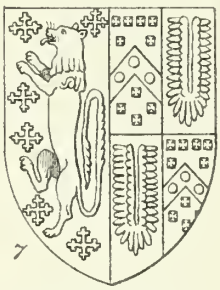


6. Marshal's Lock

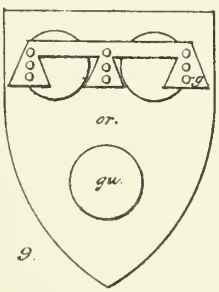


7. Long, impaling Berkeley & Seymour quarterly.

SOUTH WRAXHALL. OLD MANOR HOUSE.

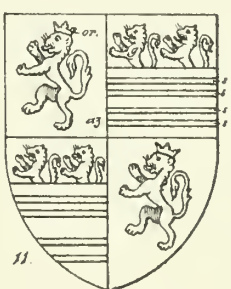
8.

HALL WINDOW.

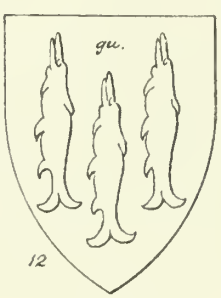


9. Courtenay.

10. [Bluet.]

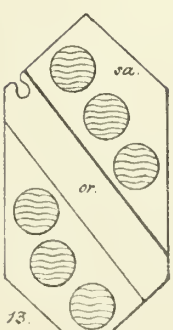


11. Dayrell [& Calstone.]

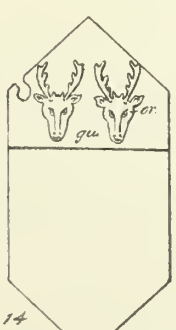


12. Lucy.

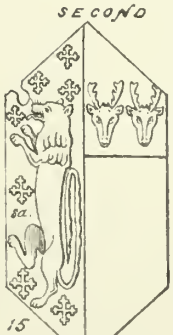
SECOND WINDOW.



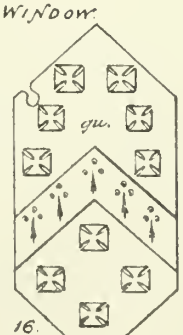
13. Stourton.



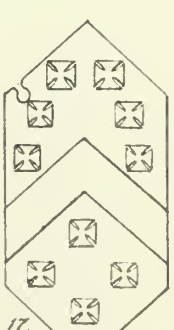
14. [Popham, of] Bradley.



15. Long & Popham.



16. Berkeley.



17. Berkeley.

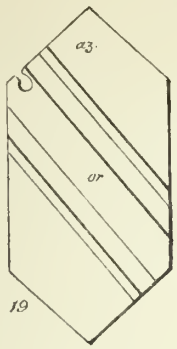
18. St. John & Delamere

Edw. Kite mastat

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. BRADFORD & CALNE HUNDREDS.

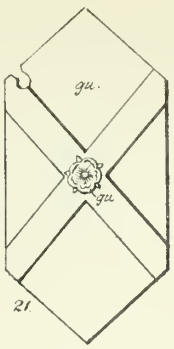
SOUTH WRAXHALL. OLD MANOR HOUSE (CONT.)

HALL CHIMNEY PIECE.



19. Fortescue

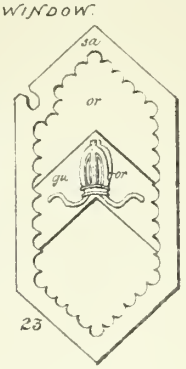
20. Long (1598) Carne.



21. Neville.

THIRD WINDOW.

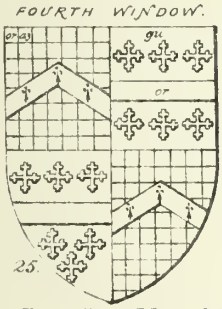
22. Cardinal Beaufort



23. Abp Stafford

24. [Henry D. of Exeter?]

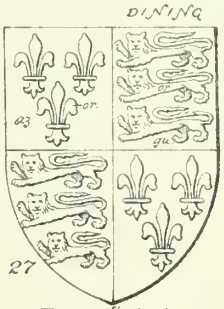
FOURTH WINDOW.



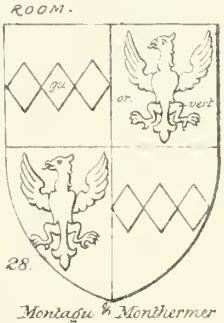
25. Henry, D of Warwick?

26. & Sturmy

DINING ROOM.

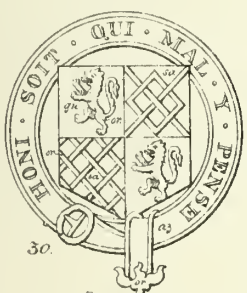


27. France & England.

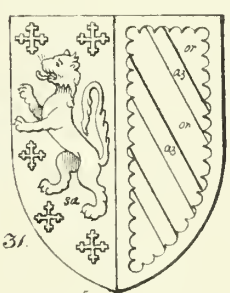


28. Montagu & Monthermer

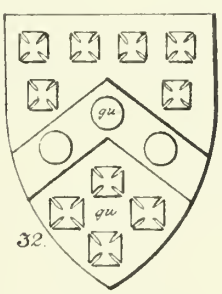
29. g^d Sturmy & Long g^d Berkeley



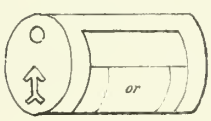
30. [Mowbray.]



31. Long [& Newborough]

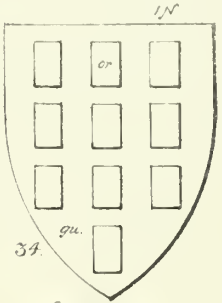


32. Berkeley, of Bruton.



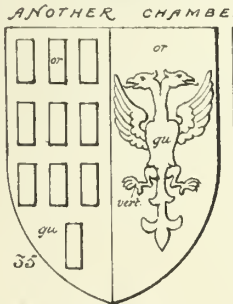
33.

IN

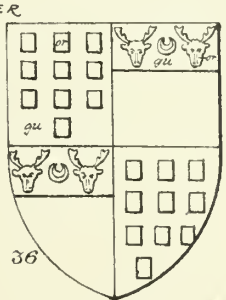


34. [Cowdrey.]

ANOTHER CHAMBER



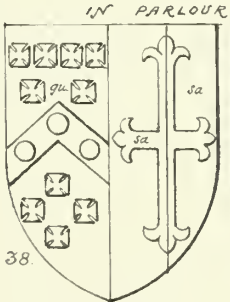
35. [Cowdrey & Bluet]



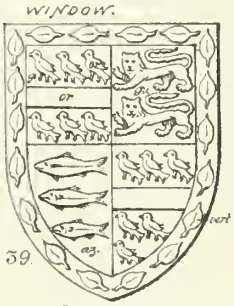
36. [Cowdrey & Popham]

37.

IN PARLOUR WINDOW.



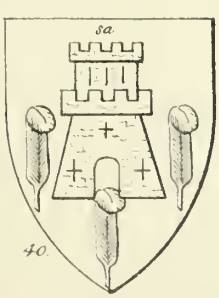
38. Berkeley [& Malwyn]



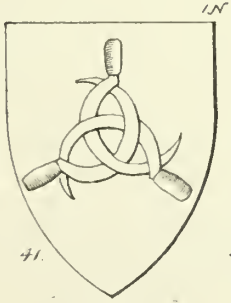
39. Beauchamp.

CALNE.

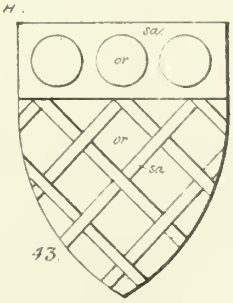
IN THE NORTH PORCH.



40. Borough of Calne

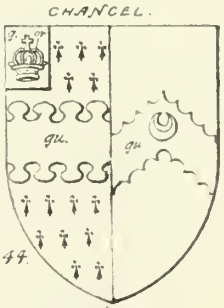

41. [Hungerford]

42. [E. of Warwick]



43. St. Amand

CHANCEL.



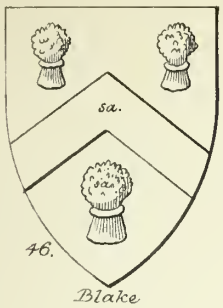
44. Norborne & Chivers

Edw Kite anastat

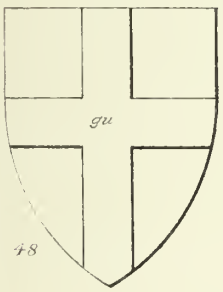
AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. CALNE & CHIPPENHAM HUNDREDS.

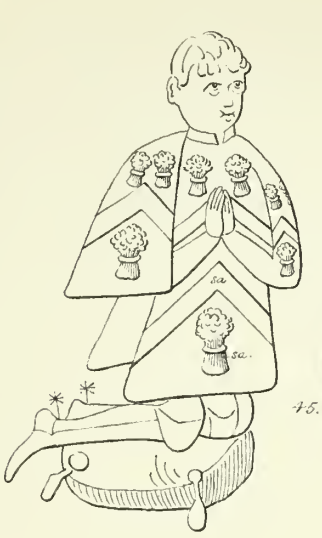
CALNE (CONT.D)

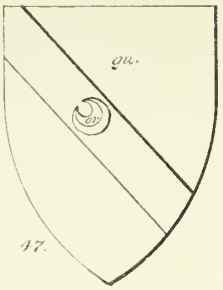
IN CHANCEL WINDOWS.



Blake





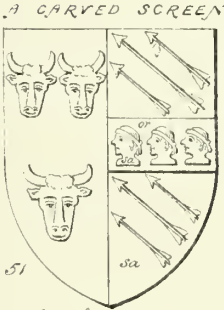


COMPTON BASSET.

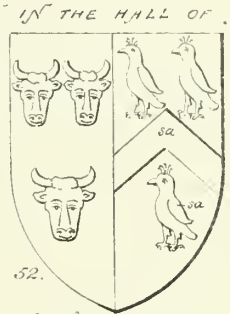
ALDERTON.

ON A CARVED SCREEN IN THE HALL OF ALDERTON HOUSE.

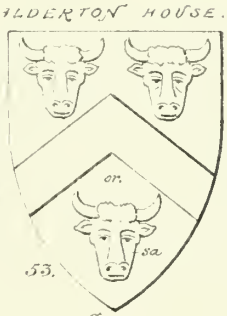
Gore.



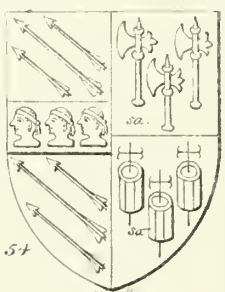
Gore & Kaynell



Gore & Whitlocksmede

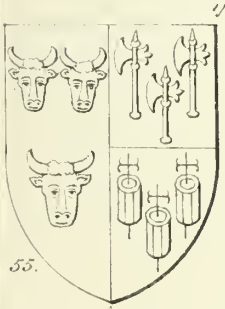


Gore.

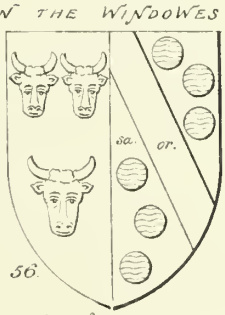


Kaynell & Hall.

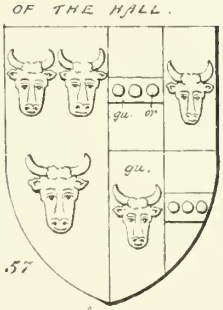
IN THE WINDOWES OF THE HALL.



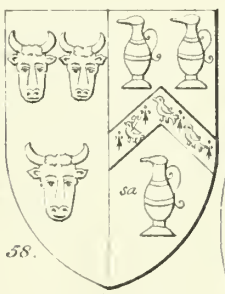
Gore & Hall.



Gore & Stourton



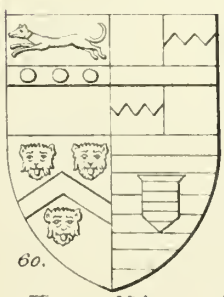
Gore & Jennings.



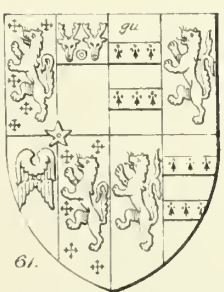
Gore & White

BIDDESTON.

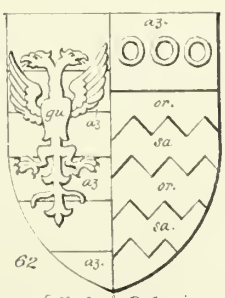
BOX.



1. Haynes 234. —



[Long Popham & Seymour impg Butler & Mountford]



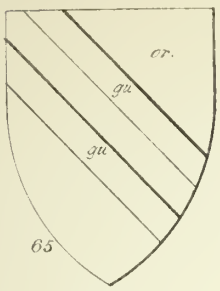
[Speke & Beke.]

[Speke & Mayney]

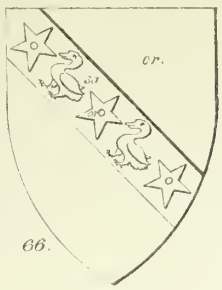
Seal of the Abbey and Convent of Kingswood.

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. CHIPPENHAM HUNDRED.

BREMHILL.



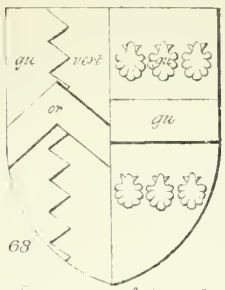
65. Tracy



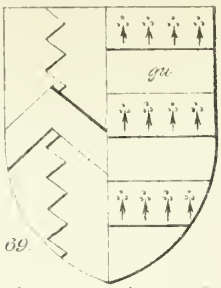
66. Russell

67.

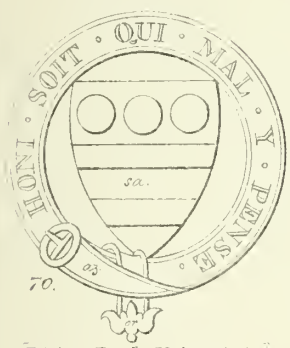
CADENHAM (in Bremhill)



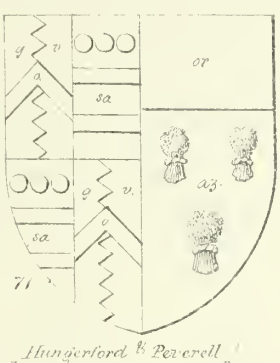
68. [Hungerford & Strug]



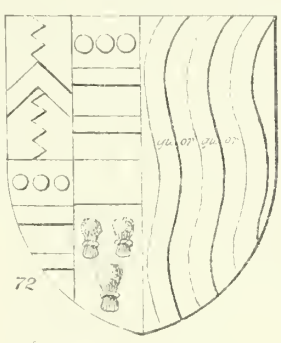
69. [Hungerford & Hussey]



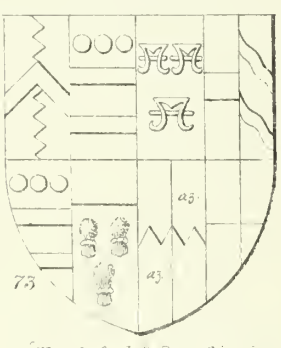
70. Walter Lord Hungerford



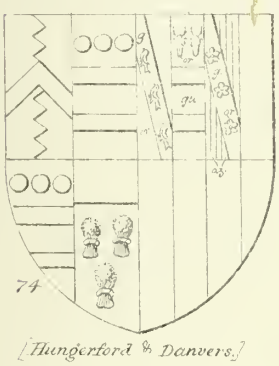
71. [Hungerford & Peverell]



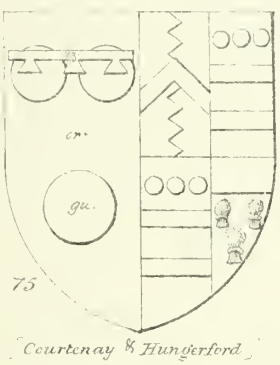
72. [Hungerford & Molyns]



73. [Hungerford & Bourchier]

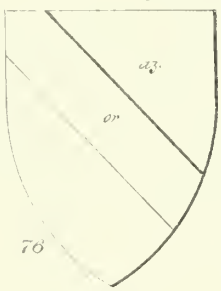


74. [Hungerford & Danvers]

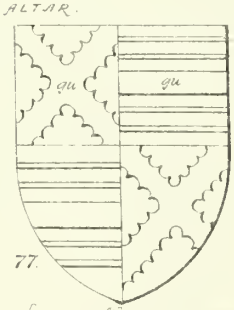


75. [Courtenay & Hungerford]

CASTLE COMBE.
ON THE ALTAR.

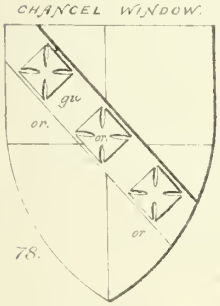


76. Scrope



77. [Tiptoft & Badlesmere

CHANCEL WINDOW.

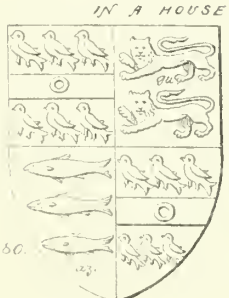


78. Fastolf.

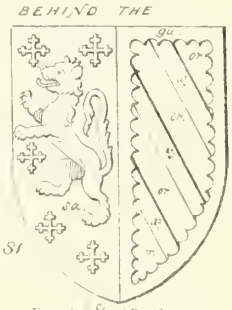
BOROUGH SEAL

79. Sigillum Commune Burgi

CHIPPENHAM.
IN A HOUSE BEHIND THE

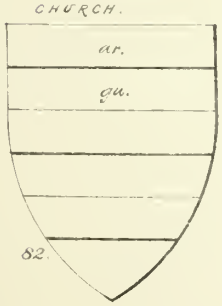


80. Beauchamp & quart.



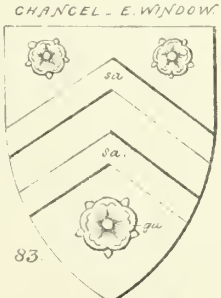
81. Long & Newborough

CHURCH.



82.

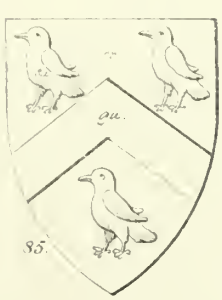
CHANCEL-E. WINDOW.



83. [Wickham]

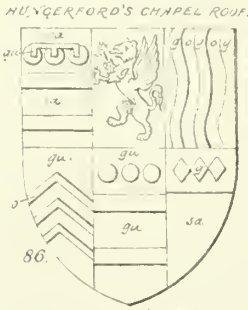
TOMB ON N. SIDE.

84. [Wroughton]



85.

HUNGERFORD'S CHAPEL ROOF.



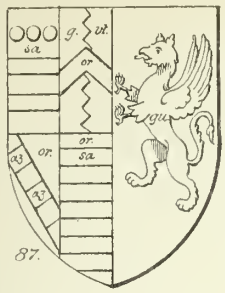
86. 1 Hungerford 2 Botreaux 3 & 6 Molyns 5 Moels.

Edw. Kite, sculpsit.

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. CHIPPENHAM HUNDRED.

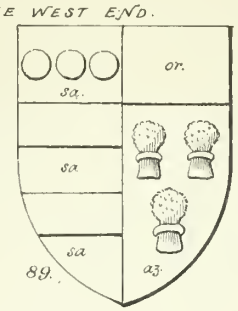
CHIPPENHAM CHURCH.

HUNGERFORD'S CHAPEL — AT THE WEST END.


87.

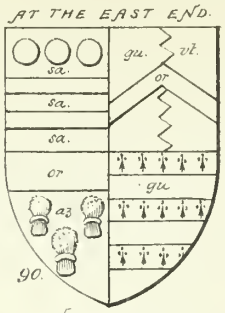
[Hungerford & Botreaux]

88.


89.

[Hungerford & Peverell]

AT THE EAST END.

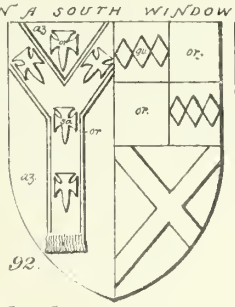

90.

1 [Hungerford.
2 Heytesbury.
3. Peverell.
4 Hussey.]

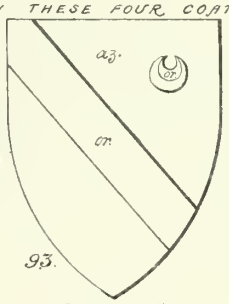
IN A SOUTH WINDOW THESE FOUR COATS.

91.

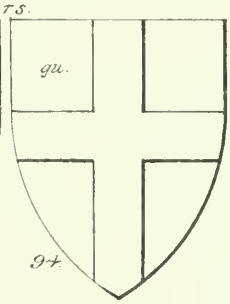
[Edward, P. of Wales.]


92.

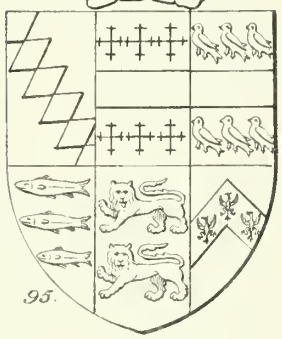
[Abp. Neville.]


93.

[Scrope.]


94.

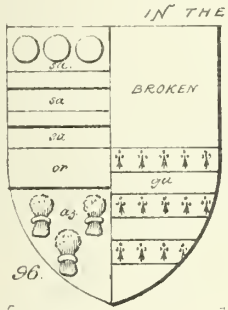
BAYNTON'S TOMB.


95.

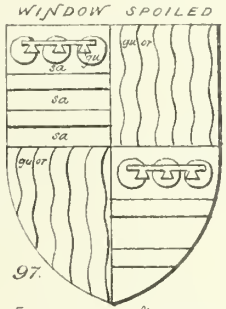
ANDREW BAYNTON, 1579.

1 [Baynton
2. Beauchamp
3. Beauchamp
4. Roche.
5. Delamere
6 Wanton]

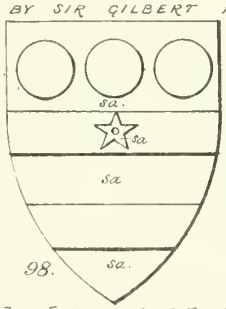
IN THE WINDOW SPOILED BY SIR GILBERT PRYNNE'S


96.

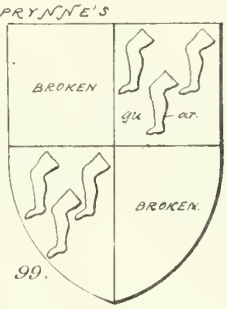
[Hungerford, as No. 90]


97.

[Hungerford & Molyns]


98.

[Hungerford.]

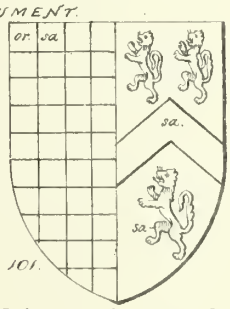

99.

[Champion, or Gamon?]

MONUMENT.

100.

[Holland &

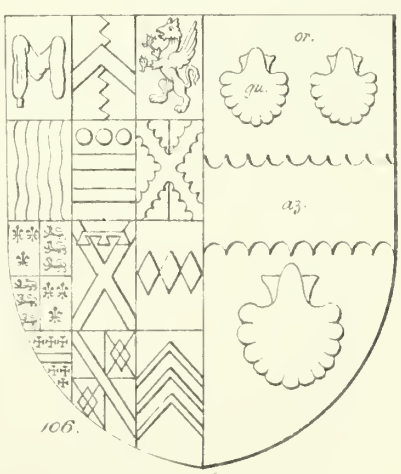

101.

[St Barbe & Norton.]

ON SIR GILBERT PRYNNE'S

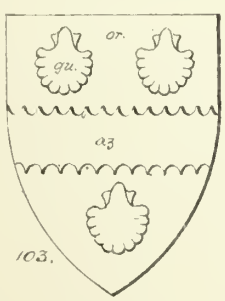
102.

Crest of Prynne.

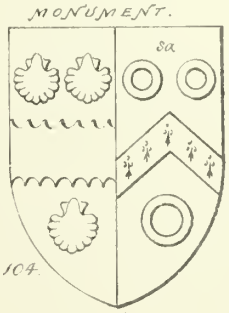

106.

Hastings & Prynne

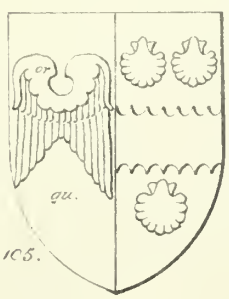
MONUMENT.


103.

Prynne.


104.

Prynne & Davys


105.

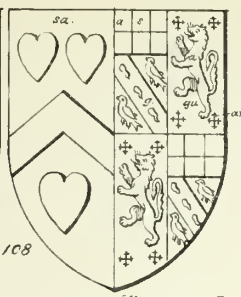
Seymour & Prynne

Edw. Kite anastat

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. CHIPPENHAM HUNDRED.

CHIPPENHAM.

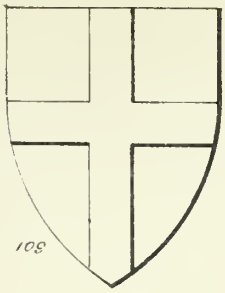
107



108

Davys & Carew [of Anthony] Bayliffe [& Pleydell.]

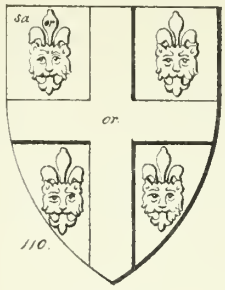
COLERNE.



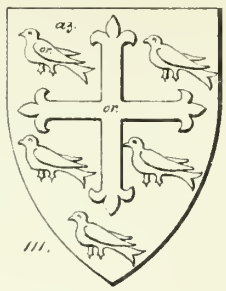
109

CORSHAM CHURCH.

CHANCEL.



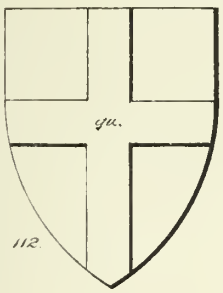
110.



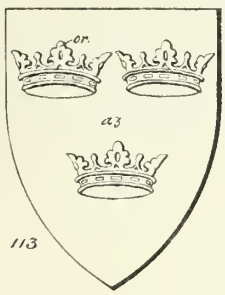
111.

Hulbert Edw. Confessor.

TROPENELL'S CHAPEL — EAST WINDOW.

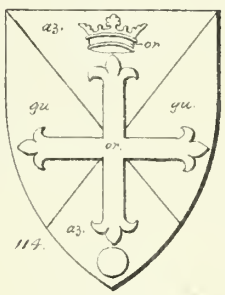


112.



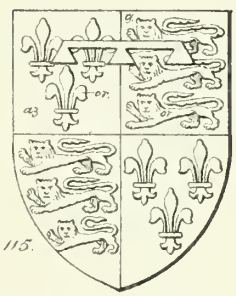
113.

K of Wessex.



114.

[K. Athelstan]



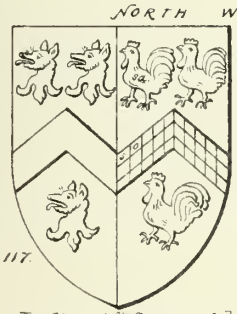
115.

France & England

116.

Baynard & Ludlowe

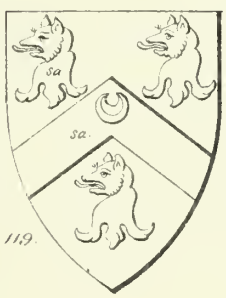
NORTH WINDOW.



117.

118.

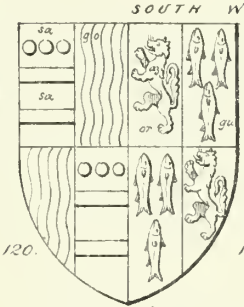
Ludlowe [& Ringwood.] Ludlowe &



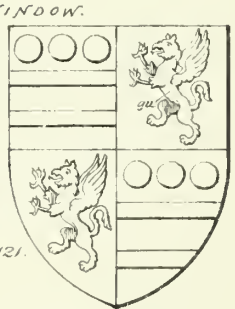
119.

Ludlowe.

SOUTH WINDOW.



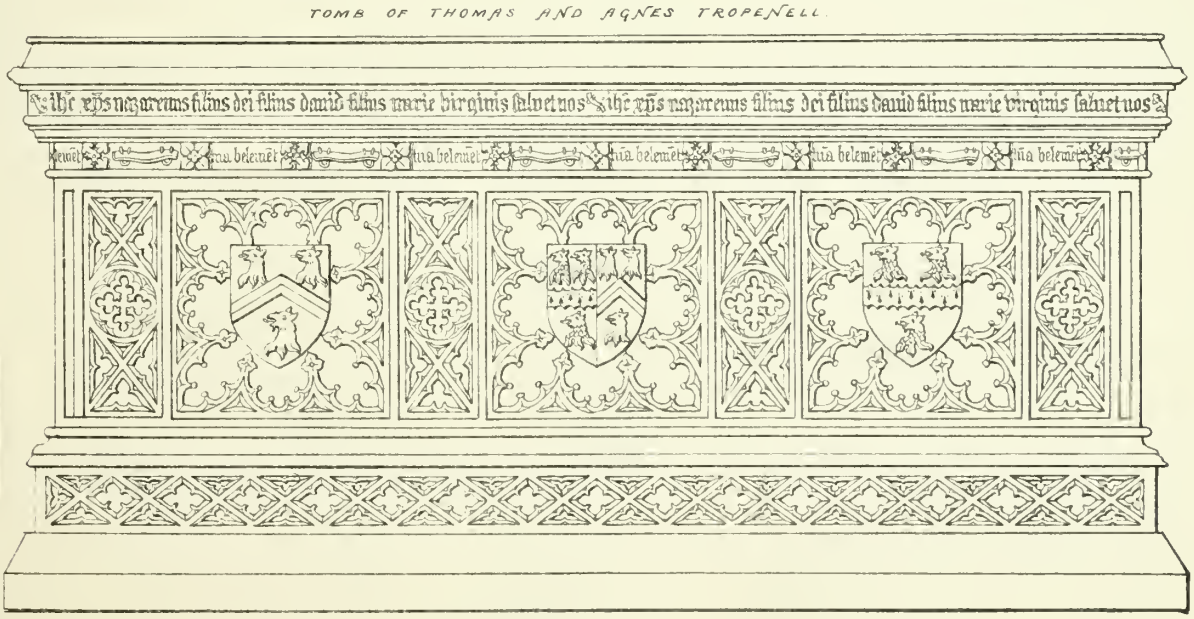
120.



121.

Hungerford & Percy. Hungerford & Botreaux

TOMB OF THOMAS AND AGNES TROPENELL.



122.

Edw Kite anastat

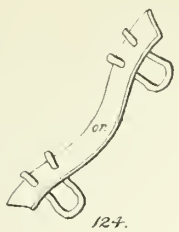
AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. CHIPPENHAM HUNDRED.

CORSHAM CHURCH.

TROPENELL'S MONUMENT

123.

[Tropenell] & Ludlowe.



124.

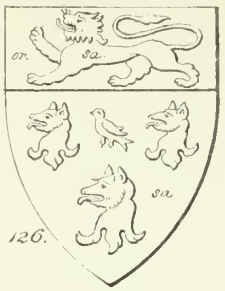
Tropenell Badge.

ANOTHER MON^T UNDER N. WALL.

125.

[Tropenell & Carew.]

KINGTON (WEST)

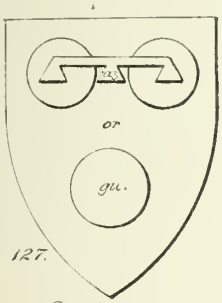


126.

Prater.

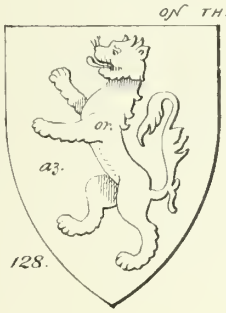
LACOCK ABBEY.

ON THE VAULTING OF THE CLOISTERS.

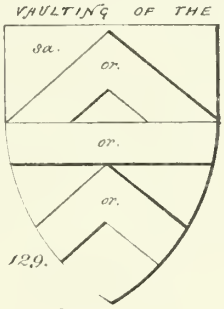


127.

Courtenay.



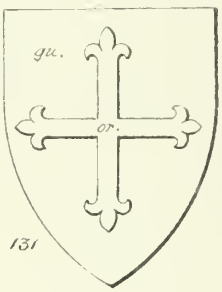
128.



129.

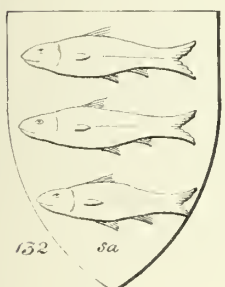
Baynard

130.



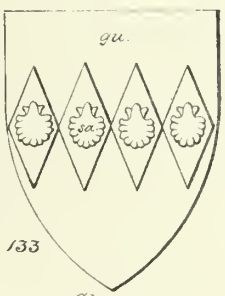
131

Latimer.



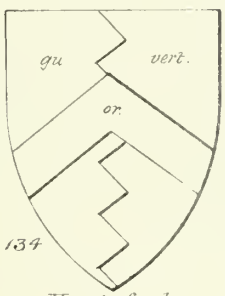
132

Roche.



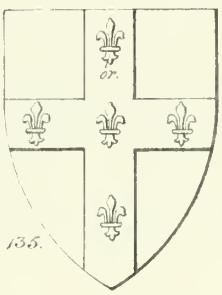
133

Cheney.

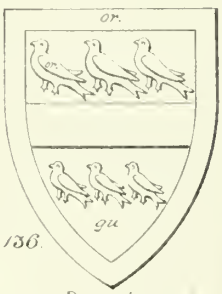


134

Hungerford



135.

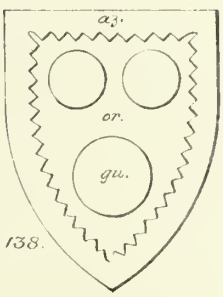


136.

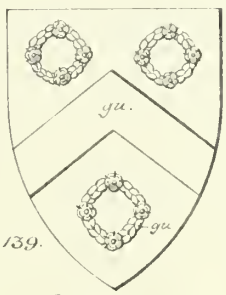
[Beauchamp.]

137

Ela, the Foundress.

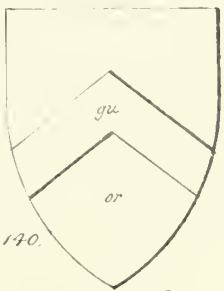


138.



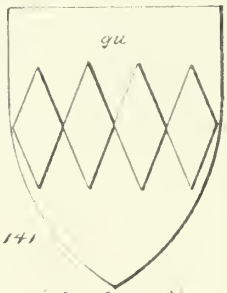
139.

[Ashton?]



140.

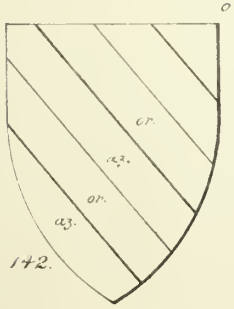
[Cobham?]



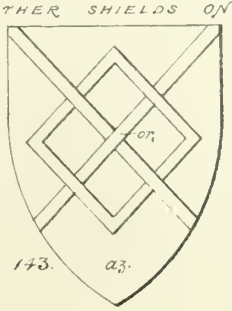
141

[Daubeney?]

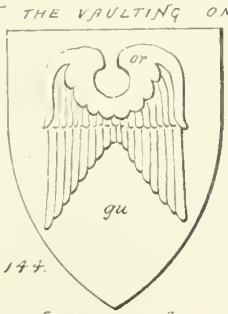
OTHER SHIELDS ON THE VAULTING OMITTED BY AUBREY.



142.

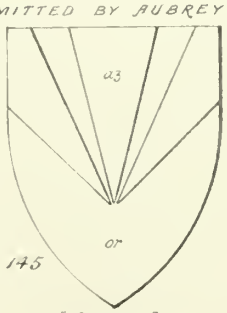


143.



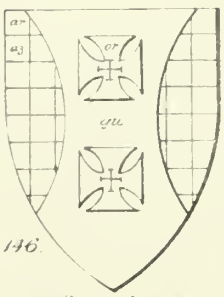
144.

[Seymour.]



145.

[Basset]



146.

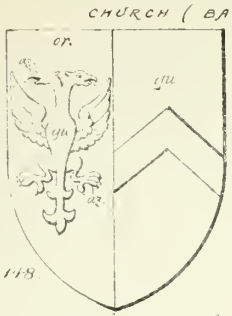
Sherington.

Edw Kite anastat.

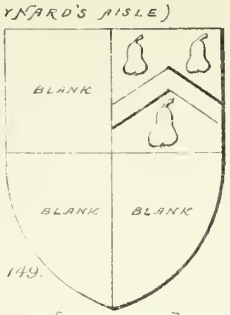
AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. CHIPPENHAM HUNDRED.

LACOCK.
CHURCH (BAYNARD'S AISLE)

147. [Talbot.]

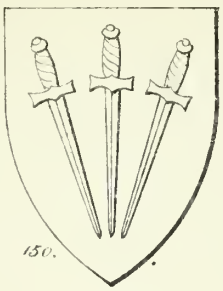


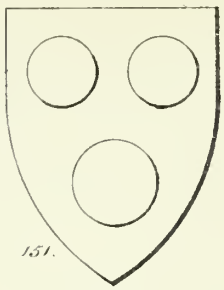
148. Bluet [& Cobham?]



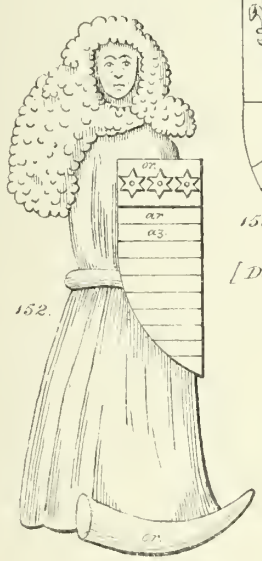
149. [2 Abbot?]

LANGLEY BUREL CHURCH.
WEST WINDOW.


150. Powlett.

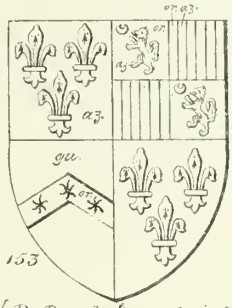

151. Courtenay.

WEST WINDOW.



152. Johannes Burel?

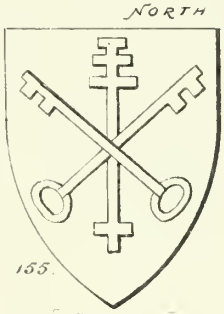
E WINDOW. N. AISLE.

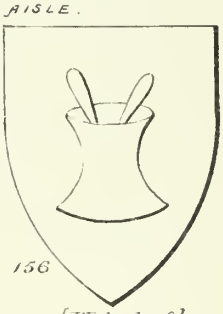


153. [De Burgh, 8 quarterings]

154.

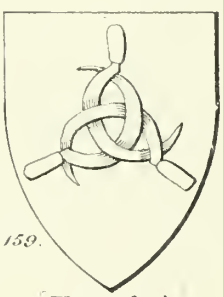
NORTH AISLE.


155. [The Pope]

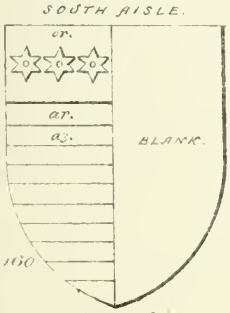

156. [Wakerley?]

157. [Cobham]

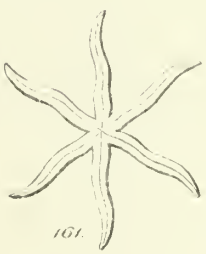
158. [John Burel?]


159. [Hungerford]

SOUTH AISLE.



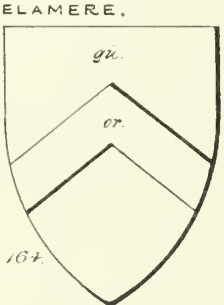
160. [Burel?]


161.

162.

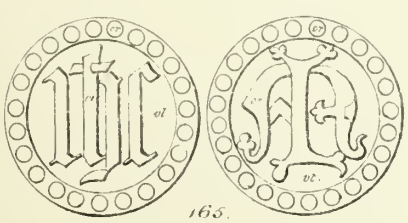
LEIGH-DELAMERE.

163. Delamere

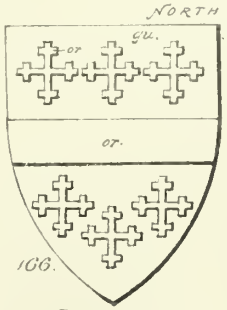


164. [Cobham?]

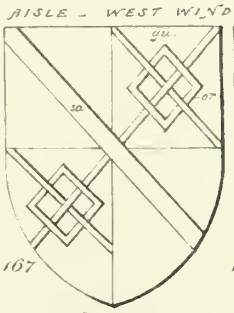
LEIGH-DELAMERE.


165.

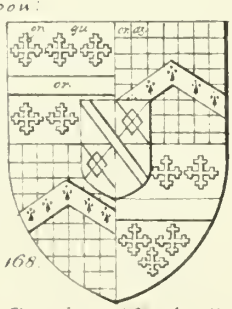
SHERSTON MAGNA.
NORTH AISLE - WEST WINDOW.



166. Beauchamp.



167. Spenser



168. Beauchamp & Newburgh

Edw Kite chastat

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. CHIPPENHAM HUNDRED.

SLAUGHTERFORD.

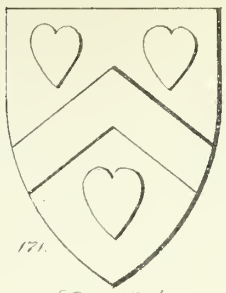
SHERSTON MAGNA.

CHURCH PORCH.

169.

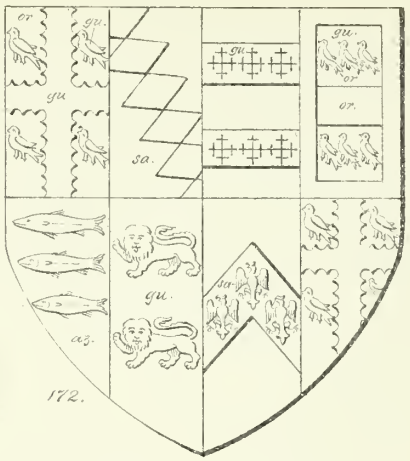
CHURCH-S DOOR.

170. Gore.



171. [Bayliffe.]

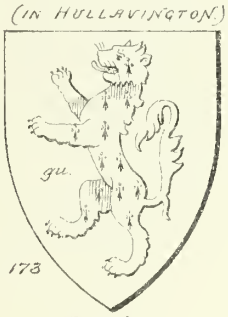
STANLEIGH ABBEY.



172.

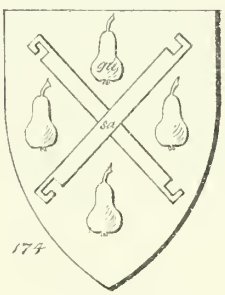
1. Anstie.
2. Baynton
3. Beauchamp.
4. Beauchamp.
5. Roche
6. Delamere
7. Wanton
8. Anstie.]

SURRENDELL (IN HULLAVINGTON)



173. Hamlyn.

TITHERINGTON KEILWAYS



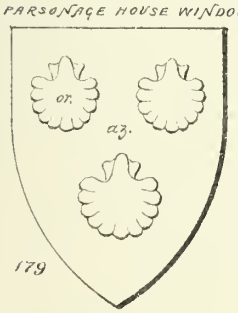
174. Keilways.

TITHERINGTON LUCAS.

175. Stokes.

176. Barrett.

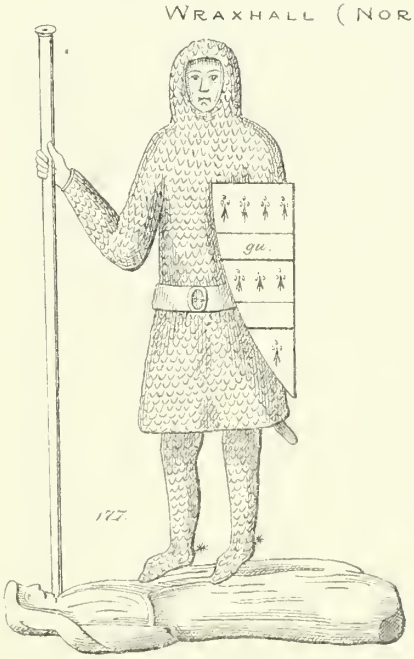
PARSONAGE HOUSE WINDOW.



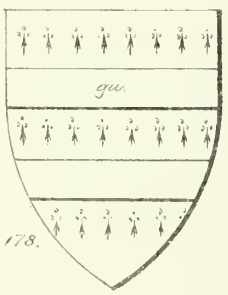
179. Mulet

180. Crest of Button.

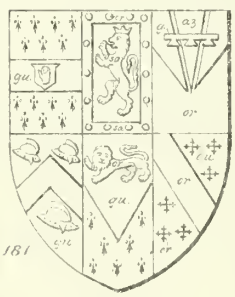
WRAXHALL (NORTH).



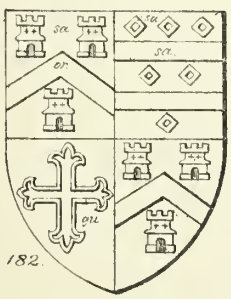
177. Sir. de Wroekeshall.



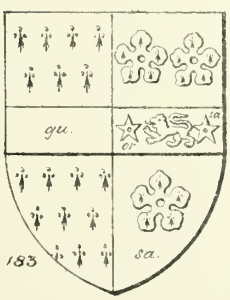
178.



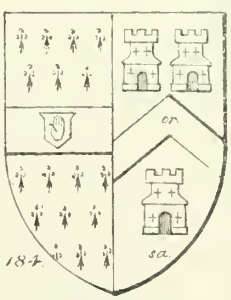
181. Button.



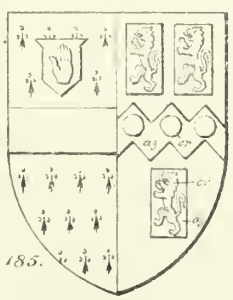
182. Dunch



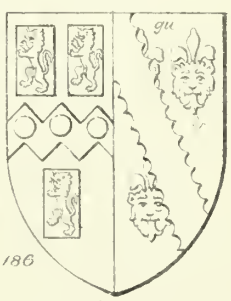
183. Button & Lambe, of Coulston



184. Button & Dunch.



185. Button & Rolle



186. Rolle & Dennys

Edw Kite anastat

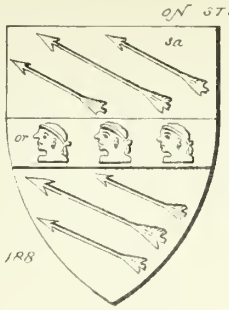
AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. CHIPPENHAM & N. DAMERHAM HUNDREDS.

FORD
[IN N. WRAXHALL]

187

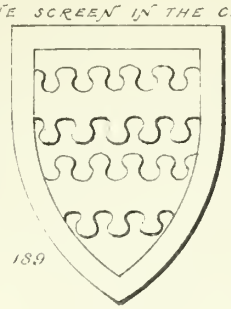
Seal of Wm Fve, de la Ford

YATTON KEYNELL.
ON STONE SCREEN IN THE CHURCH.



188

Keynell



189

Veoviller

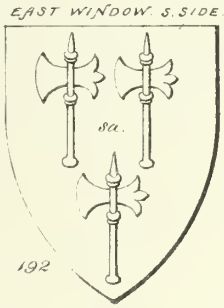
190

Chaderton

EAST WINDOW. S. SIDE.

191

[Delamere?]



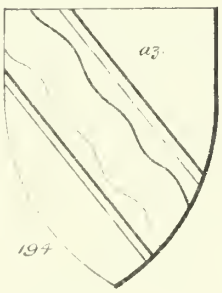
192

Hall

ON A PILLAR

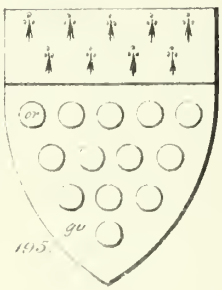
193

Gore



194

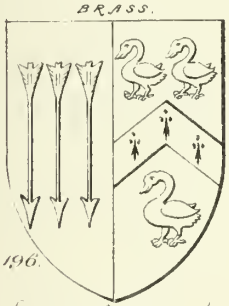
Keynes of Dorset



195

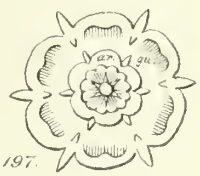
Keynes

GRITTLETON.
BRASS.



196

[Hales? & Badby]

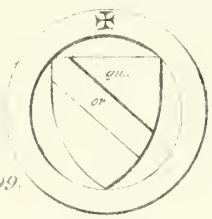


197

KINGTON ST MICHAEL

198

[Q. Jane Seymour's Badge]



199

Cetel.

CHURCH OVER S DOOR.

200

CHANCEL — EAST WINDOW

201

Thomas Nye.

Orate p anima Thome Nye, et salute mentis et corporis.

Dña Cristina Nye.

Et Margarete uroris ejus. aiabs pa rentum, puerorum.

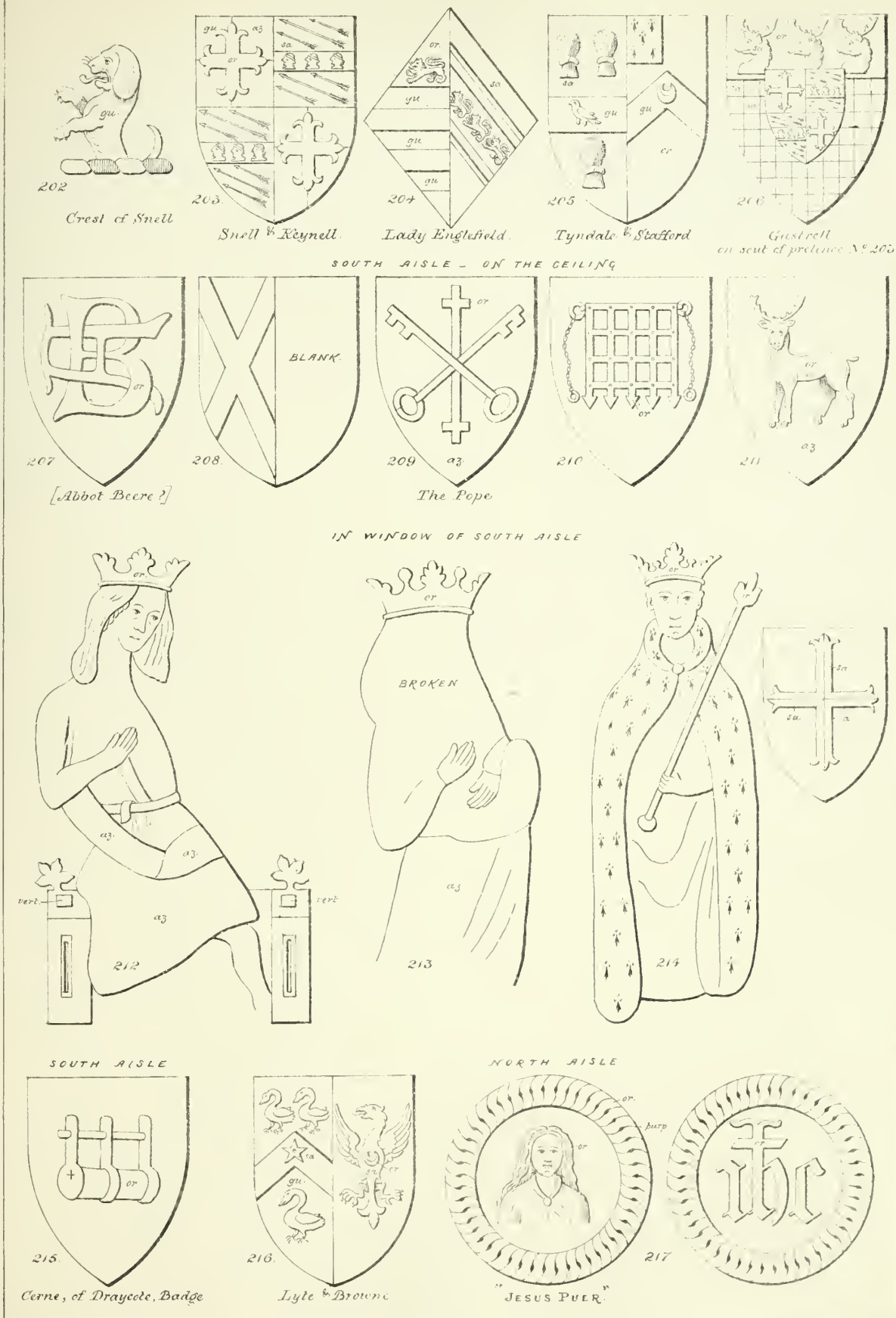
Margareta Nye

et amicarum omnium

Edw. Kite, anastat.

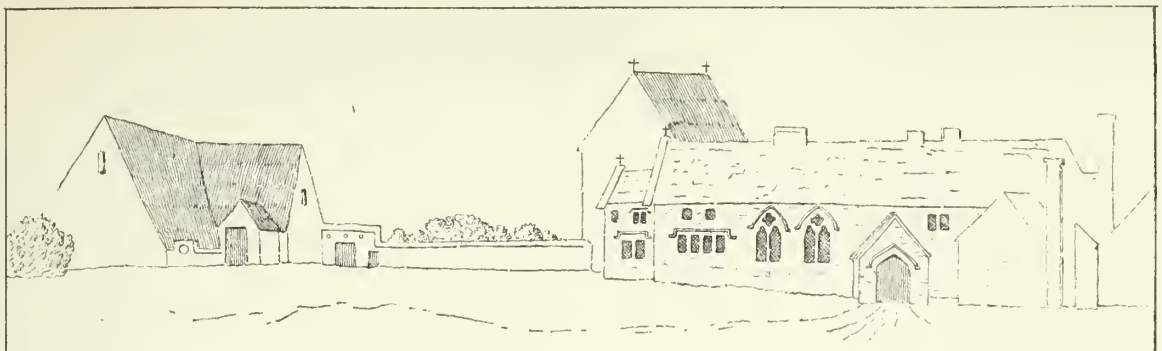
AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. DAMERHAM NORTH HUNDRED.

KINGTON ST MICHAEL.

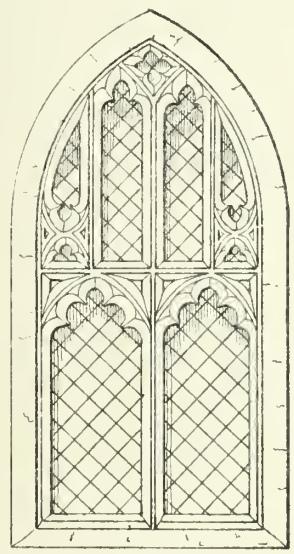


AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. DAMERHAM (N.) & HIGHWORTH HUNDREDS.

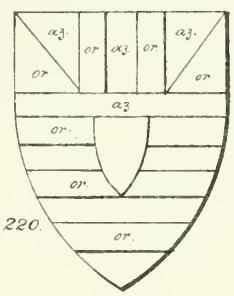
St Mary's Priory, Kington St Michael



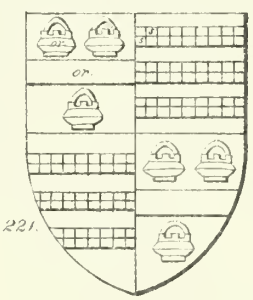
218 *The Prospect of Priorie Ste Maries.*



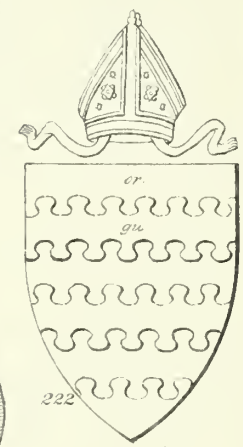
219 E. Window of Priory St Mary's
[From the MS of Aubrey's "Chronologia Architectonica" in the Bodleian Library.]



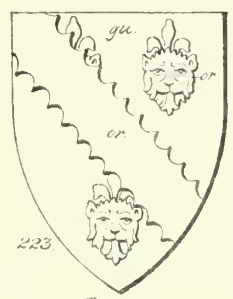
220. *Mortimer.*



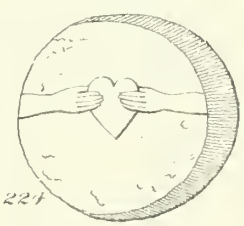
221. *Bodenham*



222 *Lovell.*

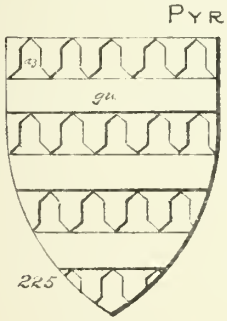


223. *Dennys*



224

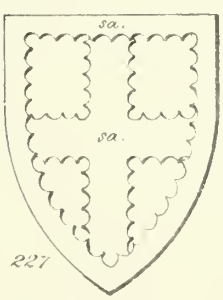
Pyrton.



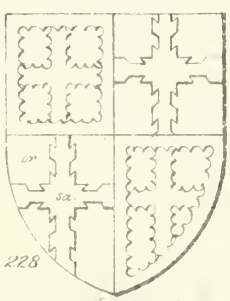
225 [*Keynes*]

226. [*Paynell*]

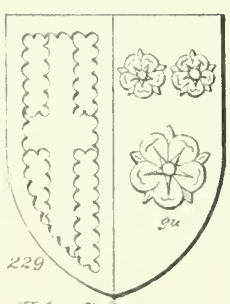
Rodbourne Cheney.



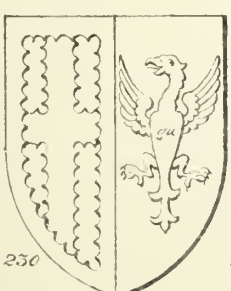
227 *Holcroft*



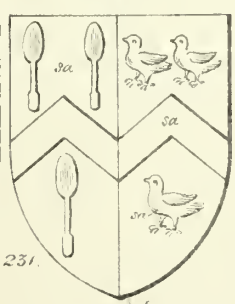
228 *Holcroft* & *Sandys*



229 *Holcroft* &



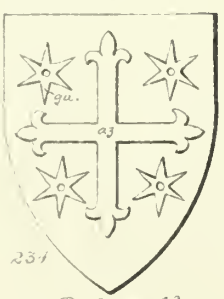
230 *Holcroft* &



231. & *Sawyer.*

232

233

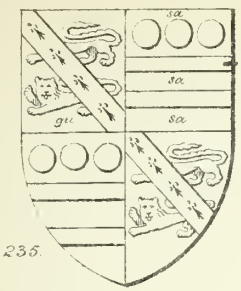


234 *Richmond?*

Edw. Kite anaglo.

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. HIGHWORTH & KINGSBRIDGE HUNDREDS.

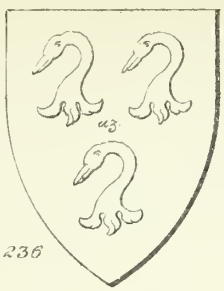
SOMERFORD KEYNES.



235.

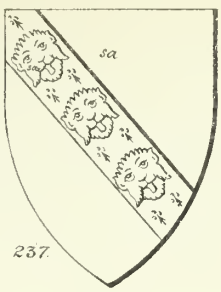
Strange & Hungerford

STRATTON St MARGARET.



236

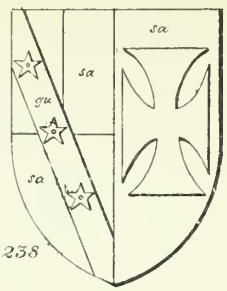
Lacy: alias Hedges.



237.

Kemble

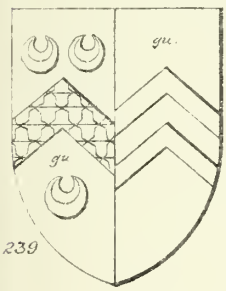
CHISELDON.



238

Calley & Bower.

CLIFF PYPARD.



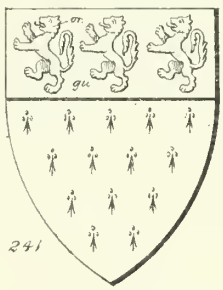
239

Goddard & Fettiplace

240

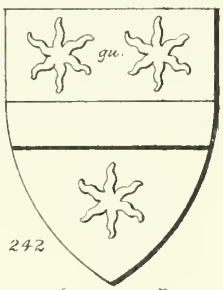
Hunton & Jordan

HILMARTON.



241

Quintin



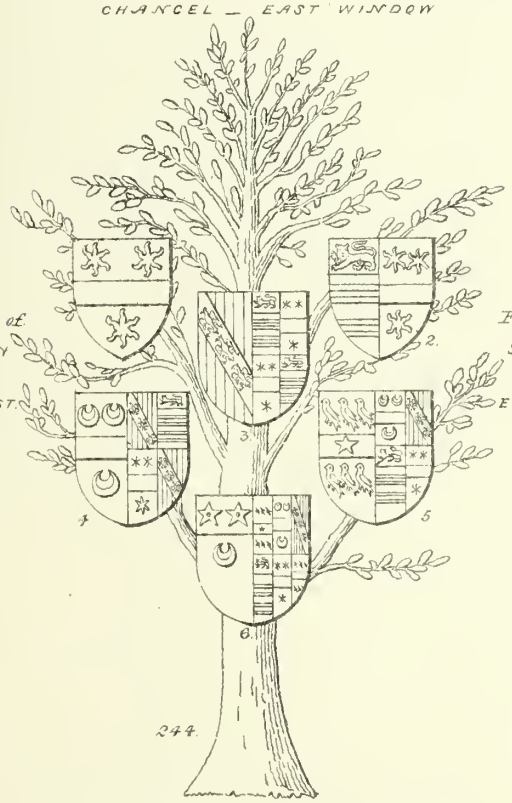
242

[Harold ?]

243

LYDIARD EWYAS, OR TREGOZ.

CHANCEL — EAST WINDOW



244.

An OLIVE Tree hung with Shields showing the Descent of the Heirefs of BEAUCHAMP, wife of SIR OLIVER St JOHN.

SHIELDS

1 Ewyas. 2 Tregoz.

3 Grandison

4 Patishull. 5 Beauchamp

6. Sir Oliver St John.

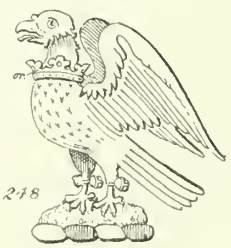
FOUR BADGES.

245.

247

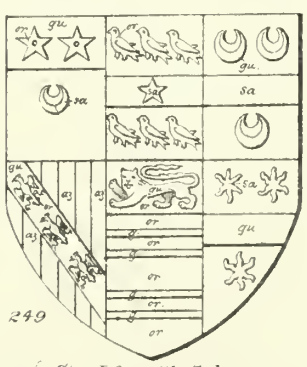
246.

Grandison



248

St John.



249

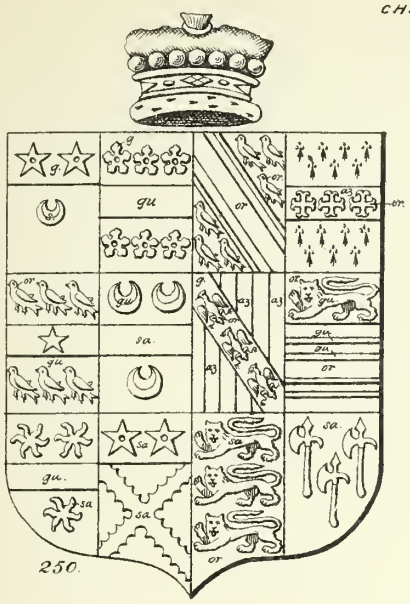
Sir John St John Grandson of Oliver St John and the Heirefs of Beauchamp.

Edw Kite, anastat.

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. KINGSBRIDGE HUNDRED.

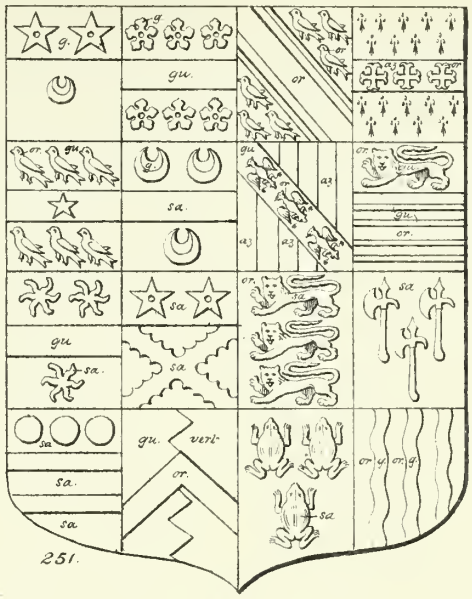
LYDIARD TREGOZ (CONT^D)

CHANCEL – EAST WINDOW.



250.

[Lord Grandison d 1630.]

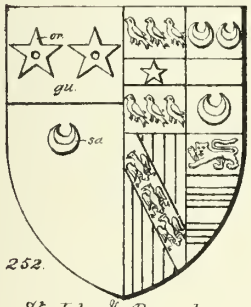


251.

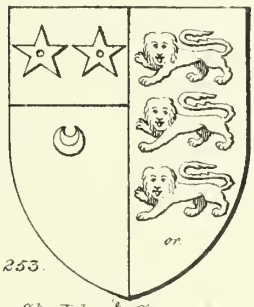
[Sir John St John: Nephew of Lord Grandison.]

1. St John
2. [Umfreville]
3. [Delabere]
4. [Paynell]?
5. Beauchamp.
6. Patishull.
7. Grandison
8. Tregoze.
9. Ewyas
10. [Ewarby]
11. [Carew]
12. [Halle]
13. [Hungerford]
14. [Heytesbury]
15. [Botreaux]
16. [Molines]

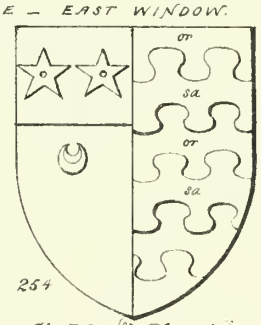
ST JOHN FAMILY AISLE – EAST WINDOW.



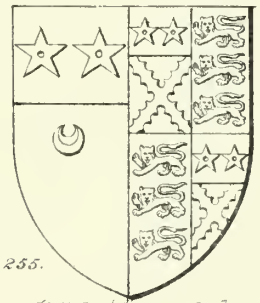
252. St John & Beauchamp.



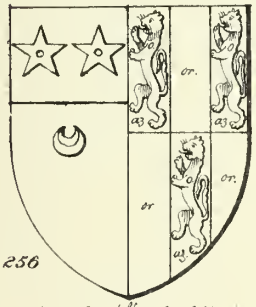
253. St John [& Carew]



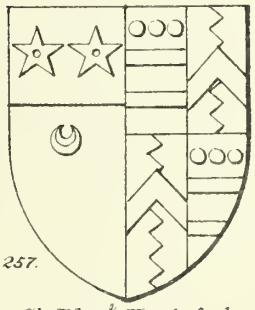
254. St John [& Blount]



255. St John [& Ewarby]

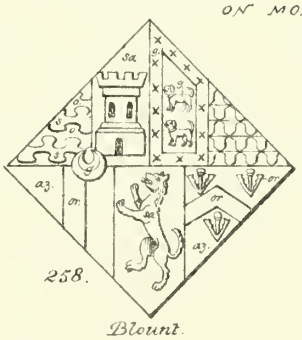


256. St John [& Whethill]

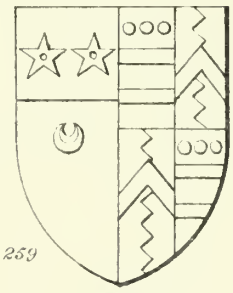


257. St John & Hungerford

ON MONUMENT

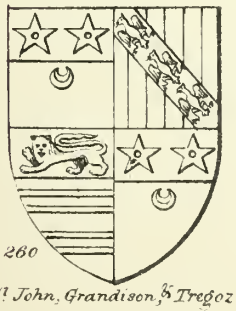


258. Blount.

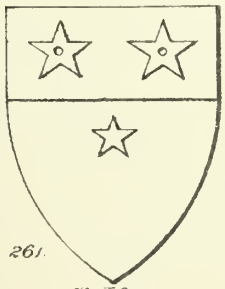


259. St John & Hungerford

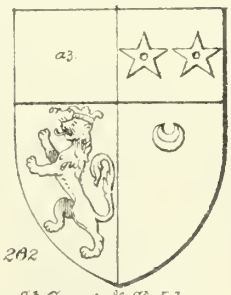
OF NICHOLAS ST JOHN D. 1589.



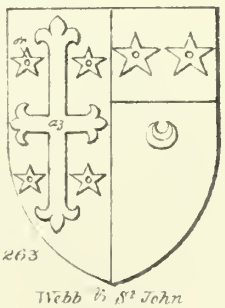
260. St John, Grandison, & Tregoz



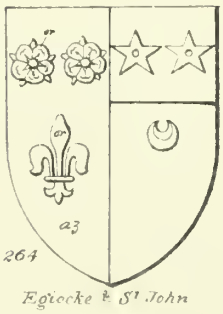
261. St John



262. St George & St John.



263. Webb & St John



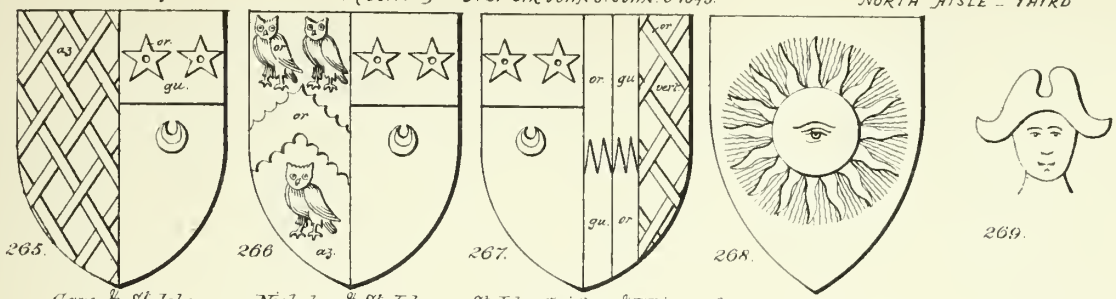
264. Egiocke & St John

Edw. Kirkpatrick

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. KINGSBRIDGE HUNDRED.

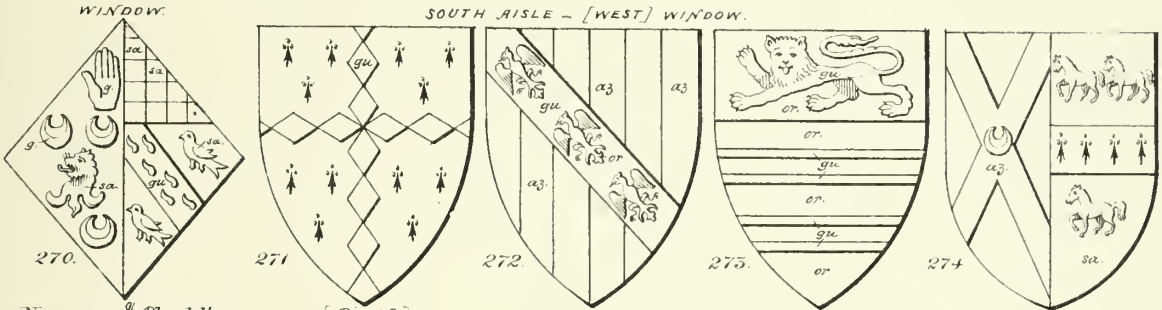
LYDIARD TREGOZ (CONT^D).

MON^T OF NICHOLAS S^T JOHN (CONT^D) — D^O OF SIR JOHN S^T JOHN. D 1645. — NORTH AISLE – THIRD



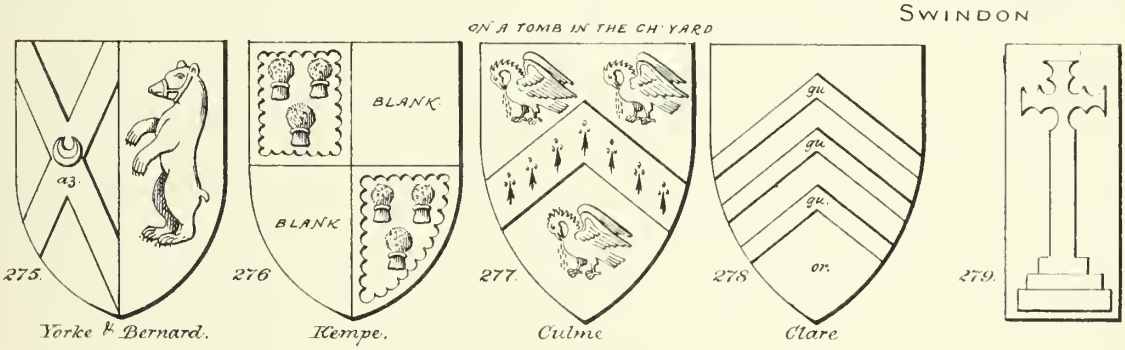
265. Cave & St John. 266. Nicholas & St John 267. St John [Leighton & Whitmore] 268. 269.

WINDOW. — SOUTH AISLE – [WEST] WINDOW.

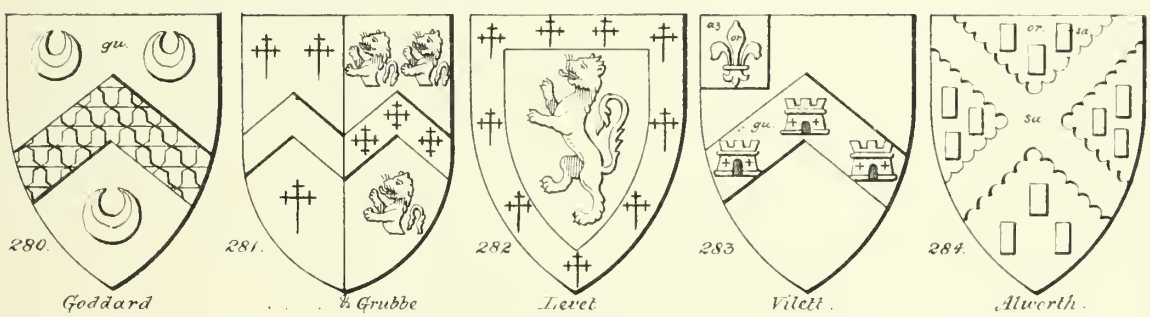


270. Newcomen & Pleydell 271. [Pigot?] 272. Grandison. 273. Tregoze. 274. Yorke & Stampe

ON A TOMB IN THE CH^YARD — SWINDON



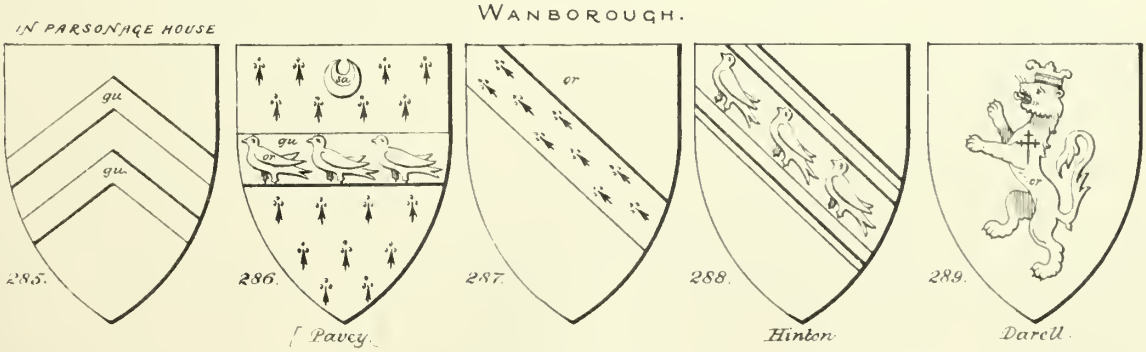
275. Yorke & Bernard. 276. Kempe. 277. Culme 278. Clare 279.



280. Goddard 281. . . . & Grubbe 282. Levet 283. Vilett. 284. Alworth.

WANBOROUGH.

IN PARSONAGE HOUSE



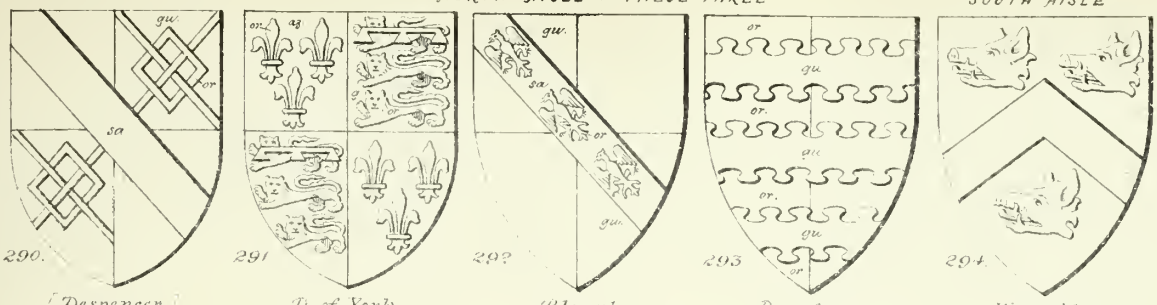
285. 286. [Pavey.] 287. 288. Hinton 289. Darell.

Edw Kite anastat

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. KINGSBRIDGE & MALMSBURY HUND^DS.

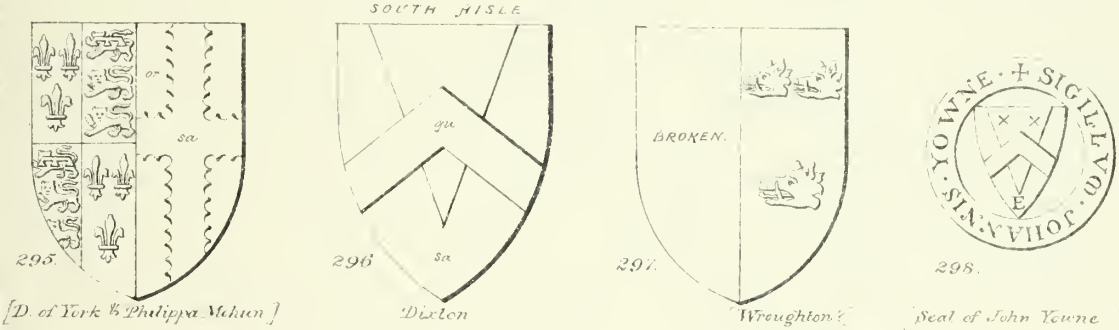
WOTTON BASSET.

S. & N. CHANCEL. E. WINDOW. — NORTH AISLE : THESE THREE — SOUTH AISLE



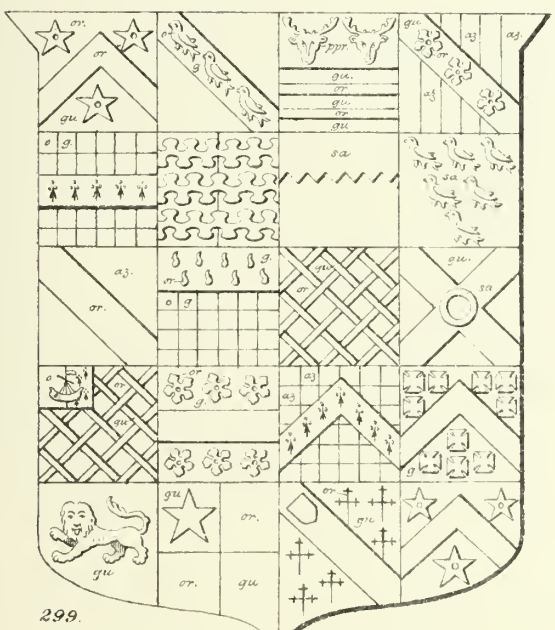
290. [Despencer.] 291. D. of York. 292. Blount. 293. Dauntsey. 294. Wroughton.

SOUTH AISLE



295. [D. of York & Philippa Mohun.] 296. Dixton. 297. Wroughton? 298. Seal of John Yowne.

BRINKWORTH.

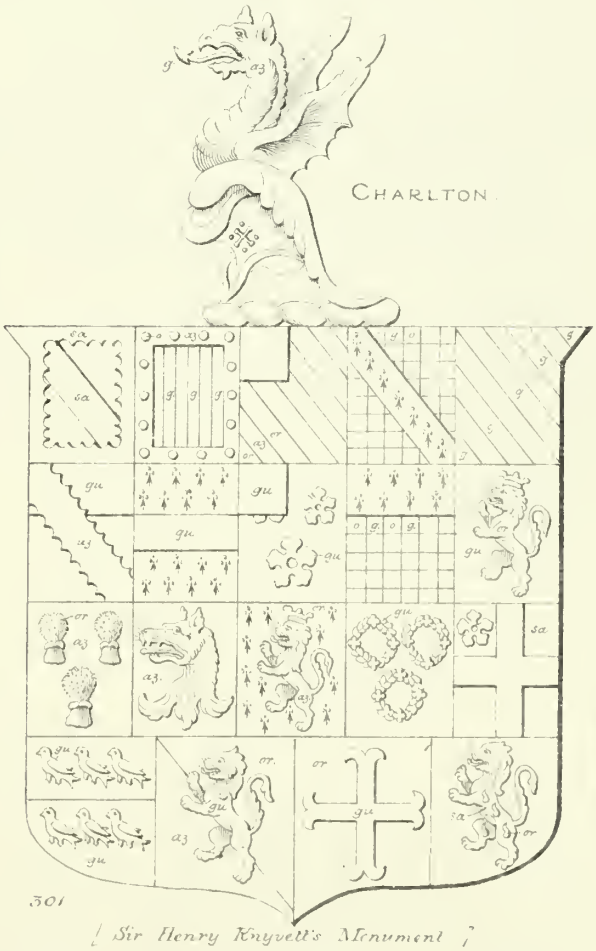


299.

"Sir Henry Danvers
Lord Danvers of Dauntsey 1612."

[1. Danvers, (ancient coat) 2. Brancester, (assumed by Danvers) 3. Barendes. 4. Stradling. 5. Turberville? 6. Dauntsey 7. 8. Arundell 9. Carminow. 10. Coleshill. 11. 12. Nevill 13. Nevill. 14. 15. Guy, E. of Warwick? 16. Berkeley 17. 18. Vere. 19. Howard 20. Danvers, as 1]

CHARLTON.



301

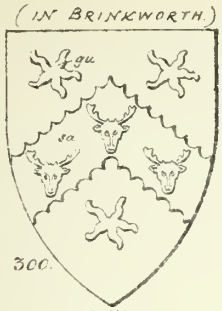
[Sir Henry Knyvett's Monument]

1. Knyvett. 2. Basset, of Weldon 3. Bottetort, of Mendles-ham 4. Clifton, of Buckenham 5. Cayley 6. Cromwell 7. Bernake 8. Driby 9. Taleshale 10. Albini 11. Chester 12. Lupus 13. Pickering 14. Lascelles 15. Moresby 16. Fenwick 17. and 18. three 19. others

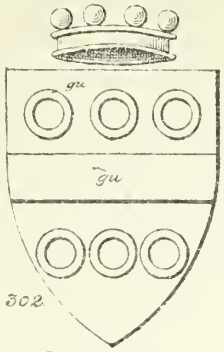
Edw. Kite, anas.

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. MALMSBURY HUNDRED.

GRITTENHAM. (IN BRINKWORTH.)

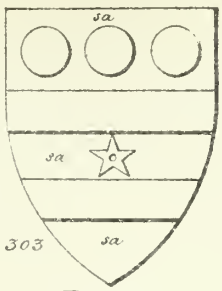


300. Aylliffe

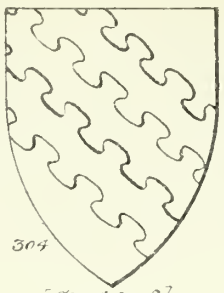


302. John Lord Lucas.

CRUDWELL.



303. Hungerford.



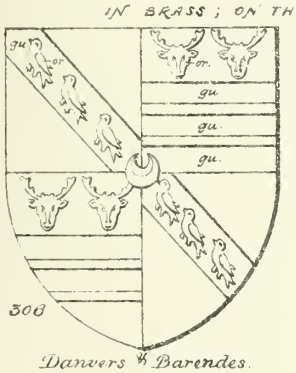
304. [Stapleton?]

WAL

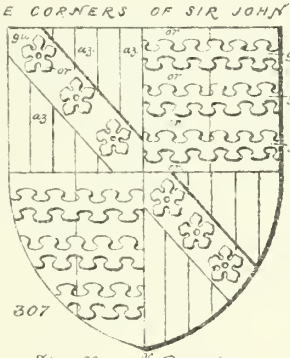
305. Wal-tun

DAUNTSEY.

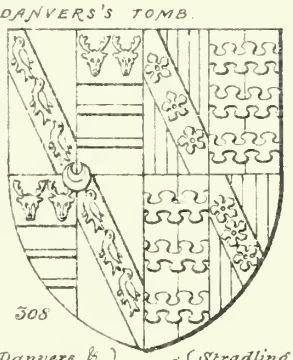
IN BRASS; ON THE CORNERS OF SIR JOHN DANVERS'S TOMB.



306 Danvers & Barendes.



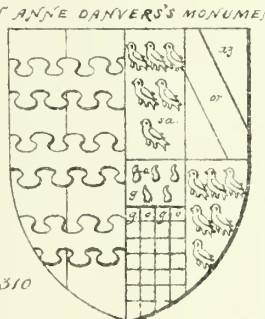
307 Stradling & Dauntsey.



308 Danvers & Barendes } impᵍ { Stradling & Dauntsey

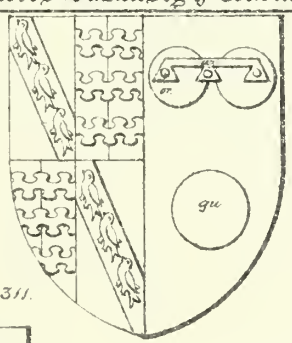
309. Lady's Girdle

ON ANNE DANVERS'S MONUMENT



310 Dauntsey [& Arundell]

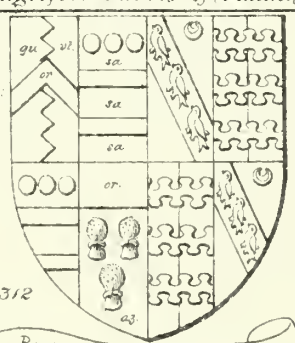
Dāvers Dauntesey & Courtney.



311.

CHANCEL. EAST WINDOW.

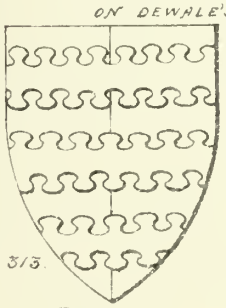
Hungerford Dāvers & Dauntesey.



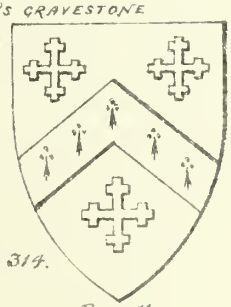
312

Rectoris Benefactorum hujus Fenestri A.D. 1525

ON DEWALE'S GRAVESTONE

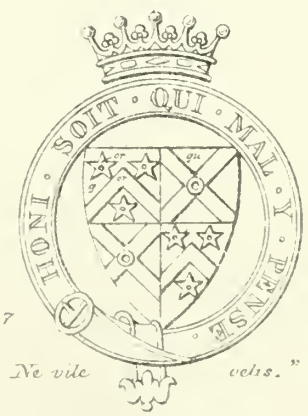


313. Dauntsey



314. Russell.

ON THE TOWER.



317

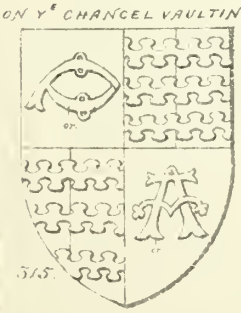
Supporter a Wyvern

Supporter a Cat o' mountain

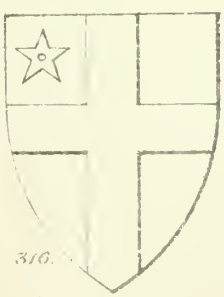
" Ne vile velis."

Earl of Danby

ON Yᵉ CHANCEL VAULTING.



315.



316.

Lawrence stolen

Brass of Sir Edward Cerne, and Lady
IN DRAYCOTE CERNE CHURCH.

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. MALMSBURY HUNDRED.

DRAYCOTE CERNE

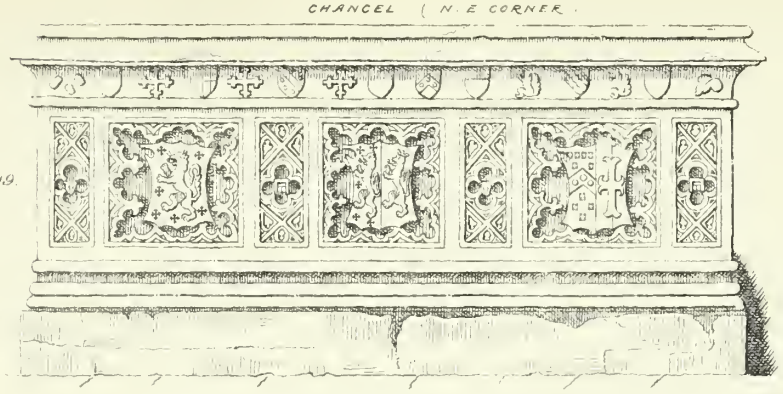
CHANCEL FLOOR

318.

Philippe de Cerne gist icy:
dieu de ta alme eyt merci.

Brass of Philippa de Cerne

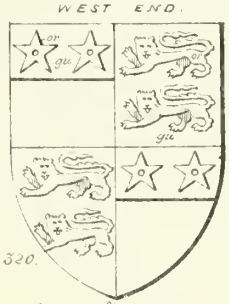
CHANCEL (N.E CORNER)



319.

Monument of Sir Thomas Long Knt died 1510).

WEST END.



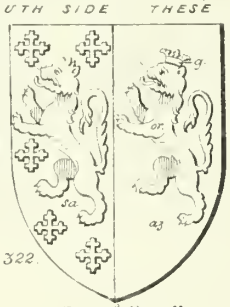
320.

St John & Delamere

321.

Long

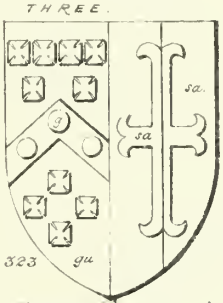
SOUTH SIDE THESE



322.

Long & Durell.

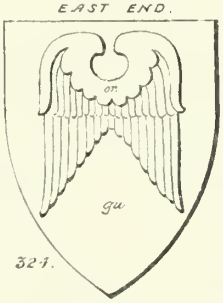
THREE.



323.

Berkeley [& Malwyn]

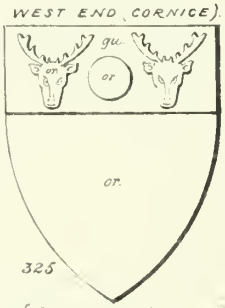
EAST END.



324.

Seymour.

WEST END (CORNICE).



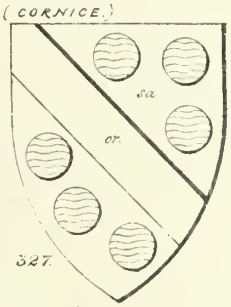
325

[Popham, of Bradley.]

WEST END (CORNICE.)

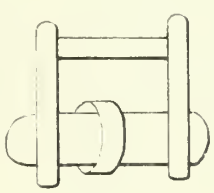
326.

Cerne



327.

Stourton

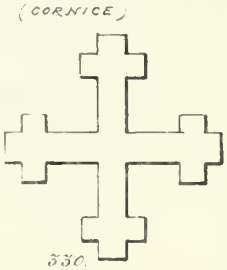


328

SOUTH SIDE (CORNICE)

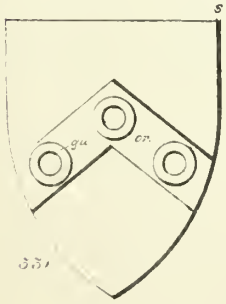
329.

Long [& Berkeley]



330.

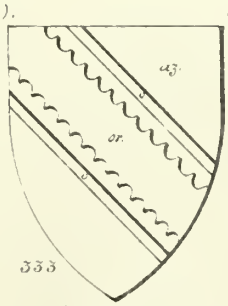
SOUTH SIDE (CORNICE).



331

Meredith

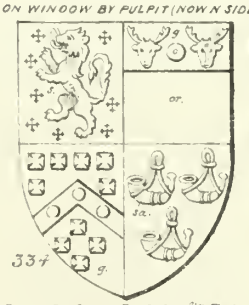
332.



333

Fortescue

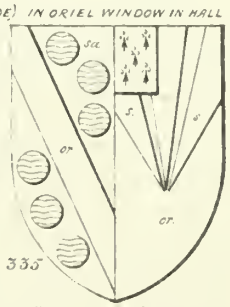
ON WINDOW BY PULPIT (NOW N SIDE)



334.

Long, Popham Berkeley & Wayte

IN ORIEL WINDOW IN HALL



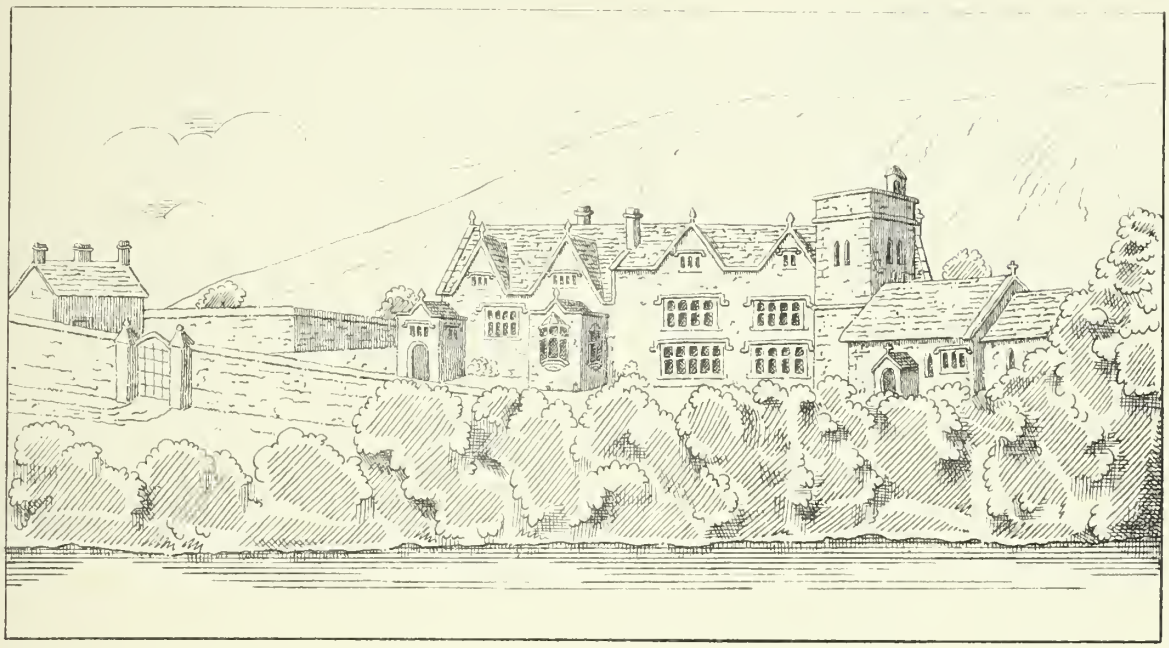
335.

Stourton & Wrottesley

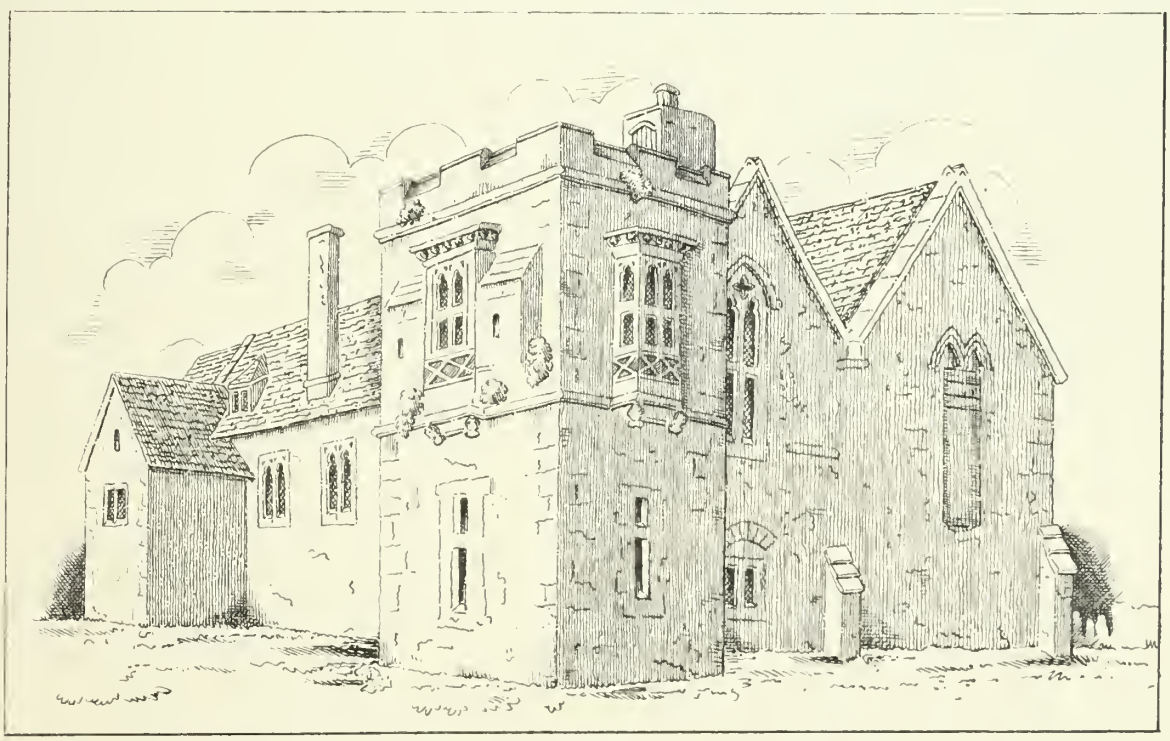
Edw Kite, anastat

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. MALMSBURY HUNDRED.

OLD DRAYCOTE HOUSE.



OLD MANOR HOUSE — STANTON ST QUINTIN.

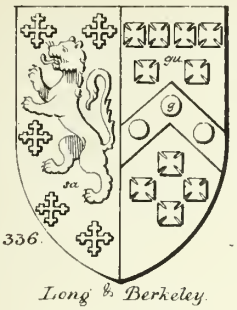


F.dw Rile, anastat

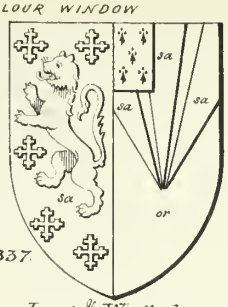
AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. MALMSBURY HUNDRED.

DRAYCOTE CERNE (CONT^D)

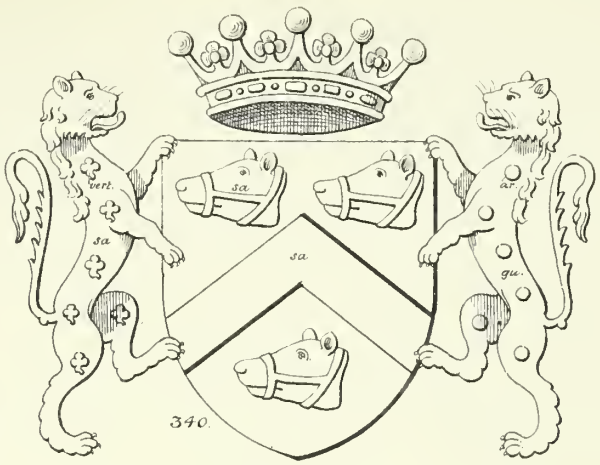
IN THE PARLOUR WINDOW



336. Long & Berkeley.



337. Long & Wrottesley



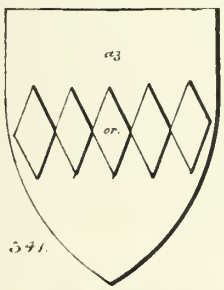
340. James Ley, Earl of Marlborough

IN STONE OVER THE HALL CHIMNEY 1574

338. Long & Carne

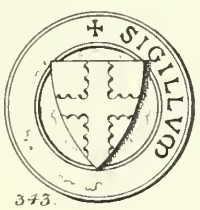
339. The new Crest of Long.

EASTON PIERS

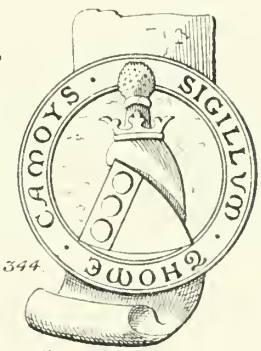


341. Piers, or Percy.

342.

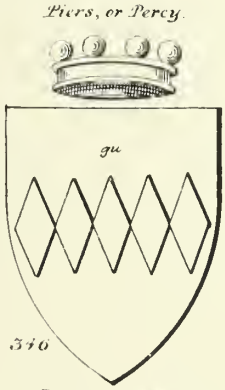


343.

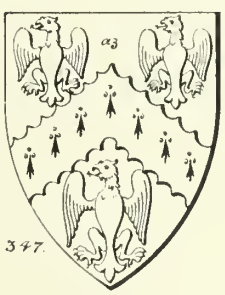


344. Seal of Camoys.

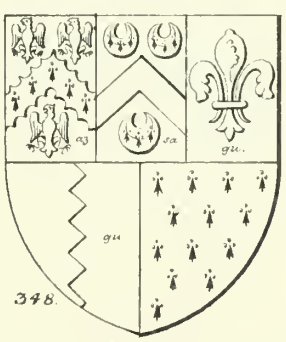
345. Seal of Yevelton



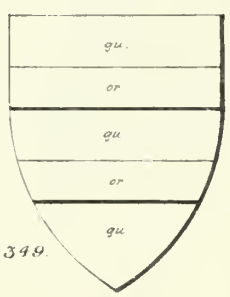
340. Lord Daubeney.



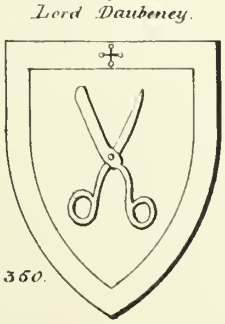
347. Essex.



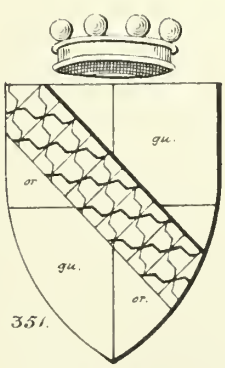
348. Essex.



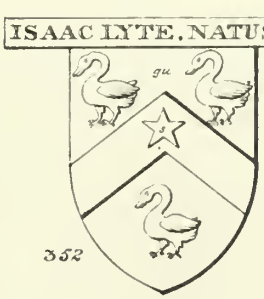
349. Harcourt



350.



351. Lord Buckhurst



352. Lyte

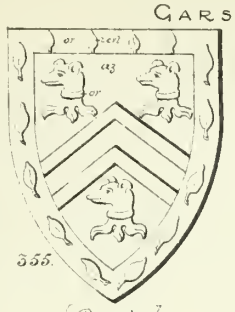
353. Browne

Edw Kite, anastat

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. MALMSBURY HUNDRED.

GARSDON

354

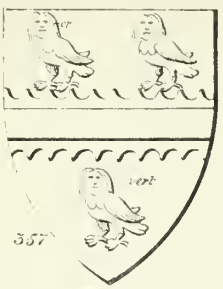

355.

Crest of [Basely]

[Basely]

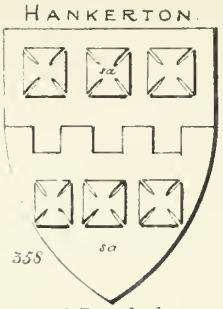
356

Crest of Moody


357

Moody

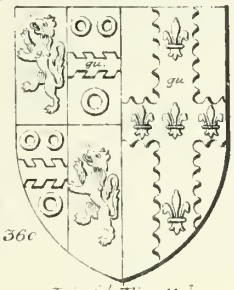
HANKERTON.


358

Warneford

HULLAVINGTON CHURCH.

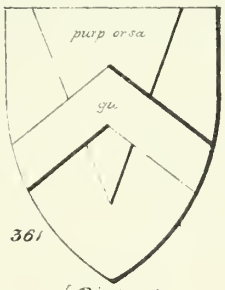
359.


360

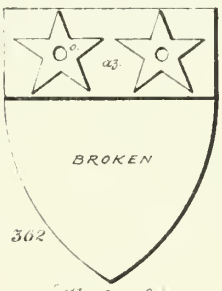
Crest of Ivie

Ivie [& Finett]

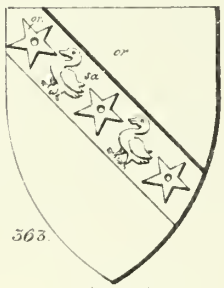
BRADFIELD HOUSE.


361

[Dixton ?]

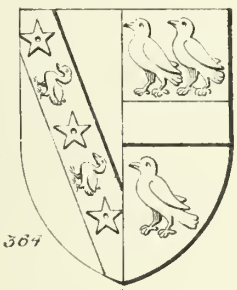

362

[Clinton ?]


363

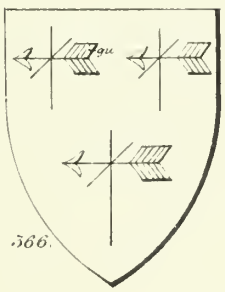
Russell.

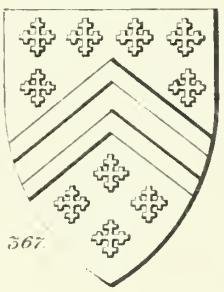
KEMBLE.


364

Russell & Nichelas.

365.

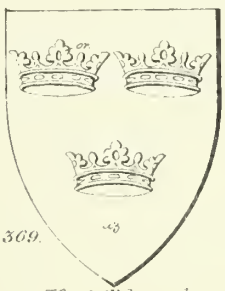

366.


367.

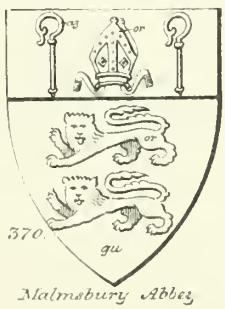
368.

Seal of the Borough.

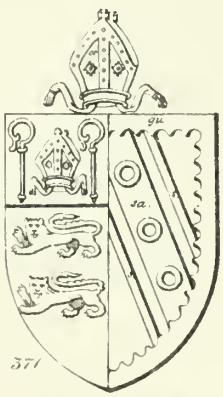
MALMSBURY.


369.

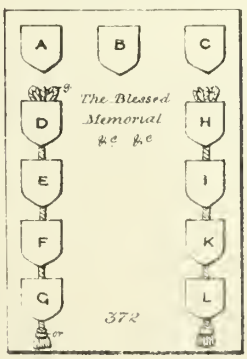
King Edmund


370.

Malmsbury Abbey

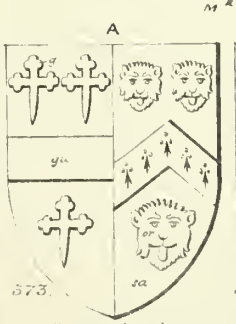

371

Abbat Selwyn



372

MRS WARNEFORD'S MONUMENT

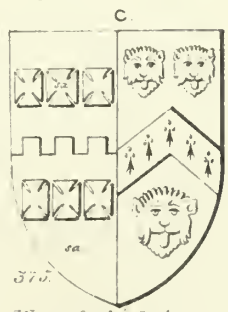


373.

Crane & Godwyn

374

Stumpe & Godwyn



375.

Warneford & Godwyn

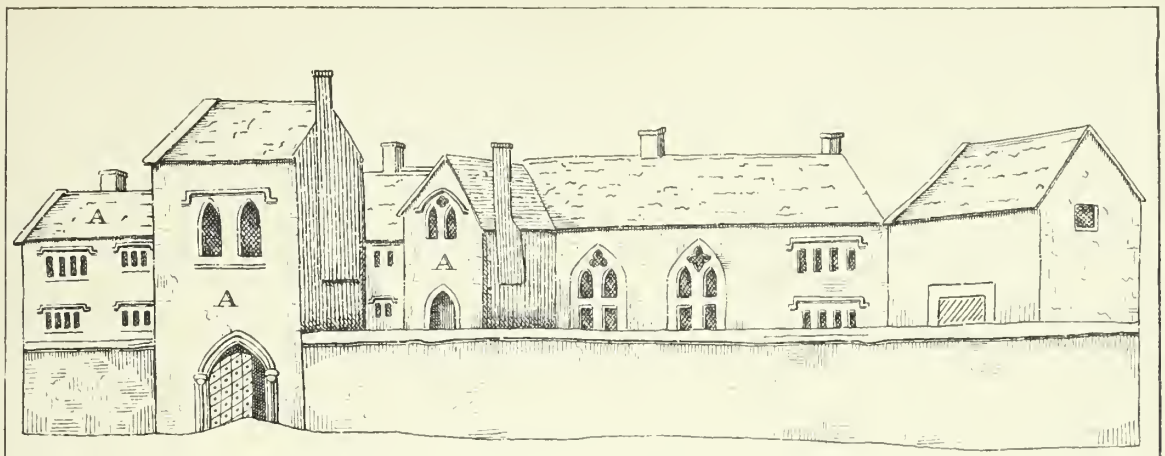
376.

Ivie & Stumpe

Edw. Edie anastat.

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. MALMSBURY HUNDRED.

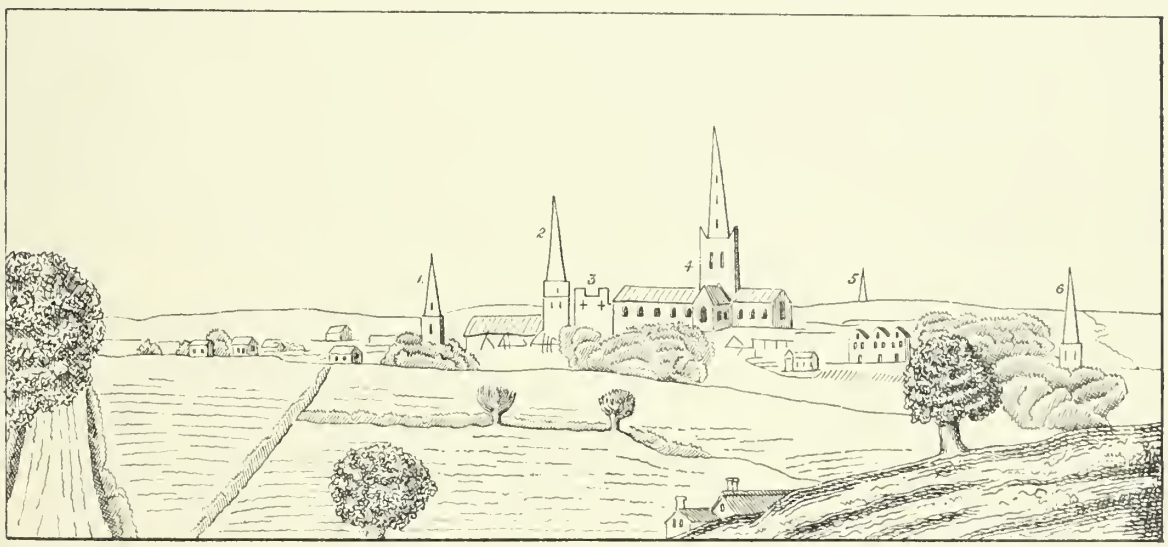
BRADFIELD IN HULLAVINGTON



"Bradfield howse drawne by remembrance" J. A.

N. B. The parts marked A are now destroyed (1861)

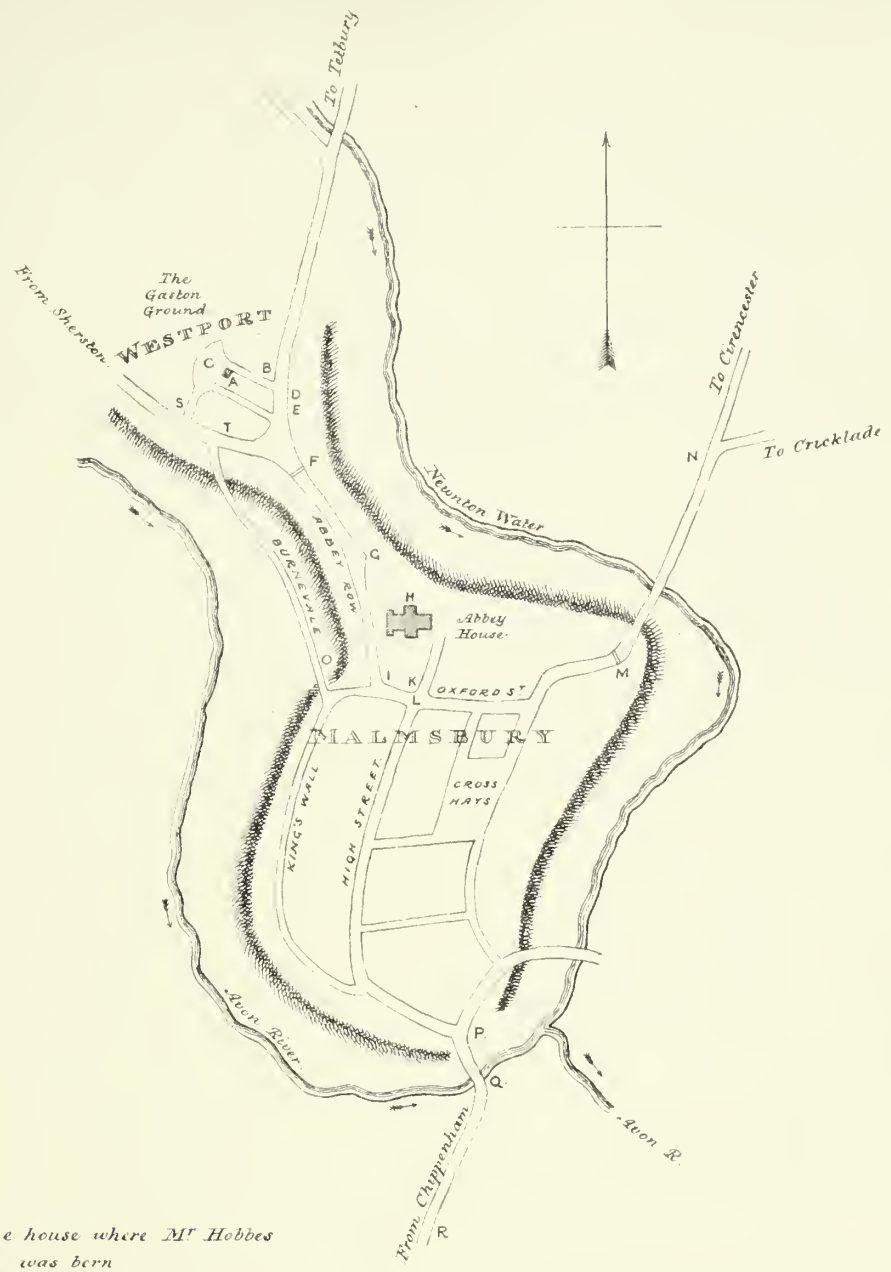
THE APPEARANCE OF ANCIENT MALMSBURY, AS SUPPOSED BY AUBREY.



"The Prospect of Malmesburie, on the Hill East above Cowbridge; with the idea of the Abbey entire 1 St Paul's 2 Westport Steeple, which was better than the other 3 Part of the Castle, which did stand on the neck of land beyond the Abbey Kitchen 4 Abbey 5 Tetbury afar off 6 Whitchurch" J. A.

Eaw Fite Anastat

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. MALMSBURY HUNDRED.

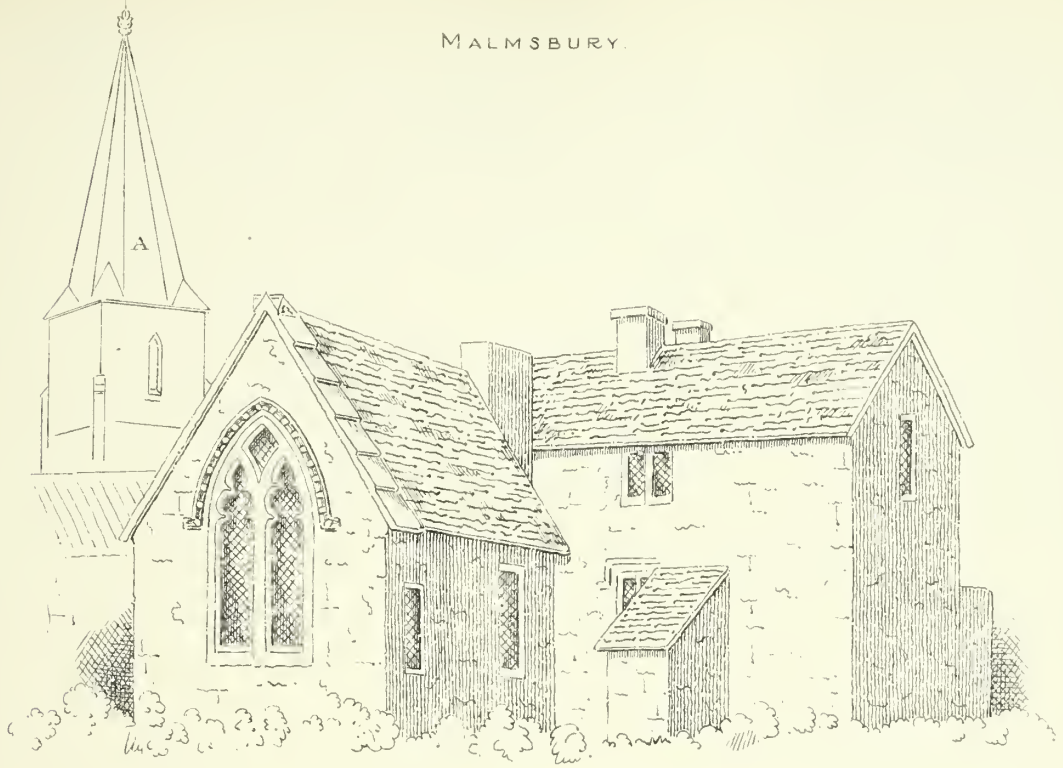


A	*The house where Mr Hobbes was born*
B	*West port Church*
C	*The Horsefair.*
D	*House where Mr Latimer kept school*
E	*The Smith's shop*
F	*Heretofore West port Gate*
G	*Hereabout stood the Castle*
H	*Malmsbury Abbey Church.*
I	*St Paul's Church*
K	*The Crofs in the Church yard.*
L	*Market Crofs.*
M	*Holloway Gate*
N	*Whitchurch formerly a chapel the steeple pulled down 1675*
O.	*Burnevale chapel.*
P	*St John's chapel*
Q	*St John's bridge*
R	*Burton chapel*
S	*The Hermitage (St Helen's)*
T	*Quare another chapel?*

Edw Rite. anastat

PLAN OF THE TOWN OF MALMSBURY; FROM A RUDE SKETCH MADE BY JOHN AUBREY TO MARK THE HOUSE IN WHICH THOS HOBBES THE PHILOSOPHER WAS BORN

MALMSBURY.

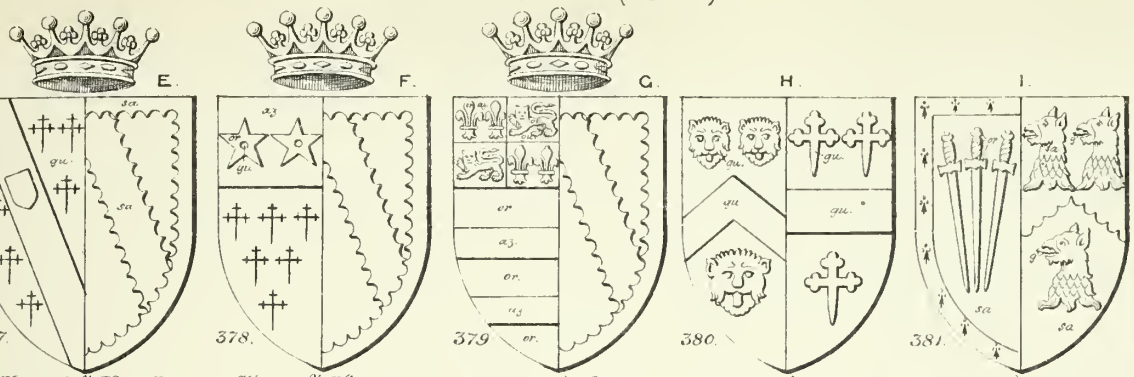


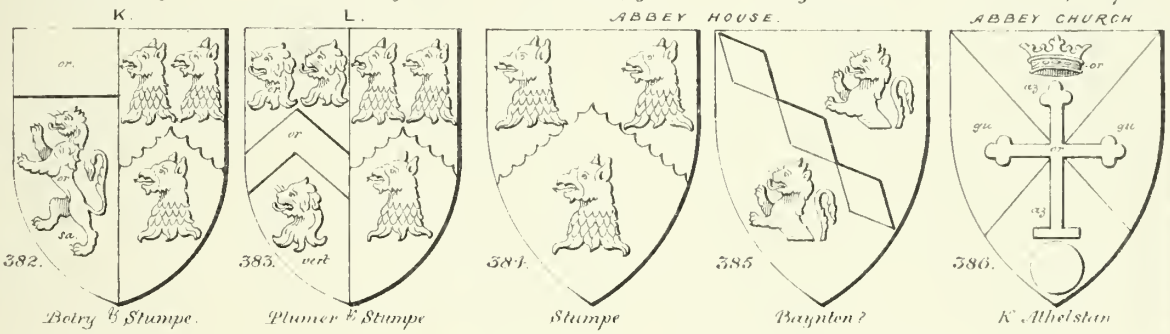
Bournvale Chapel (Destroyed) from a drawing at Stourhead.
[A. The spire of St Paul's Church.]

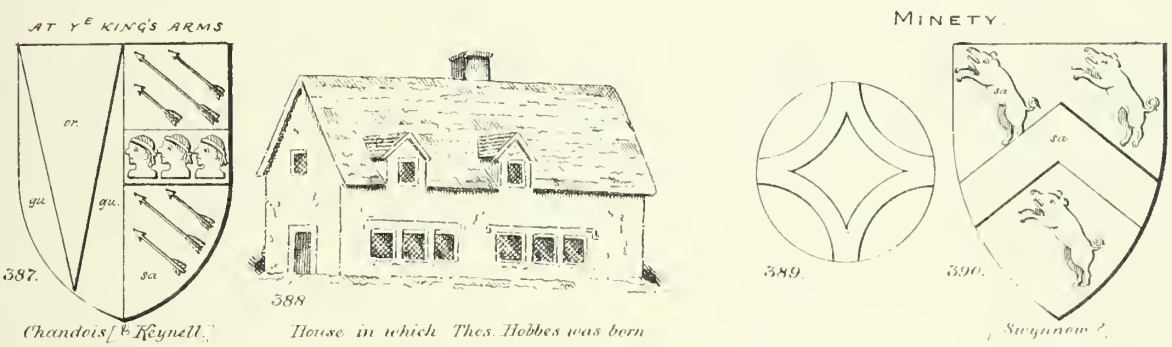
Burton Hill Chapel (Destroyed) from a drawing at Stourhead.

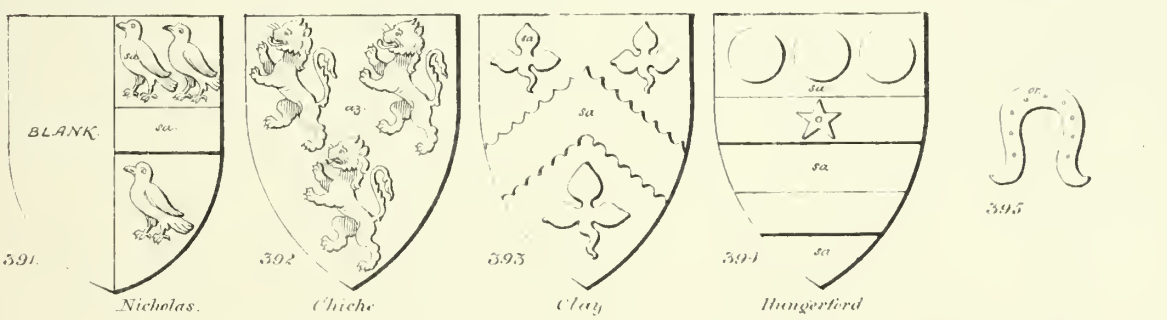
AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. MALMSBURY HUNDRED.

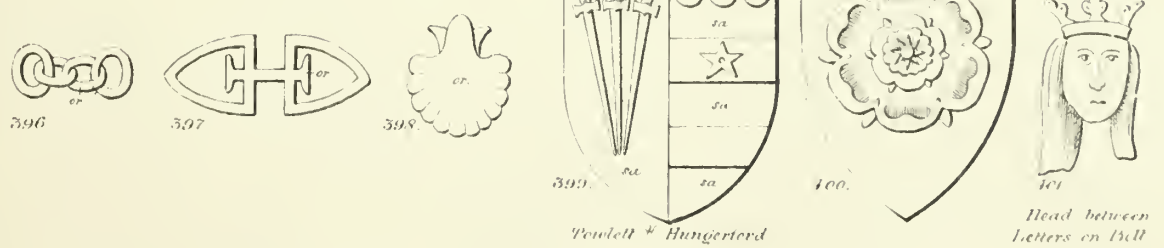
MALMSBURY (CONT.D)





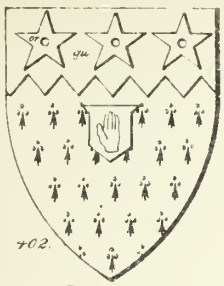






AUBREY'S NORTH WILTSHIRE. MALMSBURY HUNDRED.

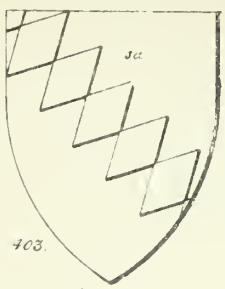
NEWNTON.



402.

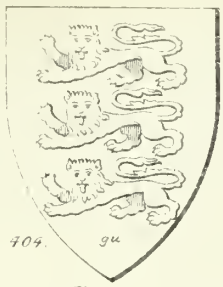
Estcourt.

OKESEY.



403.

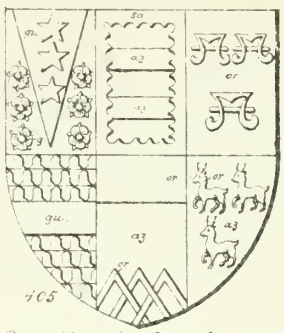
Baynton



404.

Fitzpayne

POOLE.



405

Parr, Marquis of Northampton

[1 Coat of Augmentation, of Q. Kath. Parr.
2 Parr 3 Roos 4 Marmyon
5 Fitzhugh 6 Green.]

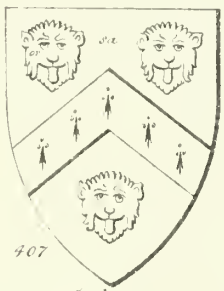
406

Poole of Oaksey, & Poole, of Sapperton, impaling ?

SEAGRY

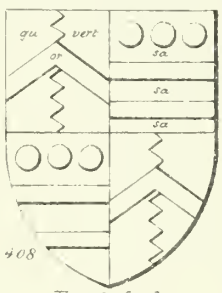
CHURCH WINDOW

410.



407

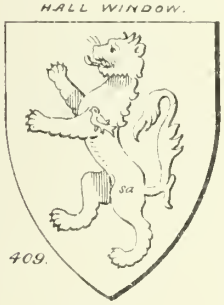
Godwyn



408

Hungerford

HALL WINDOW.

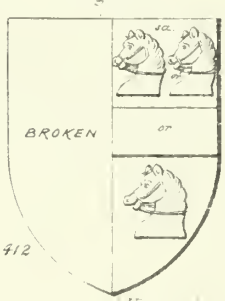


409.

Mompesson

411.

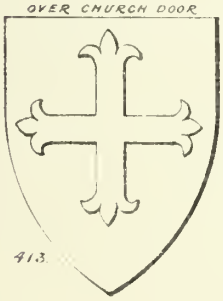
Norton



412

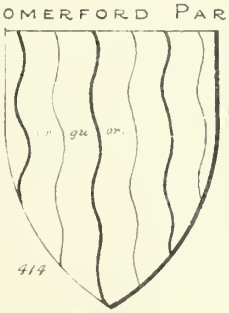
Horsey

OVER CHURCH DOOR



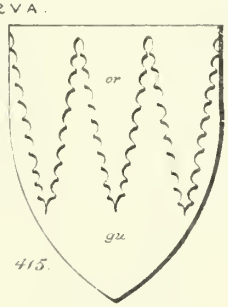
413.

SOMERFORD PARVA.



414.

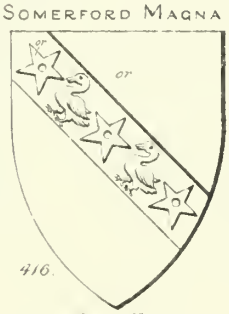
Maudut.



415.

Maudut (old)

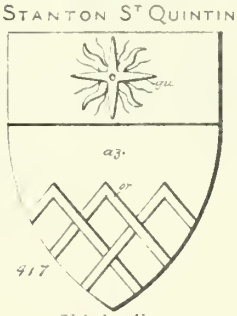
SOMERFORD MAGNA



416.

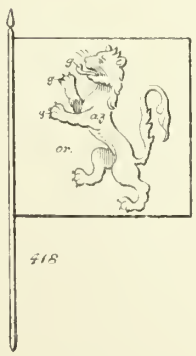
Russell

STANTON ST QUINTIN.



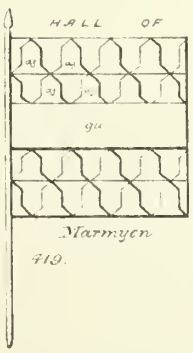
417

Fitzhugh.



418

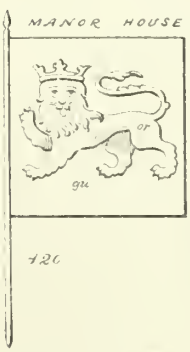
HALL OF



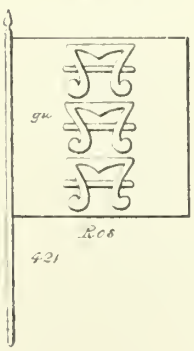
Marmyon

419.

MANOR HOUSE

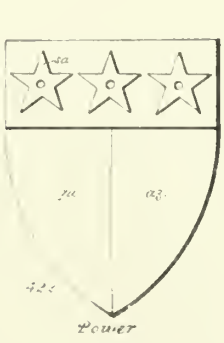


420



Roe

421



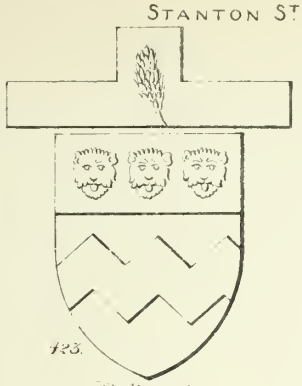
422

Power

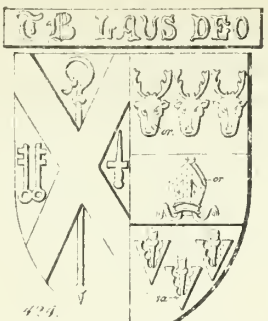
F&W Kite, anastat

AUBREY'S NORTH WILTS. MALMSBURY, MELKSHAM & SELKLEY HUND.DS

STANTON ST QUINTIN (CONT.D)

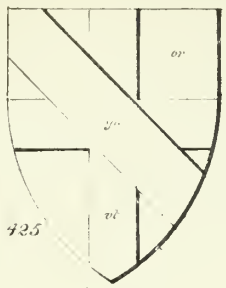


423. Pulteney?

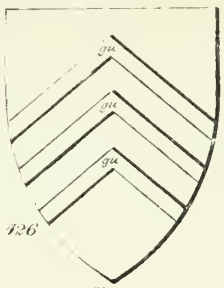


424. The.s Beckington, Bp of Bath & Wells

SUTTON BENGER.



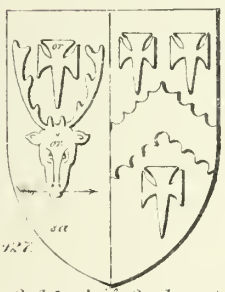
425. Berengir



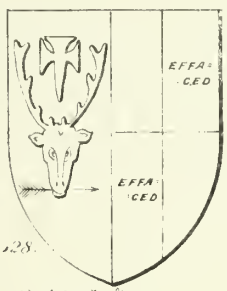
426. Clare

EARLSTOKE

ON THE CHANCEL MONT

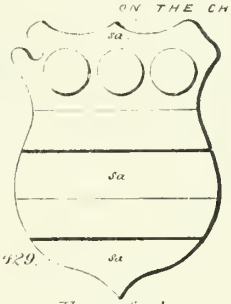


427.



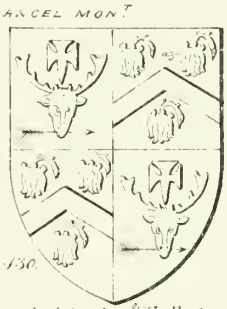
428. Bulstrode & Bonham

Bulstrode &



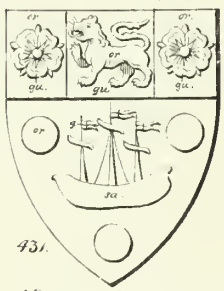
429.

Hungerford



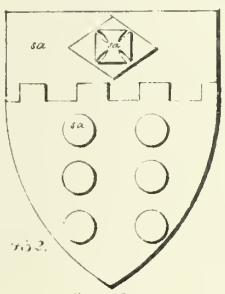
430. Bulstrode & Halle

IN A

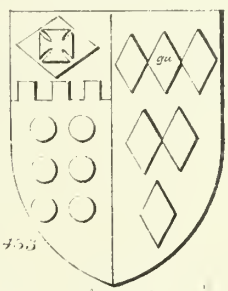


431. Muscovy Company

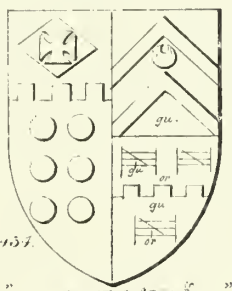
CHAMBER OF W.M BRUNKER'S ESQ.



432. Brunker

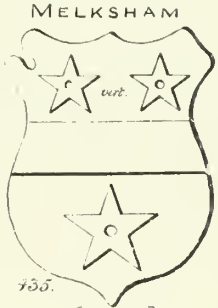


433. Brunker & Braybrooke 1555



434. Brunker [Hyde & Yate] 1555

MELKSHAM

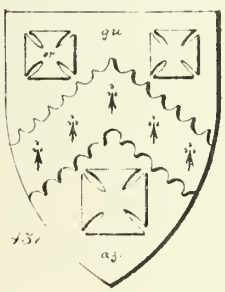


435. [Poore?]

SEEND.

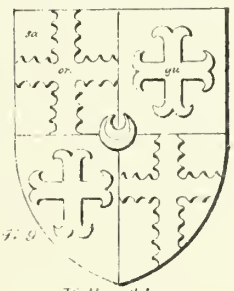
436.

BISHOPSTONE.



437.

438.



439. Willoughby.

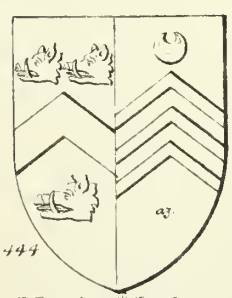
440.

441.

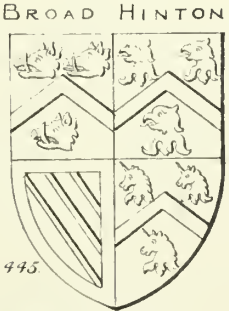
442.

BROAD HINTON.

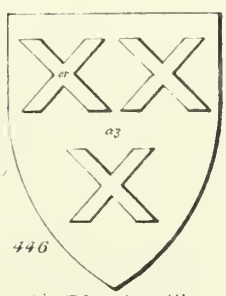
443. Wroughton



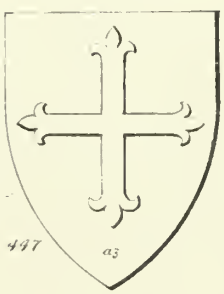
444. Wroughton & Lewknor



445. 1 Wroughton 2 [Norys]



446. Sir John Glanvill.

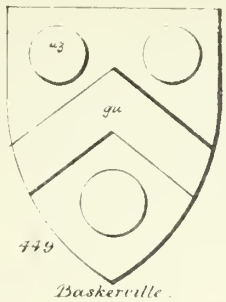


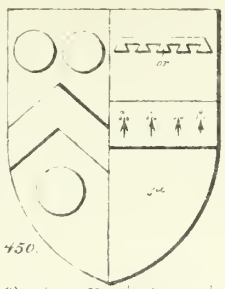
447.

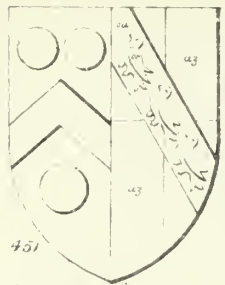
Edw. Kite, anast.t

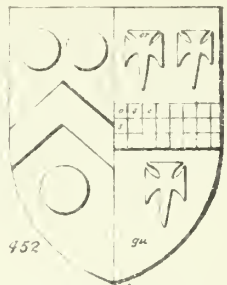
WINTERBOURNE BASSET

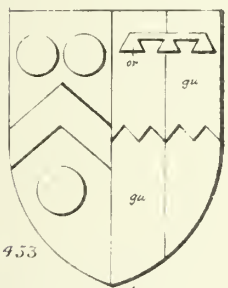
448
Crest of Baskerville

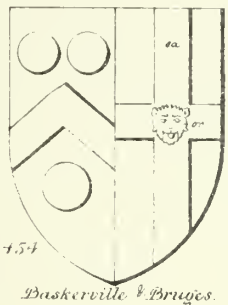

449
Baskerville

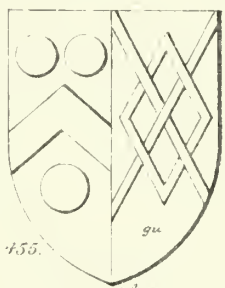

450
Baskerville [& Wynter?]

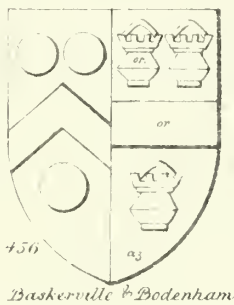

451
Baskerville [& Grosse?]

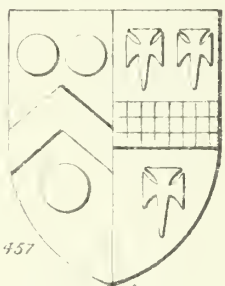

452
Baskerville [& Burgess?]


453
Baskerville [& Leighton]

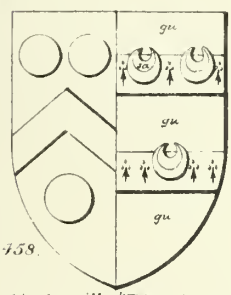

454
Baskerville & Bruges.


455
Baskerville [& Audley?]

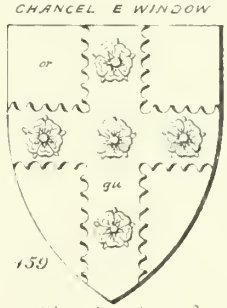

456
Baskerville & Bodenham


457
Baskerville [& Burgess?]

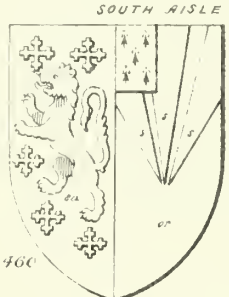
NORTH BRADLEY CHURCH

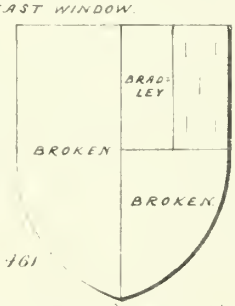

458
Baskerville & Waterton

CHANCEL E WINDOW


459
Edingdon Priory?

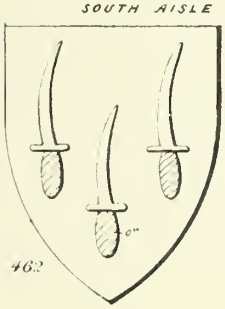
SOUTH AISLE EAST WINDOW.


460
Long & Wrottesley

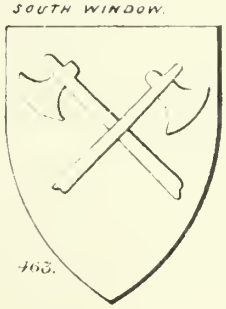


461
Long & Pepham?

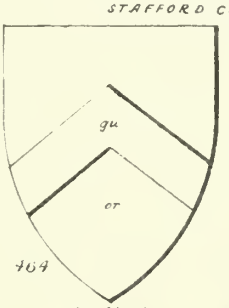
SOUTH AISLE

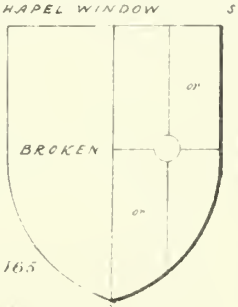

462

SOUTH WINDOW.


463.

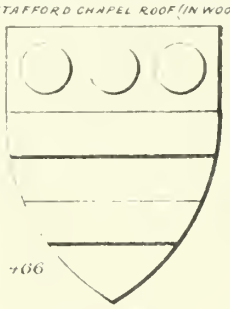
STAFFORD CHAPEL WINDOW

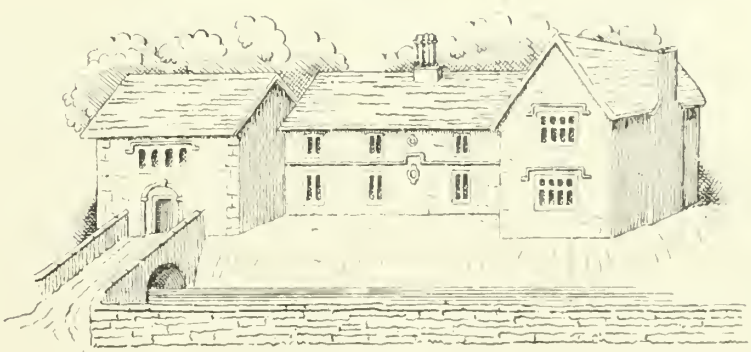

464
Stafford



465
Stafford & Beville?

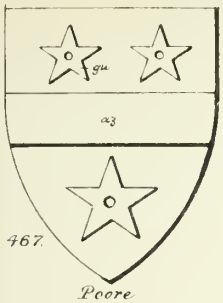
STAFFORD CHAPEL ROOF (IN WOOD)


466
Hungerford

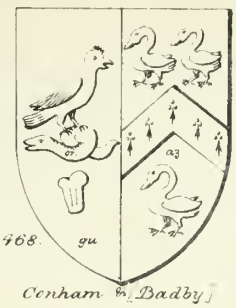

Southwick Court

AUBREY'S SOUTH WILTSHIRE. AMESBURY HUNDRED. 1684.

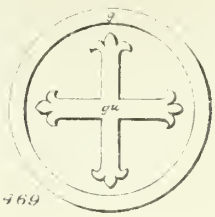
DURRINGTON.



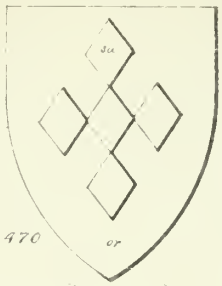
467. Poore



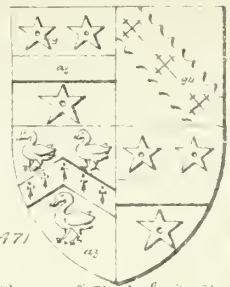
468. Conham & Badby



469

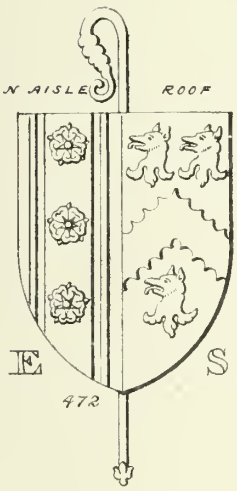


470 Bessome ?

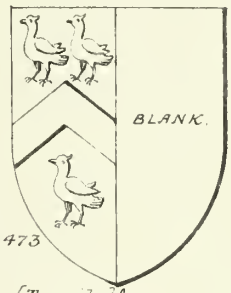


471 Poore q^e Clarke & Badby

DUNWORTH HUNDRED — TISBURY CHURCH.

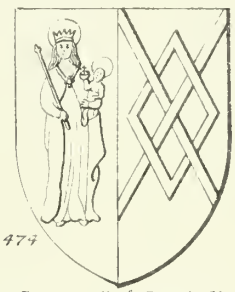


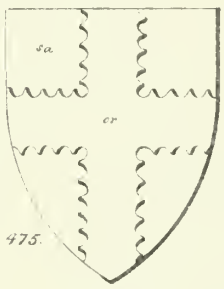
472



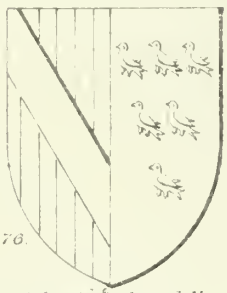
473 [Twyniho] &

ON A MONUMENT


474 Sarum Ch. & Bp. Audley.

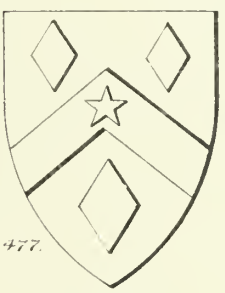


475. Willoughby.

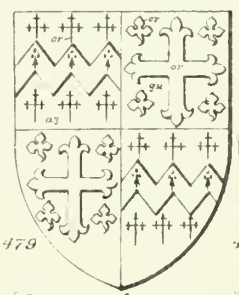

476. [Calvert] & Arundell

ELSTUB & EVERLEY H^o — EVERLEY.

ON BRASSES.


477. Hyde.

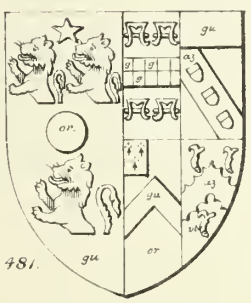
478 Sibell



479 [Barnston & Manning]

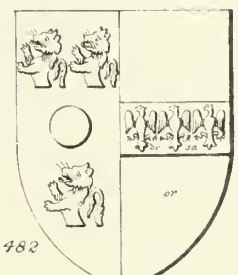
480 Philip Poore ?

WROUGHTON



481. Bennet & Dethick

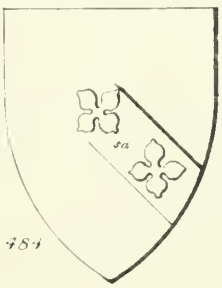
KINWARDSTONE H^o — BEDWYN MAGNA.



482 Bennet & Harrison

ON CHURCH ROOF

483. Sir Adam de Stock

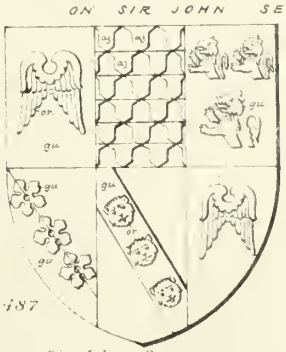


484

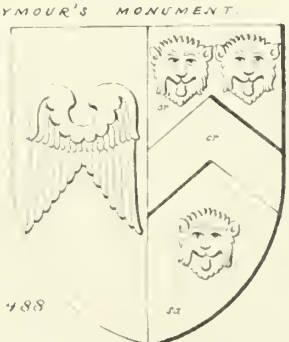
485 Crest of Seymour

ON SIR JOHN SEYMOUR'S MONUMENT.

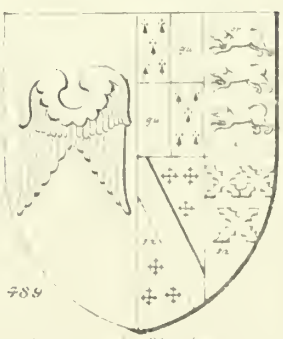
486 K^r Henry VIII & Jane Seymour



487 Sir John Seymour



488 Seymour & Wentworth

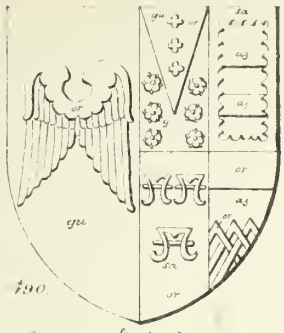


489 Seymour Sturhope

F. W. Kie

BEDWYN MAGNA (CONT°)

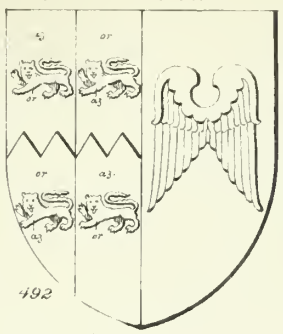
ON SIR JOHN SEYMOUR'S MONUMENT


490.

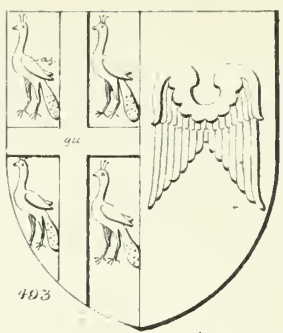
Seymour & Kath Parr

491

Seymour & Wife

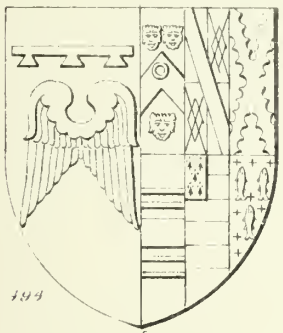

492

Gregory Ld Cromwell's & Seymour

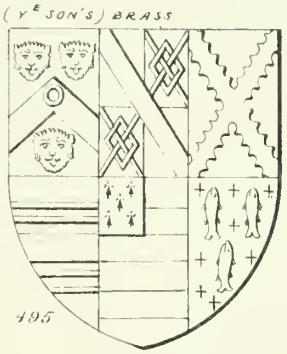

493

Sir Clement Smyth & Seymour

ON JOHN SEYMOUR (Y^E SON'S) BRASS


494

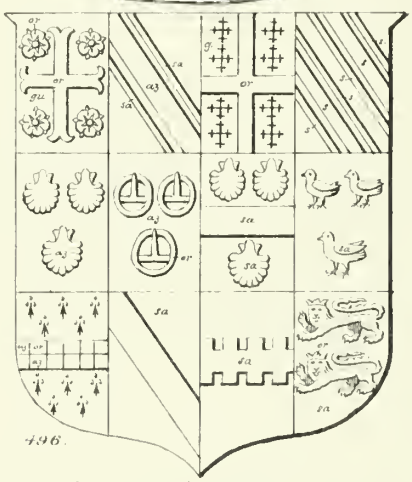
Seymour & Wentworth


495

Wentworth

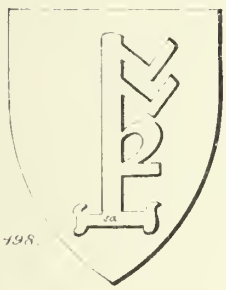
MERE HUNDRED.

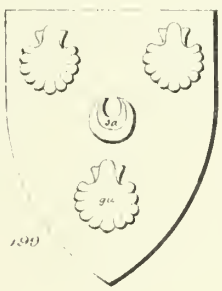
MAIDEN BRADLEY.


496.

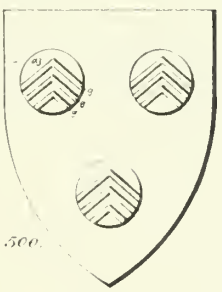
Margaret Viscountess Howard of Bindon

MERE.

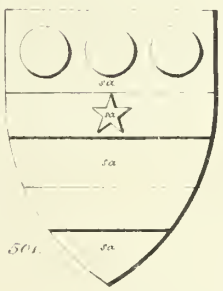

498.


499

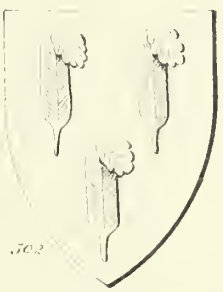
Clyvedon


500.

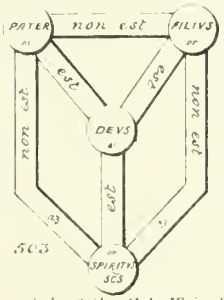
Carant


501.

Hungerford


502

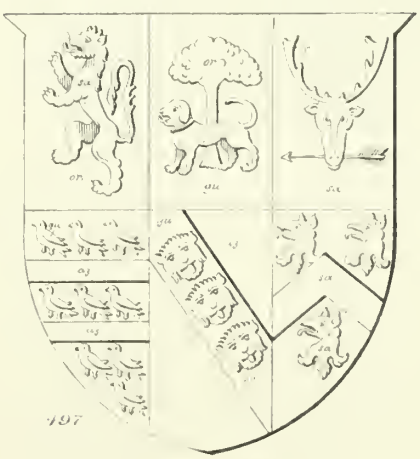
Prince of Wales



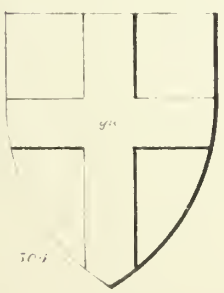
503

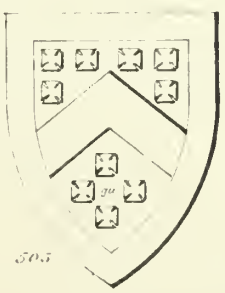
Symbol of the Holy Trinity.

MAIDEN BRADLEY.

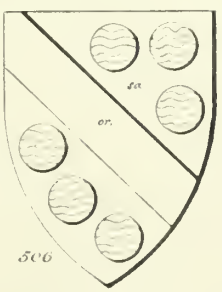

497

Sir Edmund Ludlow Kt


504


505

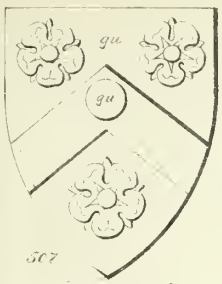
Berkeley


506

Stourton

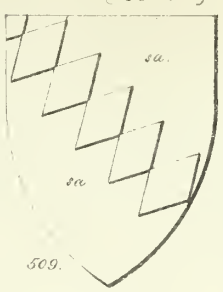
AUBREY'S SOUTH WILTSHIRE. MERE HUNDRED.

MERE (CONTD)



507 Wadham

508 Bettesthorne.



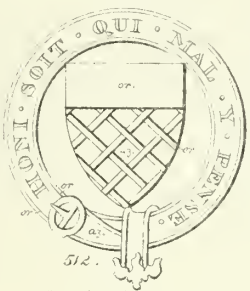
509. Baynton

EAST WINDOW.

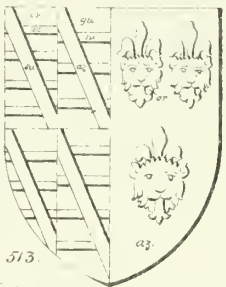
511 Mowbray.

EAST WINDOW

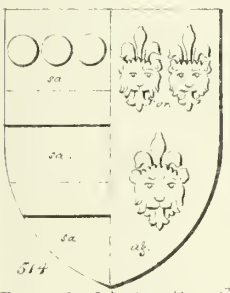
510.



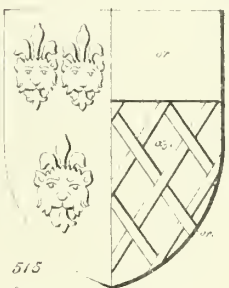
512. Lord Fitzhugh



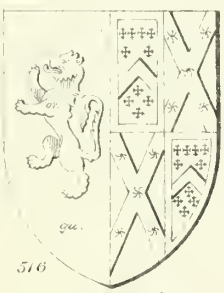
513. [Gournay? b. Cantilupe]



514 Hungerford b. Cantilupe?



515 Cantilupe? b. Fitzhugh

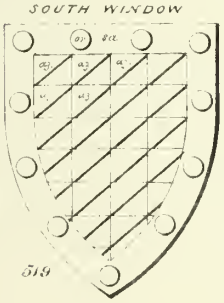


516 Berkeley, q.e Bettesthorne

517 Cantilupe

518

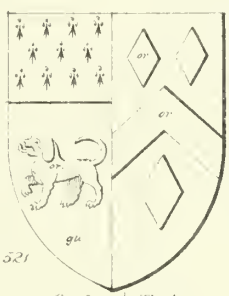
SOUTH WINDOW



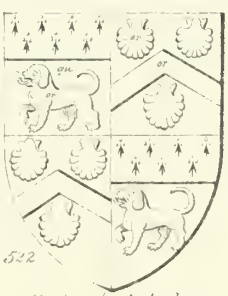
519

520

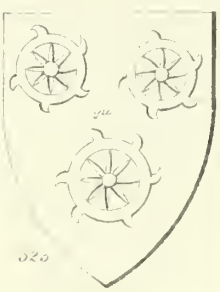
Crest of Charyn



521 Chafyn b. Hyde



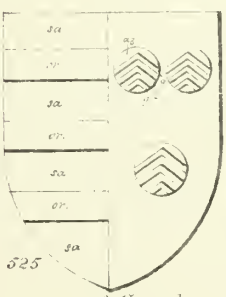
522 Chafyn b. Erleigh



525 Keel

STOURTON

524 France b. England



525 b. Curand

526.

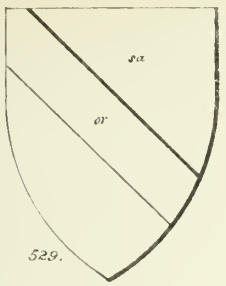
527

Crest of Stourton

528 Stourton

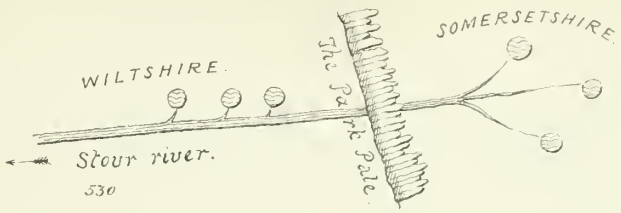
AUBREY'S SOUTH WILTSHIRE. MERE HUNDRED.

STOURTON (CONT^D.)



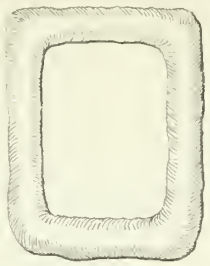
529.

The old Stourton Shield



530

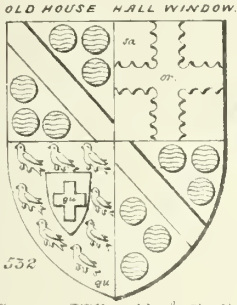
Six springs of the Stour.



531.

Toft of the old Castle

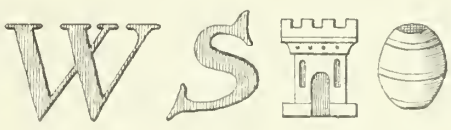
OLD HOUSE HALL WINDOW.



532

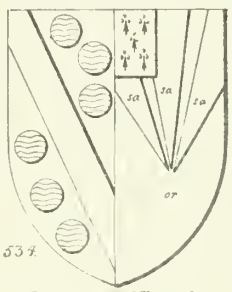
Stourton, Willoughby, & Chedlock

IN CHAPEL — ON TILES OF FLOOR.



533

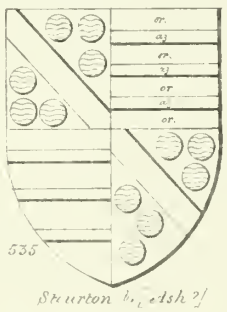
Rebus of W^m S_tour_ton.



534.

Stourton & Wrottesley

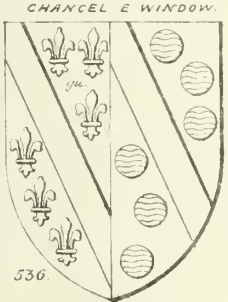
CHANCEL E. WINDOW



535.

Stourton & [Ash?]

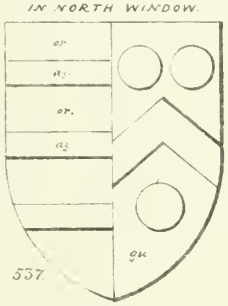
CHANCEL E WINDOW.



536.

[Crowke? &] Stourton

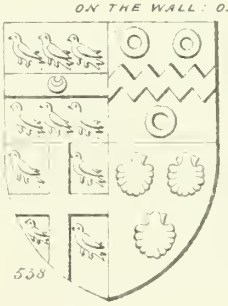
IN NORTH WINDOW.



537.

[Ash?]

ON THE WALL: ON MONUMENTS.



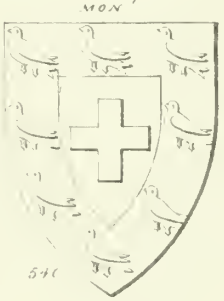
538

1 Croke 2 Haynes 3 4

539

Fitz'd & King

MON^T



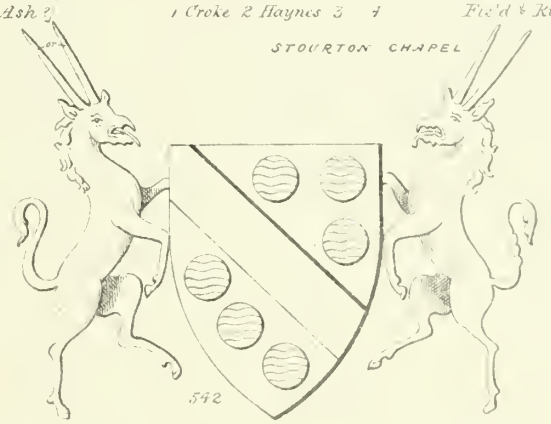
541

Chedzoy

541.

Stourton & Fauntelroy

STOURTON CHAPEL WINDOW.



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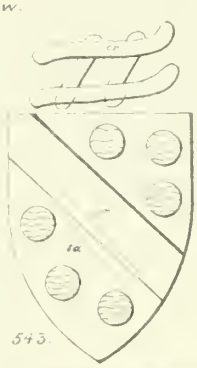
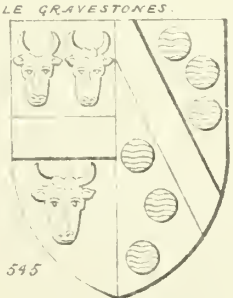


543.

ON BLACK MARBLE GRAVESTONES.

544

Weld

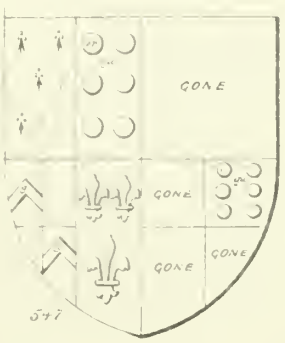


545

Gore & Stourton

546

Carant



547

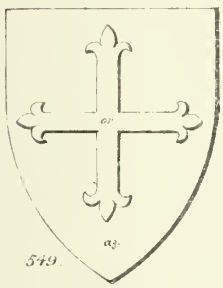
AUBREY'S SOUTH WILTSHIRE. MERE & WESTBURY HUNDREDS.

STOURTON (CONT^D)

548 "The Prospect of Stourton House as it appears towards the South" A.D 1674.

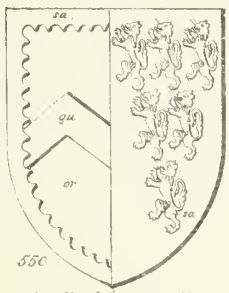
WESTBURY HUNDRED — BROOKE HOUSE.

IN THE HALL

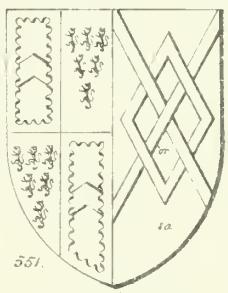


549. Paveley

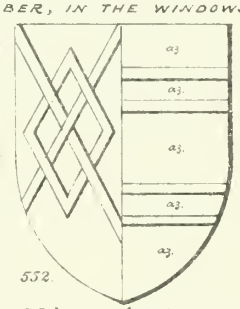
IN THE CANOPY CHAMBER, IN THE WINDOWS.



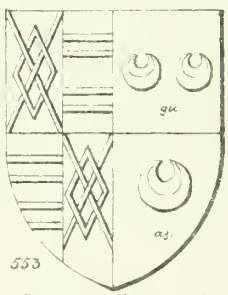
550 Stafford & Greyville



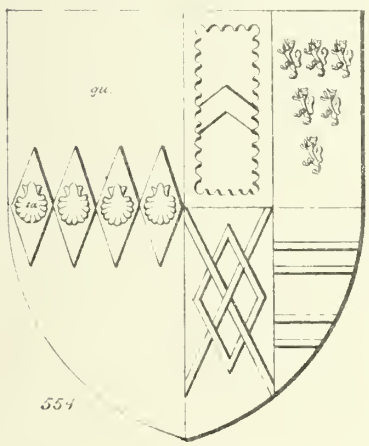
551. — The same; & Maltravers



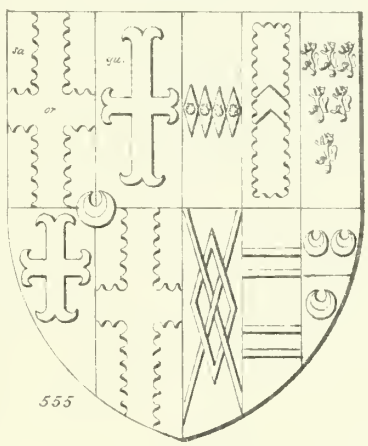
552. Maltravers & Cyfrewast.



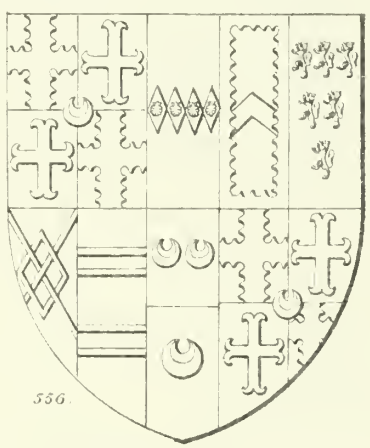
553 The same, & Almerele.



554 Cheney { Stafford, Greyville, Maultravers, Cyfrewast.

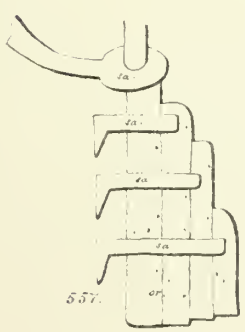


555 Willoughby & Beke { Cheney, Stafford, Greyville, Maultravers, Cyfrewast, Aumarle.

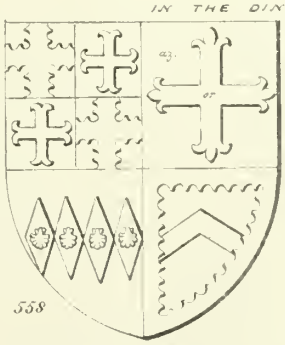


556. 1. Willoughby & Beke, quart^y 2. Cheney 3. Stafford 4. Greyville 5. Maultravers. 6. Cyfrewast 7. Aumarle 8. Willoughby & Beke, as 1.

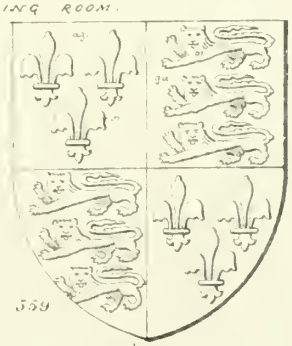
IN THE DINING ROOM.



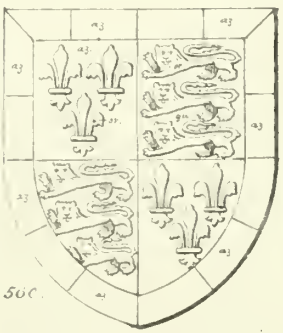
557.



558 1 Willoughby & Beke 3 Cheney 2 Latimer. 4 Stafford



559 France & England



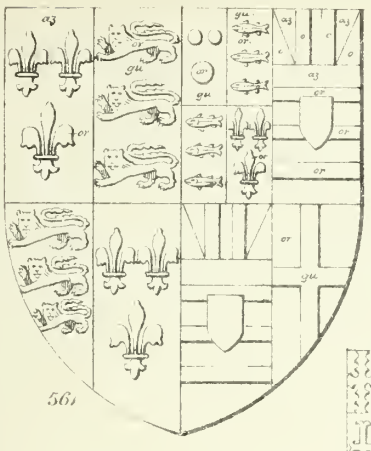
560. Beaufort, D. of Somerset.

Edw Kite anastat

AUBREY'S SOUTH WILTSHIRE. WESTBURY HUNDRED.

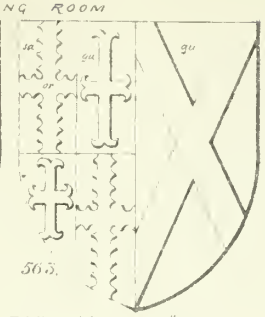
BROOKE HOUSE (CONTD)

IN THE DINING ROOM

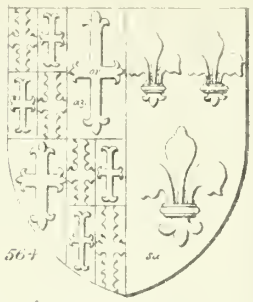

561

562

Neville & Latimer

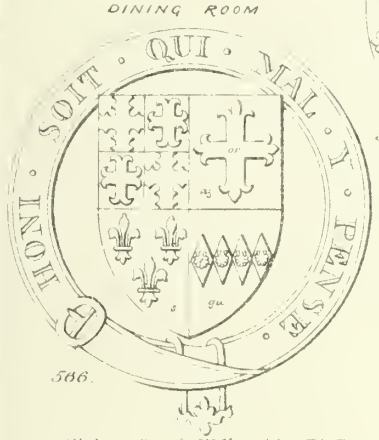

563.

Willoughby, Beke & Neville


564

D.o & Latimer impⁿ Welby

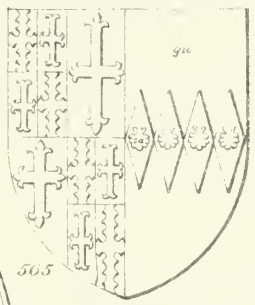
DINING ROOM



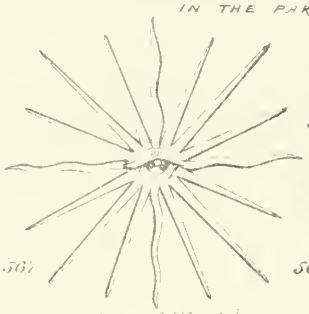
566.

Robert Lord Willoughby K G.

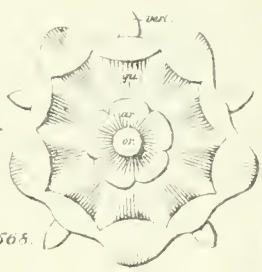
IN THE PARLOUR


505

Willoughby & impⁿ Cheney


561

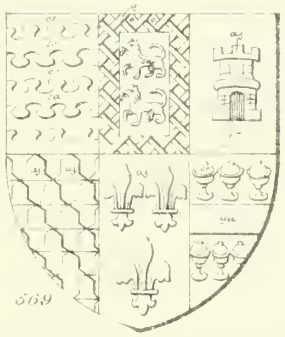
Crest of Blunt


568.

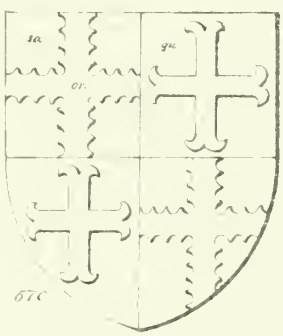
IN THE CHAPEL

511

Robert Willoughby K G

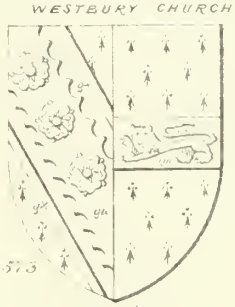

569

Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy


676

Willoughby & Beke

WESTBURY CHURCH — IN THE CHANCEL


573

Wadman & Drew

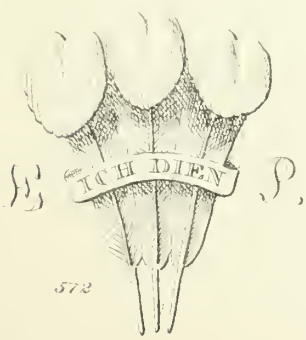
511

Crest of Wadman

AISLE N CHANCEL.

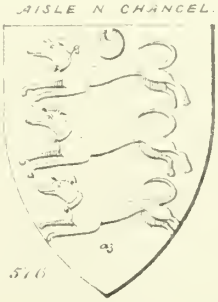
515

Bennet



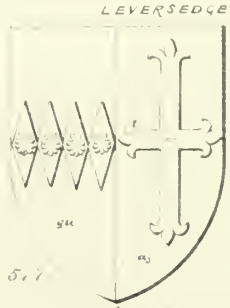
572

AISLE N CHANCEL.

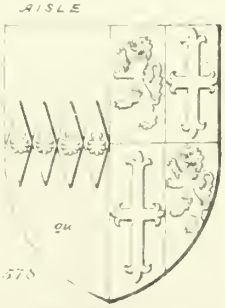

516

Burlton

LEVERSEDGE'S AISLE


517

Cheney & Pavely

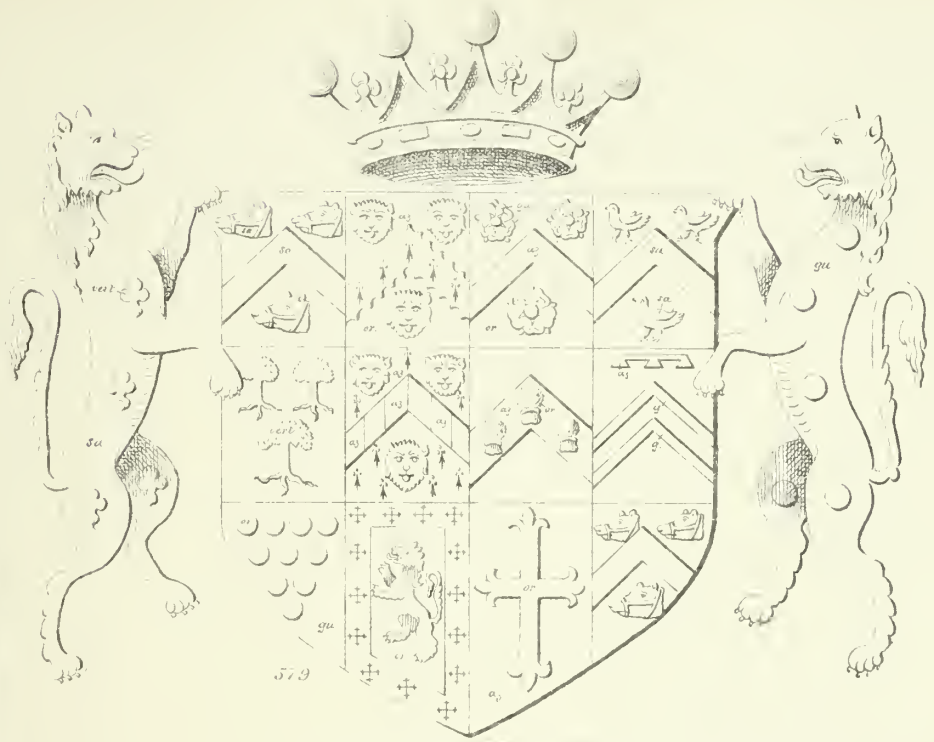

578

Cheney

AUBREY'S SOUTH WILTSHIRE. WESTBURY HUNDRED, &c.

WESTBURY CHURCH (CONT^D.)

ON MONUMENT OF JAMES LEY, EARL OF MARLBOROUGH



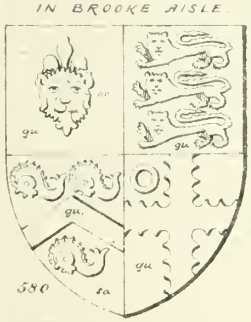
579

1 Ley.
2 Ley
3 [Rossell ?]
4
5 [Chorley ?]
6
7 [Cradock ?]
8 [St Maur]
9 [Zouche]
10
11 [Paveley]
12 Ley.

Vincendo Victus.

MARSHFIELD, CO GLOUCESTER.

IN BROOKE AISLE.

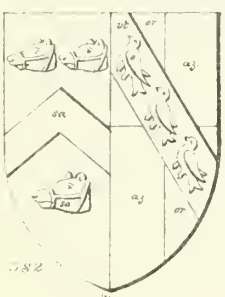


580

1 Westbrook 2 Gifford
3 Leversege 4

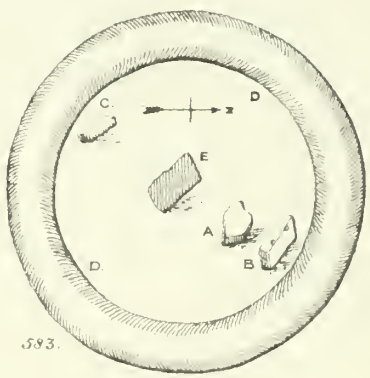
581.

Crest of Ley



582

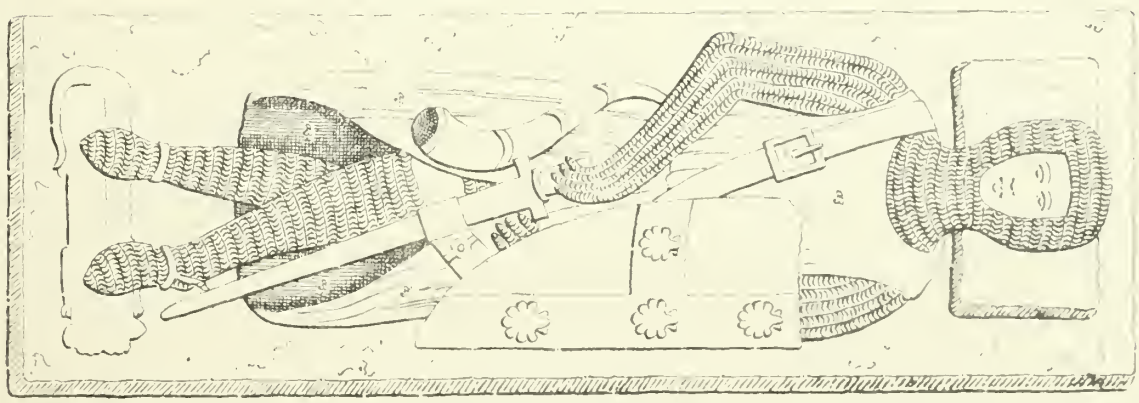
Ley & Pelley



583.

St Oswald's Ring.

DOWN AMPNEY CHURCH, CO. GLOUCESTER



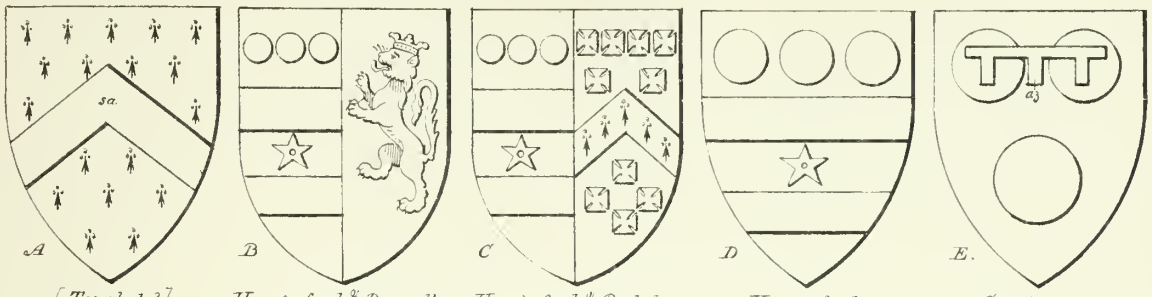
584

Effigy of Sir Nicholas Villars

Edw Kite Anastat

DOWN AMPNEY CHURCH, CO. GLOUCESTER.

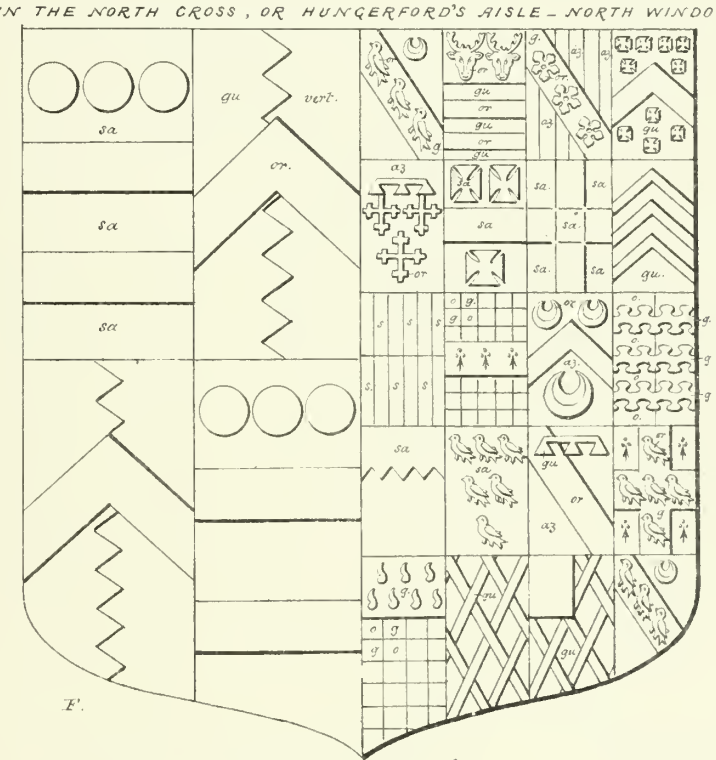
CHANCEL, E WINDOW.



[Touchet ?] | Hungerford & Dayrell | Hungerford & Berkeley. | Hungerford | Courtenay.

IN THE NORTH CROSS, OR HUNGERFORD'S AISLE – NORTH WINDOW.

Hungerford. quartering Heytesbury.

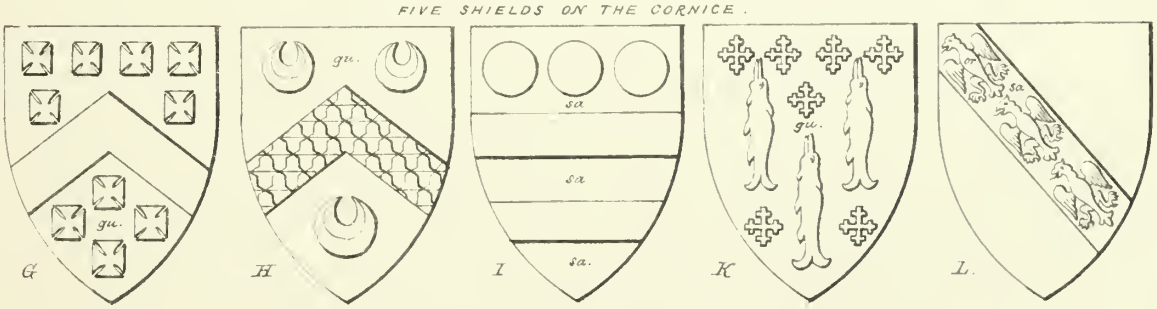


1 Danvers
2 [Barendes.]
3 [Stradling.]
4 [Berkeley.]
5
6
7
8
9
10 [Calthorpe ?]
11
12 [Dauntsey.]
13
14 [Arundell.]
15 [Carminow.]
16
17 [Coleshill.]
18 [Willoughby.]
19 [Neville.]
20 Danvers.

Sir ANTHONY HUNGERFORD, died 1558; & his wife DOROTHY DANVERS

ON THE MONUMENT OF SIR JOHN HUNGERFORD [died 1634.]

FIVE SHIELDS ON THE CORNICE.



Berkeley | Goddard | Hungerford. | Lucy. | Ernle

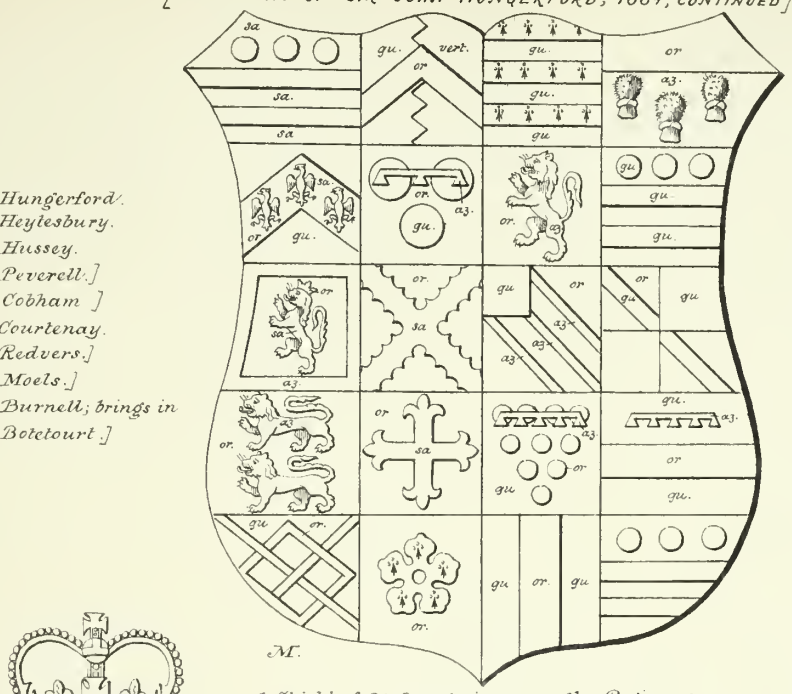
Edw Kite, invt et at

DOWN AMPNEY CHURCH (CONT.D)

[MONUMENT OF SIR JOHN HUNGERFORD, 1634, CONTINUED]

1 *Hungerford.*
2 *Heytesbury.*
3 *Hussey.*
4 *[Peverell.]*
5 *[Cobham]*
6 *Courtenay.*
7 *[Redvers.]*
8 *[Moels.]*
9 *[Burnell; brings in*
10 *Botetourt.]*

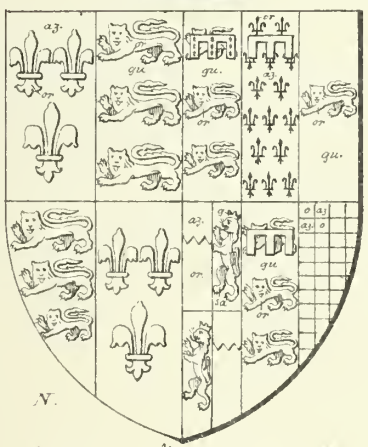
11 *[Fitz Otes?]*
12 *[Beauchamp]*
13 *[Somery]*
14
15 *[Zouche.]*
16
17 *[Audley]*
18
19 *[Grantmesnil?]*
20 *Hungerford.*



M.

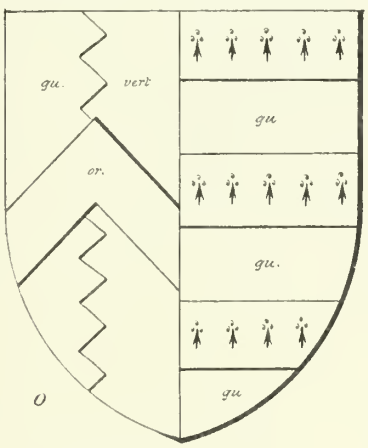
A Shield of 20 Quarterings, over the Pediment.

DOWN AMPNEY HOUSE — HALL WINDOWS.



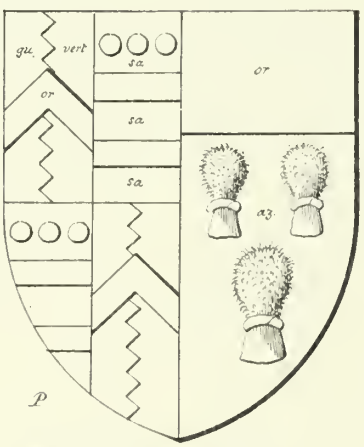
N.

[Henry VIII.th Anne Boleyn]



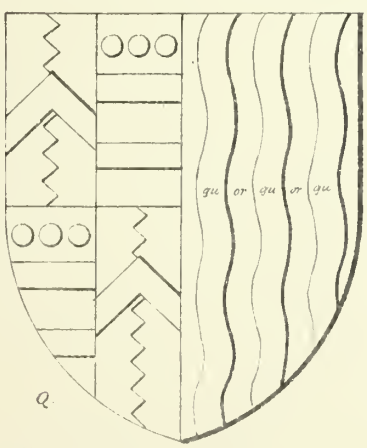
O

Sir Thomas Hungerford — *Joan Hussey*



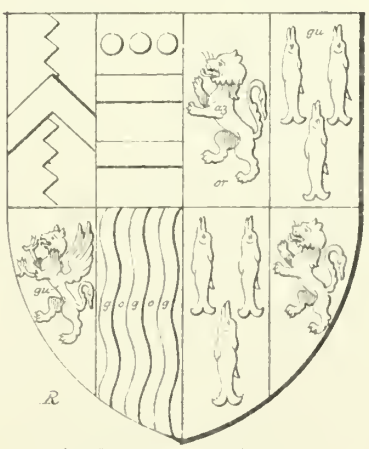
P

Walter Lord Hungerford — *Katharine Peverell*



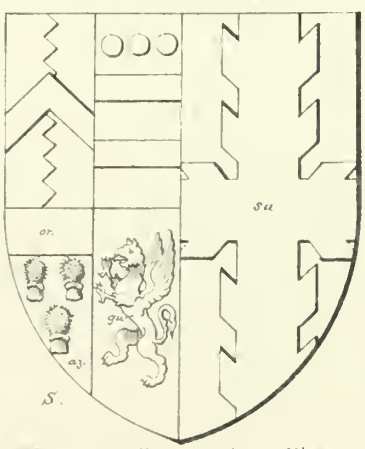
Q.

Robert Lord Hungerford & *Molines.* — *Eleanor Molines*



R.

Sir Thomas Hungerford — *Lady Anne Percy*

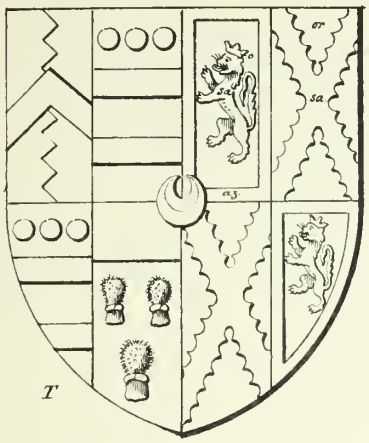


S.

Walter Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury — *Alice Sandys.*

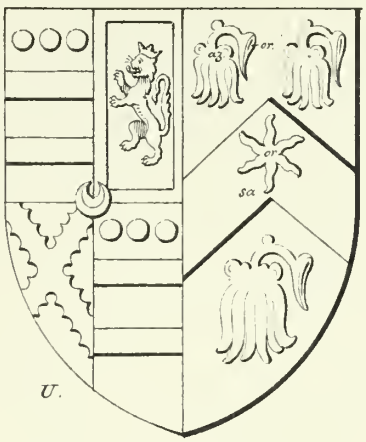
Edw Kite inastr

DOWN AMPNEY HOUSE — HALL WINDOWS (CONT.D)



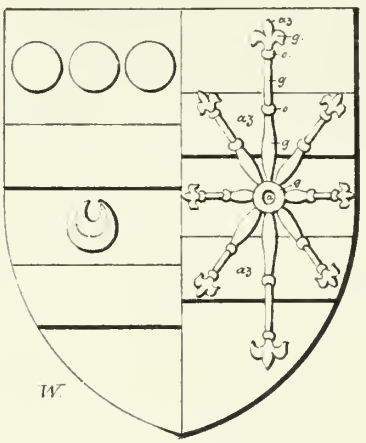
T

Sir Edmund Hungerford = Margaret Burnell



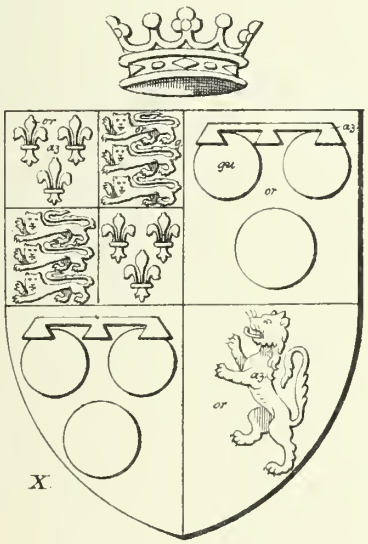
U.

Sir Thomas Hungerford = Christian Halle.



W.

Sir John Hungerford = Margaret Blount

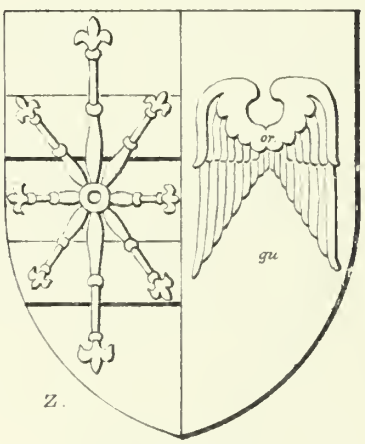


X.

[Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devon & Marquis of Exeter]

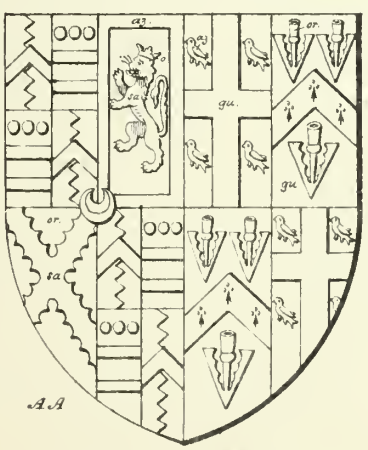
Y.

Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond & Somerset.



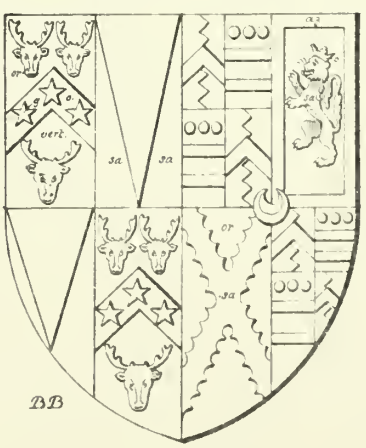
Z.

Blount = Seymour



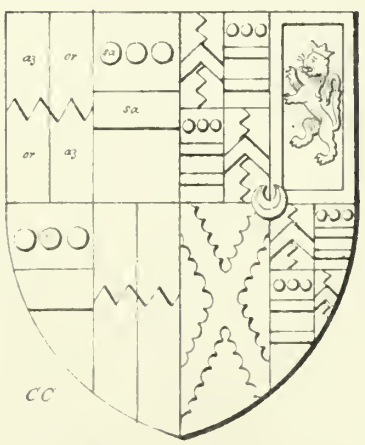
AA

Anthony Hungerford = [Barbara Wriothesley]



BB

[Thomas Higford] = Elizabeth Hungerford

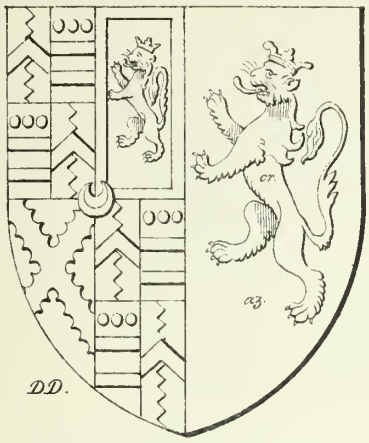


CC

Walter Langley = Anne Hungerford

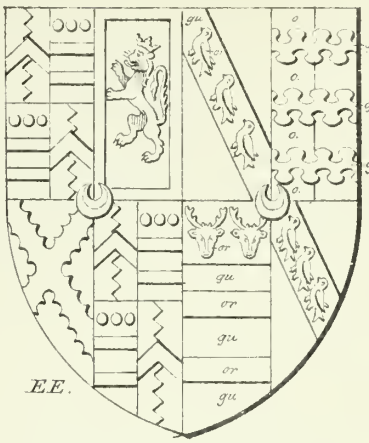
Edw. Kite, analot

DOWN AMPNEY HOUSE — HALL WINDOWS (CONTD)



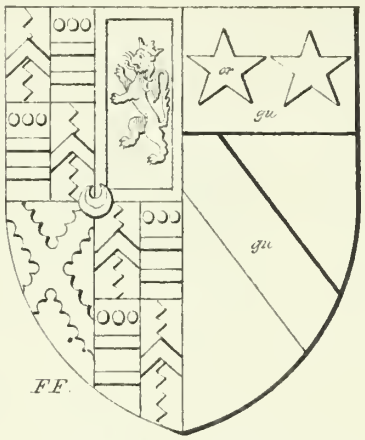
DD.

Sir Anthony Hungerford = Jane Darell (1st wife.)



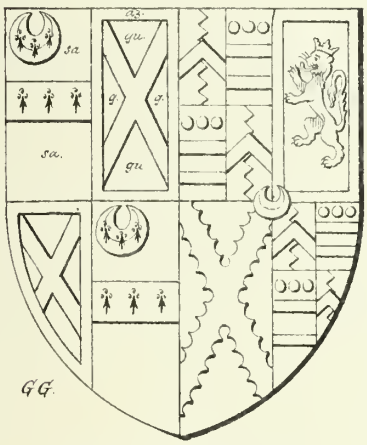
EE.

Sir Anthony Hungerford = Dorothy Danvers (2nd wife)



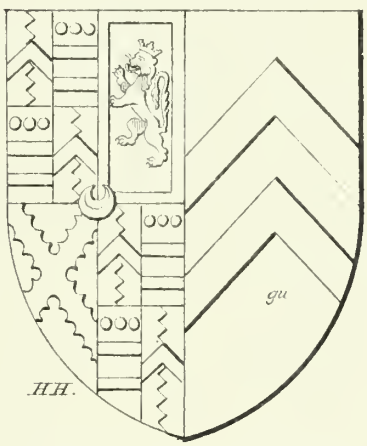
FF.

Edward Hungerford = Margaret St John.



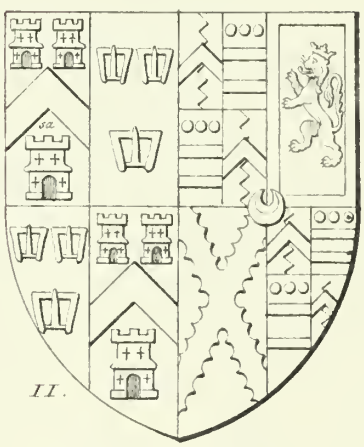
GG.

Roger Winter = Elizabeth Hungerford



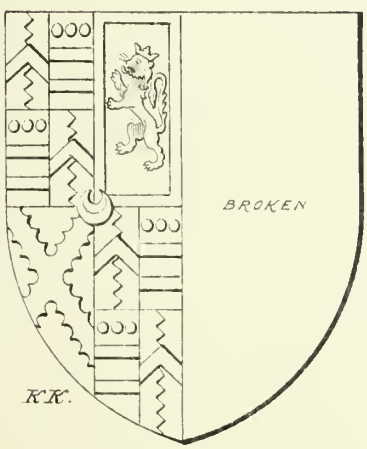
HH.

Sir John Hungerford = Bridget Fettyplace (1st wife)



II.

Edward Dunch = Bridget Hungerford

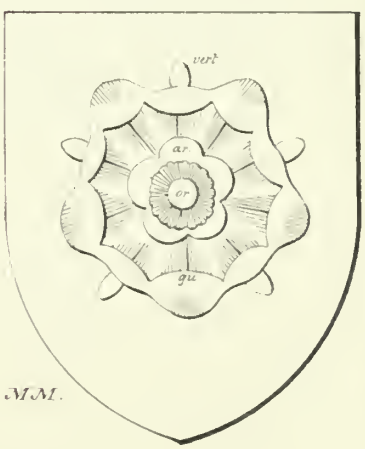


KK.

Hungerford =

LL.

Hungerford =



MM.

Edw Kite anastr.

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